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## CONTENTS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 265
NEWS FROM THE DAILY NEWS ADS. .. 267
EDITORIAL NOTES—
Fight for Hsuchowfu .. 261
The Descent on Amoy .. 261
No Mediation .. 261
A Mistaken Move .. 261
Another By-Election .. 261
More Moscow Trials .. 261
CHINESE POLITICS—
Japan Disturber of World Peace .. 262
Communist Support Government .. 262
Gen. Chiang Interviewed .. 262
Kunming as New Capital .. 262
Japan's Military Aim .. 262
New Chinese Envoy .. 262
LEADING ARTICLES—
After Six Months .. 265
A Retrospect .. 265
Fight for Hsuchowfu .. 265
The League Council .. 266
An Emperor's Word .. 266
After Hsuchow What? .. 266
SHANGHAI NOTES—
Champions Reflections .. 267
Prospects at Weihaiwei .. 267
More Propaganda .. 267
Conditions on Bund .. 267
Norway's Day .. 267
NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—
Junction by Japanese .. 268
Japanese Vanguard Close to Hsuchow .. 268
Aerial Activity .. 269
Foreigners Warned .. 269
Mobile Units Active .. 269
British A. B. Charged with Murder .. 269
Japanese Occupy Amoy .. 270
Tsingtao Only a Little Changed .. 271
Japanese Warships Heavily Bombed .. 271
An Appeal to All the World .. 272
Shanhsing Mystery .. 272
Kweichow Catastrophes .. 272
Missionary Killed .. 273
Cheaper Rice .. 273
Missionaries Missing in Shansi .. 273
NEWS FROM JAPAN—
Japan's New Offensive .. 274
Japanese Plans for China .. 274
Japan Facing Her Gravest Crisis .. 274
"Sell Gold" Campaign Starts in Japan .. 274
SHANGHAI NEWS—
Briton Stabbed by Japanese .. 275
Curfew Restrictions in Hungjao Area .. 275
Hungjao Conditions .. 275
Japanese Appeal .. 275
One Russian Dead, one Wounded .. 275
Big Gift for Chinese .. 275
World Eyes on Japan's Army .. 276
Soldiers Given New Legs .. 276
Japanese Seize Ship .. 276
New Naval Attache .. 276
U.S. Puzzled Over Japan's Policy .. 276
Remarkable Feat .. 276
Russian Senior Warder .. 276
Bombing in Louza .. 277
French Employees Decorated .. 277
Russian Boy Wounded by Grenade .. 277
Sales of Defence Bonds .. 277
Customs Chinese Abducted .. 277
Customs to Function Normally Soon .. 277
Army Car Throws French Escort .. 277
Annual Spring Flower Show .. 278
Japanese Fire on Italian Ship .. 278
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ritchie Leaving .. 278
Scare at Two Courts .. 278
Ferry Boat Capsizes .. 278
Englishman Raised to High Dignity .. 279
Guerilla Bands .. 279
"Hit-and-Run" Driver .. 279
Seamen's Mission Home .. 279
Radio Communications .. 279
British Boxer Funds Examinations .. 279
Two Foreigners Injured .. 279
Annual Dinner .. 279
In the Russian Colony .. 280
"Der Geheimvertrag" .. 280
Armed Robbers .. 280
Chinese Delegates to Labour Sessions .. 281
Chinese Factories .. 281
Opium Cargo Seized .. 281
Weddings .. 281
Empire Day Observed .. 281
Funerals .. 281
Personal Notes .. 281
S.M.C. GAZETTE .. 281
COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange .. 284
Shanghai's Foreign Trade for April .. 284
Sale of Old Dock Freely Reported .. 284
COMPANY MEETINGS—
Asia Life Insurance Co. .. 285
Yangtze Insurance .. 285
North China Insurance .. 285
Millington, Ltd. .. 285
Cathay Land Co. .. 285
Gordon & Co., Ltd. .. 286
Anglo-Java Estates .. 286
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. .. 286
Company Dividends .. 286
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR .. 287
SPORTS AND PASTIMES—
Radiant Morn Wins Champions .. 290
Shanghai Spring Regatta .. 292
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
*H.M. Police Court*—
Inquest on Able Seaman H. W. Peacock .. 292
Inquest on Mr. H. Porter .. 292
Inquest on Miss V. E. Thompson .. 292
Indian's Body Found .. 293
*U.S. Court for China*—
Inquest on Mr. Henry Hufner .. 293
Mr. Theodore Saphiere v. Crown-china Co., Inc. .. 293
*Second High Court*—
Civil Suit Against Greek Firm .. 293
*First Special District Court*—
Counterfeit Train Tickets .. 293
Big Narcotic Gang .. 293
Spurious Champion Tickets .. 293
Life Imprisonment .. 293
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
League's Sympathy for China .. 294
Commons Queries on Shanghai .. 294
British Minister in Mexico Recalled .. 295
Sudeten Question .. 295
Spanish Mediation Denied .. 296
Mining Disaster .. 297
Brazilian Fascists .. 298
FROM THE FOUR WINDS—
U.S. Political Reactions .. 298
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Manchoukuo Monopolies .. 299
Country Diary .. 299
In Parenthesis .. 299
BOOK PAGE .. 300
WOMAN'S PAGE .. 303
LONDON-CROSS WORD PUZZLES .. 304
SIXTY YEARS AGO .. 304
SHIPPING NEWS .. 304

BY SAPAJOU

**Mediation ?—Wonders London**

## Fight for Hsuchowfu

Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister has, apparently, high hopes of the offensive which is now developing in Shantung, for he believes that it may force Chiang Kai-shek to sue for peace, though Japan would not accept his proposals. From the telegrams to hand it seems that the Japanese are striking at Hsuchowfu from no less than five directions, have failed to make much headway at Taierchwang which has proved a bitter disappointment to them. The most important development concerns the advance of the columns operating out of Pengpu and driving in a north-westerly direction towards Kueiteh and Tangshan. Should they succeed in doing this, and, consequently, cutting the Lunghai Railway, the Chinese forces in and around Hsuchowfu would be completely cut off, and any idea of being able to retreat to the westward would have to be carried into effect long before the Japanese columns reached their objectives. With the Japanese columns at Mengchen 45 miles northwest of Pengpu the neck to the Hsuchowfu salient is being reduced in width, and, unless this move can be halted by the Chinese, the time should not be far distant when the Chinese command will have to consider withdrawing from a position which at present gives them command of the important railway junction. Following tactics adopted in the past it is reasonable to suppose that the Chinese will not allow themselves to be cut off by the Japanese and forced to make a desperate stand for Hsuchowfu, which with communications cut could only have one result, and if they follow precedents which they have already established, further Japanese advances northwest from Pengpu will oblige the Chinese command to extricate their forces before it is too late and the pincers close on them. If that were indeed to happen it would amount to the first really serious defeat inflicted on the Chinese, and would involve the loss of a considerable amount of material as well as in casualties. If the Japanese can be stopped the situation should remain satisfactory to the Chinese, but, if the advance continues, there can be only one answer, if China wants those forces to fight another day.

## The Descent on Amoy

The landing of the Japanese at Amoy may be regarded as a portion of the greater scheme designed to bring about the end of the long struggle proceeding in Shantung. The Chinese have been concentrating large forces for the purpose of holding on to Hsuchowfu and giving the Japanese the sternest battle of the whole campaign. Chinese have still large resources of men and are undoubtedly training large numbers eventually to take the field and make up the huge wastage with which the fighting has been characterised. They have been able to concentrate sufficient forces north of the Yangtze to hold up the Japanese for some months, and though it seems that the latter are now being able to make a move, the forces opposed to them are by no means to be despised. A landing in southern China, even if it is only a feint, would have the effect of preventing the further massing of troops north of the Yangtze and by the use of comparatively small forces in places like Amoy and Swatow, and even points further south would give the Chinese a much longer front to take care of and operate against the large concentrations of forces which have proved so inconvenient to the Japanese armies. There is also the possibility that Japan will attempt to close south China as a door through which valuable supplies reach the Chinese Government at Hankow, though that will require larger bodies of men than they appear to contemplate utilizing at the moment, and the probabilities are more in favour of the feinting theory than the wholesale embarkation upon a campaign for the complete subjugation of south China.

## No Mediation

It is just as well that Mr. Chamberlain made it plain in the House of Commons that it was useless to offer to mediate until both sides had shown willingness to accept, and that there is no indication at present that such is likely in the immediate future. Only yesterday this journal pointed out that the temper of China is such that it would refuse to deal with the Japanese in connection with a restoration of peace, not only because of the manner in which her national spirit has been outraged by Japanese actions, but also because the hostilities up to the present have followed lines anticipated by the Chinese command and its advisers. On the other hand the Japanese persistently aver that they will not deal with Chiang Kai-shek in any event, so that it is difficult to see how any intermediary could be of service to either of the opponents. Admiral Suetsugu is reported to be looking forward to an early collapse of the Chiang regime. That is unlikely, so long as the conviction remains in the minds of the Chinese that, though they may suffer reverses in the field, they may win the war merely by the fact of dragging it out. That theory has not yet been tested to the full, and until Chiang Kai-shek's supporters are convinced that it is wrong—and this journal does not for one moment suggest that it is,—they will continue to follow his leadership. Reuter's diplomatic correspondent is probably correct in thinking that both sides are capable of carrying on for a long time without seriously cracking up on either the military or economic side, and so long as this is so the hostilities are likely to continue. The whole business may look like a game of beggar-my-neighbour as it undoubtedly is, but which can stand the process longer is the one which will win. Nevertheless the more it is prolonged the greater will be the damage to both, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that much of the harm which has already been done is irremediable, and that both are weakening each other in a manner which may have tragic effects on the future of this portion of Asia.

## A Mistaken Move

That the Council of the League of Nations can so often find the wrong way of doing things is amply demonstrated by the resolution it has adopted on the subject of the hostilities between China and Japan. That portion of the resolution which expresses sympathy for China in her present predicament cannot be criticised, except to state that it constitutes no valuable contribution to the ultimate settlement of the dispute. When, however, the Council continues in its resolution to state "The Council recalls that the use of toxic gas is condemned by International Law, and cannot fail to meet with the reprobation of the civilized world," it is on entirely different ground, and calls for the severest criticism. For some reason or other which is not at all clear, save, perhaps, that it is considered good propaganda, Chinese sources have been asserting that the Japanese forces in China contemplate using poison gas in the course of their struggle. That she ever contemplated doing so has been emphatically denied by the Japanese, and there is no evidence available to show that that assurance has been, or ever will be departed from. Yet the Council finds it desirable to condemn something which has not occurred and in all probability never will. There will be those who will contend that Japan need not feel offended at the terms of the resolution as it is not specifically mentioned, but the inclusion of this anticipatory condemnation in a resolution referring to the Sino-Japanese hostilities is capable of only one interpretation, one which the Japanese have every right to resent. If the supporters ever hope to rebuild the League, and bring back to its fold those nations which have left it, this is not the right way of going to work. Such a resolution induces towards further exasperation at a time when the League should be devoting itself to as much placation as possible, and represents another instance of that aimless meddling which does more harm than good. It is definitely a completely unnecessary addition to what would otherwise have been a perfectly proper resolution.

## Another By-Election

With the elevation of Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, to the peerage following the death of his father, Lord Harlech, another by-election will be necessary as well as a change in the Colonial Secretaryship. Of the two facts the first is the more important, for while it is easy for the Government to find a new Colonial Secretary, it is not, apparently, quite so easy to fight a by-election successfully nowadays. Since Mr. Eden resigned from the Foreign Office there have been three by-elections and in each instance the Government candidate has been defeated,—West Fulham, Ipswich and Lichfield. From the figures it would seem that in each instance the reverse has not been due so much to the accession of strength by the opposition candidates as by a reluctance to vote on the part of those who would normally be the supporters of the Government, and all this is to be attributed to the large amount of support which Mr. Eden and the policy for which he stood are still able to command in the country. Mr. Chamberlain has already achieved much in the understanding which he has reached with Signor Mussolini, but he has not yet secured such striking proof of the correctness of his policy as will turn present support for Mr Eden in his own direction. The British public is still suspicious of Italian protestations: it requires to see words translated into deeds, and until it has seen that there will not be that whole-hearted support for Mr. Chamberlain which he undoubtedly desires. He has plenty of time to go before the next general election comes round, and, by the time it does, it is likely,—should he by that time have obtained proofs of the wisdom of his statecraft,—that the National Government will again be returned. If, by some unlucky reason, Mr. Eden's estimate of the European situation should have been proved to be correct, then there is every possibility of the present government being defeated and Labour regaining power. It is one of those queer turns in international politics that the ultimate fate of the present Government depends entirely upon the degree of good faith which the Italian Government shows in the implification of the present Anglo-Italian accord.

## More Moscow Trials

So Moscow is preparing to stage another of its state trials, and this time the prisoners who have already been arrested will be charged with having by their conduct "destroyed the reputation of Soviet justice," and with having made excessive application of the death sentence. Amongst the accused is Krylenko, almost as relentless a judge as Vyshinsky is a prosecutor. He, having hounded a large number of persons to their deaths through the farcical trials of Moscow, is now to be subjected to the same process, and apparently the work is to be entrusted to Vyshinsky. It will be interesting to watch Krylenko's reaction to the merciless prosecution of Vyshinsky, receiving a dose of that same medicine which he prescribed for others, while there will naturally be some speculation as to how Vyshinsky himself will feel with the realization that he, in his term, may one day be found guilty of the same offences as those alleged against the latest prisoners. The grave danger for any politician in Moscow arises from being too prominent, or even too enthusiastic in the performance of his duty, and as Krylenko has risen to his fall, so also may Vyshinsky. There has been much too much of the old cry of the Queen in "Alice in Wonderland" of "Off with their heads," and the men who have obeyed that injunction with the greatest efficiency stand in grave danger of the same remark being sooner or later directed against them. The charge of having by their conduct "destroyed the reputation of Soviet Justice," will undoubtedly seem strange to foreign observers, so many of whom are convinced that Soviet justice has no reputation and could not, therefore, have it destroyed. It may be safely forecast that when the prisoners do stand their trial none of them will offer such a plea, unless they wish to make perfectly sure of committing suicide. They will be fairly sure to die in any event, but the very obvious plea will undoubtedly contribute to the certainty of their end.

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## CHINESE POLITICS

# Japan Disturber of World Peace

### Gen. Wu Te-chen Addresses Canton Rotarians at Charter Day Luncheon ; Threat to "Open Door"

JAPAN has failed to grasp the spirit of international co-operation in the interests of peace and good will, but is trying to conquer China and to shut the "open door" against all other nations and thereby consolidate herself for expansion to other parts of the world, said General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung province and former mayor of Greater Shanghai when addressing the Canton Rotary Club's charter day luncheon in that city on April 27.

"International differences are settled, not by recourse to arms but by peaceful means," General Wu emphasized.

"Charter Day of the Canton Rotary Club," he said, "provides me with a particularly good opportunity to dwell on a subject which has a close bearing on one of the principal objects of the Rotary movement, namely, "the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace."

"A good citizen, like a good Rotarian, is one who is lawabiding, just, reasonable, unselfish, public-spirited and always ready to co-operate. Good citizens contribute to the building up of a peaceful and progressive nation. What governs the friendly relations between individuals applies to the relations between nations.

"In a peaceful world, goodwill, understanding and fellowship among nations prevail. The woes and troubles of one nation are shared by other nations, which is aptly summed up in the words of an ancient Chinese sage: "All within the four seas are brothers." Our neighbour's problem is considered and treated as our own problem, according to the Western saying, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." International differences are settled, not by recourse to arms but by peaceful means.

#### "Unreasonable and Unjust

"However, Japan fails to grasp this spirit of co-operation. The world cannot but sympathize with China for having such an unreasonable and unjust neighbour.

"Instead of sympathizing with the troubles and problems of other countries, Japan is taking every possible advantage of the situation to launch a programme of territorial conquest and economic exploitation.

For years Japan has menaced the peace of the world—economically, by dumping her goods all over the world, and militarily, by forcing the race in re-armament.

"To protect her own industries, Japan has seen fit to impose a very high tariff on goods imported from abroad. On the other hand, in order to carry out her policy of economic expansion, she flooded her goods on the markets of the world at prices cheaper than at home, which had the effect of destroying the economic life of the various countries. When the countries who were affected by Japanese dumping resorted to protective tariffs in an effort to check the economic invasion, Japan raised a strong hue and cry. As a matter of fact, the dumping policy aggravates the economic hardships suffered by the consumers in Japan, who have to bear a part of the cost of the goods dumped abroad. Japanese dumping is a world menace because it is in reality one of the causes of the world-wide unemployment situation, which has now become a serious social problem.

#### The Re-armament Race

The world is now faced with a race in re-armament which brings heavier taxation and increases the high cost of living in the four corners of the globe. Bigger and bigger battleships and more destructive weapons of war are being constructed because of Japan's bid for naval supremacy, and the enormous sums spent on armaments further increase the already staggering burden of the taxpayers. The competition in production of weapons of war at such a rapid pace is most alarming to all peace-loving peoples, who see the world heading toward a war more horrible than the last World War. This feeling of insecurity has created social unrest all over the world, which may be traced to Japan, who has been the main obstacle to disarmament.

"By adopting the dumping policy and forcing the race in re-armament, Japan has literally shaken the very foundations of the world's economic structure. Without making readjustments, world peace is untenable. By her very possession of tremendous natural resources, almost limitless man power, and potential purchasing power, China counts as one of the important factors in any solution to the world's economic problems.

"As civilization advances, human needs multiply. No country is self-sufficient economically, and so each and every nation has to either seek access to sources of supply or find outlets for their products. Labour and capital must look for better opportunities outside of the national boundaries. The natural resources of China will furnish an adequate supply of raw material for world production, her potential purchasing power will provide a suitable outlet for manufactured products and assist in solving the unemployment problem, while her man-power will afford an excellent opening for the investment of capital.

"The deplorable state of unrest which prevails in the world today is a direct result of intense economic nationalism and economic maladjustment. China has in the past contributed in no small degree culturally to the world's civilization, and now she feels it is her duty to contribute materially as well. China should be given a chance to live in peace. A peaceful China means a strong and healthy China, and only a strong and healthy China will be able to discharge this duty to the world.

"The purpose of Japan's present invasion is not only to conquer China and shut the "open door" against all other nations, but also to consolidate herself for expansion to other parts of the world. China's present life and death struggle is, therefore, not a mere attempt to preserve her own independence—but to make China safe for the world."

## Japan's Military Aim

London, May 14.

Dr. C. C. Wang, Chairman of the China Purchasing Committee in London, has written a letter on the aims of the Japanese military authorities, which is published in the "Manchester Guardian" today.

He recalls the statement made by the United States Secretary of War, Mr. Harry Woodring, that the world is painfully realizing that the Japanese invasion in Manchuria, instead of bringing about peace and stability as the Japanese have proclaimed, has started a chain of disastrous events in Europe and the Far East, which threaten the foundation of international morality.

In the face of these facts, Dr. Wang declares, it is most difficult to appreciate the plea of Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Japanese International Association again asking the Foreign Powers to believe that the "real aim of Japan in the China incident is the stabilization and lasting peace of the Far East."

Does Mr. Hirota think, asks Dr. Wang, that anyone is sufficiently dull to place credence in such a plea? May we remind Mr. Hirota, he concludes, that there is no path to peace between China and Japan without the strict observance, by both countries, of Covenants voluntarily made. Reuter.

## New Chinese Envoy

Hankow, May 11.

General Yang Chieh, formerly vice-Minister of War, has been appointed to fill the long-vacant post of Chinese Ambassador Moscow.

General Yang, recognized as one of China's leading staff officers, was at one time president of the Central Military College and Chief-of-Staff of the Generalissimo's Field Headquarters.

The post of Ambassador to Moscow had been vacant for several months following the return to China of Dr. Chiang Ting-fu. Since then the Chinese Embassy in Moscow has been in the hands of the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Yui Ming, who was formerly Shanghai representative of the Foreign Office.

General Yang, who is 50 years of age, has been in Moscow for over six months keeping contact with the Soviet Government on behalf of the Chinese military authorities. Much importance is attached to his appointment.—Reuter.

DR. Tsiang Ting-fu, former Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, who was recently appointed Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, will assume his post on May 16, states a dispatch to the "Morning Leader."

## Gen. Chiang Interviewed

London, May 9.

General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by the special Hankow correspondent of "The Times," emphatically contradicted apprehensions that British interests in China might suffer by a Chinese victory. Foreign investments, he said, were not only welcome but essential in China for many years to come.

Discussing the war, General Chiang refused to count his chickens before they were hatched. He said that he expected a protracted and bitter struggle, but he implied that the situation gave the Chinese grounds for "cautious optimism."

Like other Northern leaders who had been interviewed by "The Times" correspondent, the Generalissimo drew particular attention to the "deterioration of Japanese morale." He cited usually reliable Chinese Intelligence reports on "daily suicides in the Japanese forces."

In a leader, "The Times" declared that the Japanese were clearly encountering the greatest difficulties in Central and Northern China. "The present situation," "The Times" states, "is comparable to that of the British armies in France in the later stages of the Hundred Years War, in the 14th and 15 centuries. For a long time superior armament, discipline and leadership gave the Islanders great advantages and startling victories.

"The superior number of the French, however, and the growth of national spirit prevented the victories from proving decisive. "Ultimately," the journal concludes, "the French, having learnt to fight from the invaders, drove them from all of France, except Calais."—Reuter.

## Kunming as New Capital

Hankow, May 13.

Chungking, which was made the capital of China last year, is steadily losing its political importance as war progresses.

The Chinese Foreign Office, which originally proposed to move to Chungking in the event of Japanese troops approaching Hankow, still remains here, and, even if the Japanese should threaten Hankow, would not move to Chungking, but almost certainly to Kunming (Yunnanfu), capital of Yunnan.

Although the military situation is uncertain, the belief is gaining ground in many circles that it may not be necessary to move the *de facto* seat of the National Government from Hankow for some considerable time to come.

The offices of the Chinese National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, which were moved from Nanking to Hengyang, in south Hunan, and then to Chungking, are now in Hankow.

The original plan of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to move the machinery of factories in the war areas to Szechuen province has also undergone a change. Factories whose machinery has already been shipped up-river will be re-established in Szechuen in accordance with the original programme; but shipment of the machinery of other factories has been postponed, and it is now proposed to re-establish these factories elsewhere.

#### Kunming Less Vulnerable

If there should be any change in the *de facto* seat of the Chinese Government, Kunming (Yunnanfu) is most likely to be selected.

Kunming (Yunnanfu) has many advantages over Chungking. In the first place, it is far less vulnerable to possible attack by the Japanese than Chungking, which can not only be easily bombed by Japanese aircraft but can also be reached by the Japanese army via Shensi province.

On the other hand, the Japanese would have to conquer virtually the whole of China before they could reach Kunming.

Kunming has better communication facilities than Chungking; it is connected by air lines with Hanoi, Canton, Hongkong, Chungking, Hankow and Sian; and newly-constructed railways and highways connect it with French Indo-China, Burma, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan.

Furthermore, Kunming is preferred to Chungking by the foreign diplomatic representatives in China.

Some time ago, it is learned, the Diplomatic Corps unofficially made known their hope that the Foreign Office, if it should move from Hankow at all, would move to Kunming, not Chungking.—Reuter.

## German Advisers

Hankow, May 11.

German circles here flatly deny the report that the German officers serving with the Nationalist government as military advisers and instructors are to be recalled shortly. They state that they have received no such information, and add that the German advisers are working as usual.—Reuter.

# Communist Support Govt.

### Foreign Eyewitness Tells Impressions of Visit to Red Areas ; "Obey Chiang Kai-shek" Slogans Seen

Hankow, May 11.

WHOLE-HEARTED support of General Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government by the Chinese Communist Party is confirmed by a foreign traveller who has arrived here after an interesting tour of the Chinese "Soviet district" in North Shensi and a visit to Fushih, the Chinese Soviet capital.

His account of conditions in the Chinese Soviet district and of the activities of the Chinese Communist Party there has dispelled the scepticism in certain circles about the real intentions of the Chinese Communists.

Such slogans as "Obey Chiang Kai-shek" and "Obey the National Government," are to be found everywhere in the Chinese Soviet district.

While north Shensi province is under the complete control of the Chinese Communists, there are very few red flags in evidence. With the exception of Chinese Communist Party offices, where the red flag is seen, the Kuomintang and national flags are to be seen everywhere. Even the Chinese Red Army has discarded its "red-star" caps. The soldiers and officers are all wearing the same uniforms as those worn by the Central Government army.

Foreigners possessing necessary travel freely in the Chinese Soviet district and are well treated. Their baggage is thoroughly searched when they enter and leave the Soviet district, on their departure.

Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Soviet Government, is at present in Fushih.

As it has been formally incorporated into the regular Central Government Army, the Chinese Red Army draws regular maintenance funds from the Central Government.

#### Co-operative Stores

Co-operative stores are to be found everywhere in the district, and there is not much money in evidence.

The Red Army officers and men, and government and party officials get their uniforms, board and lodging from the Chinese Soviet government. Mao Tse-tung receives the astonishingly small salary of five dollars a month.

The only people who bring money and spend it in the Soviet district are students who come from all parts of the country to study at the universities in the district, of which there are many, including the "Anti-Japanese University."

It is interesting to note that General Yen Hsi-shan, former Governor of Shansi province, is president of this university.

The simple life led by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party in Hankow affords a good idea of what living conditions in the Soviet district must be. The Communist leaders here live at the local office of the 8th Route (ex-Communist) Army, which happens to have been the office of a local Japanese import and export firm.

A vegetable dish, a vegetable soup and some rice are all they eat at meals. With the five-dollar salaries they get each month, hair-cuts, baths and occasional cinema shows are about all the luxuries they can afford.

#### Instance of Frugality

The wife of Wang Ming (head of the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party and one of the most powerful figures in the party) was once invited by a girl friend to go to a local café. Mrs. Ming timidly asked her friend: "If it is not too expensive, may I have a bottle of lemonade?"

After the drink she said; "It is delicious. I have not had any lemonade for many years."

Mrs. Wang Ming is suffering from under-nourishment, but she has no money to buy milk or other more nutritious food.

All this provides a striking contrast with the life of other official circles in Hankow, where gay and expensive dinners are still held.—Reuter.

GENERAL Yang Chieh, former Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo's Field Headquarters, who is now in Moscow on a special mission, has been notified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his appointment as Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, says a message to the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao." The Ministry is now forwarding to General Yang his credentials for presentation to the Moscow Government.

THE Fukien Provincial Government and Kuomintang Headquarters, at a joint meeting held recently, elected Messrs. Chen Pei-kun, Chow Han, Li Li-chow, Tsing Wang-shan, Hu Chaoi hsiang and Sah Meng-wu to be candidates for membership in the National People's Assembly from Fukien, says a dispatch to the "Sin Wan Pao." The names of these successful candidates have been communicated to the Central authorities.

## New Department for Kuomintang

Hankow, May 13.

Much interest is attached here to the organization and personnel of the newly-created Social Affairs Department of the Central Kuomintang. The chairman of the new department is Mr. Chen Li-fu.

The department consists of the following sections: farmers, labourers, businessmen, youth, and women. It also includes sections which will deal with living conditions, and economic, cultural, philanthropic and health affairs:

The chairmen appointed by the Central Kuomintang to serve on committees of the Central Political Council include the following:—Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, chairman of the Law Codification Committee. Mr. Hsu Kan, chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Chen Kung-po, chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee. Mr. Shao Li-tze, chairman of the Education Committee. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.—Reuter.

## No Soviet Officers

Shanghai, May 11.

Allegations that a Soviet officer was serving with the Chinese army in south Shantung were vigorously denied by both the Chinese and Soviet authorities here today.

Many foreign pressmen at present in the Hsuchowfu sector, a Chinese military pressman said, could testify to the absence of foreigners in the Chinese army.

Soviet circles also maintained that no Soviet officers were serving with the Chinese army.

Although many military attachés of foreign Embassies visited various Chinese fronts, they added, Soviet military attachés had studiously avoided doing likewise for fear of misunderstanding.

The only Russians in the Chinese services, Soviet quarters added, were some volunteers in the air force.—Reuter.

## Wang Keh-min Back

Peiping, May 10.

Mr. Wang Keh-min, head of the "Provisional Government," arrived back here from Tokyo by air yesterday.

While in the Japanese capital Mr. Wang interviewed most members of the Cabinet on such subjects as economic co-operation, the union of the Peiping and Nanking governments, and Japan's recognition of such an amalgamated administration.

Before going to Tokyo he first visited Shanghai, where he met Mr. Liang Hung-chih, president of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government."—Reuter.

GENERAL Wang Chan-hsu, a prominent Szechuenese military leader who was recently appointed Acting Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Administration, was formally inducted into office yesterday, says a dispatch to the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao." In a circular telegram issued by him announcing his assumption of the post, says the report, General Wang indicated his intention of mobilizing more Szechuenese troops for service at the front.

THE Director of the Salt Gabelle in Kwangtung Province, Mr. Yao Yuan-lun, on May 16 announced the plans of the Gabelle for the sale of Kwangtung salt in Central China, says a dispatch to the "Morning Leader." According to these plans, says the report, the salt produced in various coastal districts of Kwangtung will be concentrated in Canton, preparatory to its shipment to Hunan, where the commodity will be distributed by motor trucks. Pains will be taken by the Gabelle to accord every facility to salt merchants and salt manufacturers in their operations.

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# Pictures of the Week

*Skvirsky.*

Mlle Jacqueline Knoth, daughter of M. and Mme Jean Knoth of Shanghai, has announced her engagement to M. René Geneaux, of the French Flying Corps. Mlle Knoth is leaving with her mother for France by the Paul Doumer on May 24.

A bride of last month who has many friends in Shanghai was Miss Tatiana Wood who was married in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, to Lieut. G. J. Cardew, R.N. *(Left to right)* The bridesmaids were the Misses Avril Wood, Joan Armstrong, Hope Turnbull, and Margaret Middleton-Smith. The best man was Paymaster-Lieut. P. G. Bowden, R.N.—*D'Asis Studio, Hongkong.*

Mr. Richard Terence Down and Miss Vera Lachinova, daughter of Mrs. V. D. Lachinoff of Shanghai, were married on May 9 at St. Nicholas's Military Church. They are spending their honeymoon in Hongkong.—*Ah Fong.*

Mr. Chien-kuo Hsia, whose father is Commissioner of Customs at Lungkow, was married to Miss Alice Mamie Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Lee of Shanghai, in Philadelphia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gamewell.

Mr. C. C. R. Shekury was married to Miss Olga Anna Jenssen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oluf Jenssen of Shanghai, on May 7. Miss Barbara Bernard was the bridesmaid, and Mr. Bertrand J. Laney was best man. —*Skvirsky.*

Mr. John Huxley, accountant of the S.M.C. Fire Brigade, was the hero of a gallantly attempted rescue off the Customs Jetty on May 5, when he plunged fully-clothed into the Whangpoo after a Chinese who had fallen into the river from a tender carrying passengers to an out-going steamer. Owing to the swift and treacherous current the Chinese never reappeared. Mr. Huxley is president of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association.—*Hamilton.*

A wedding which took place recently was that of Mr. and Mrs. K. Y. Lee. Mr. Lee is on the staff of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss.—*William.*

Mr. J. P. Coghill, Consul for Great Britain in Chefoo, has been a recent visitor to Shanghai.—*Josepho.*

Group taken at the wedding of Mr. N. H. Gray with Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Taylor and the late Mr. Alfred Taylor of Christchurch, New Zealand, and Shanghai. The bride was given away by Mr. L. J. Kleijn, the bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Joyce Taylor, and the best man was Mr. Leo Reierstad.—*Ah Fong.*

Susan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kinloch and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Head, formerly of Shanghai. Susan is two years and nine months old.—*Victor.*

Mr. Norman Travers, of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, is leaving Shanghai for England after 35 years service in China. He was secretary of many local clubs.—*Josepho.*

A wedding which took place at the Moore Memorial Methodist Church last month was that of Mr. Woo Hon-wah and Miss Kwan Sau-kam, both of Shanghai. The little flower girl is Miss Woo Yung-yung, the "Shirley Temple" of Chinese movies. One of the two little pages is a girl.—*William.*

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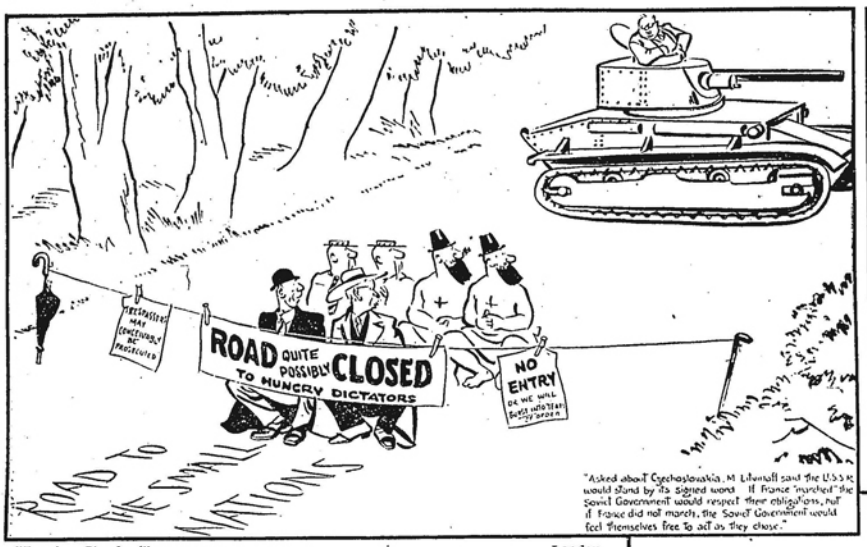
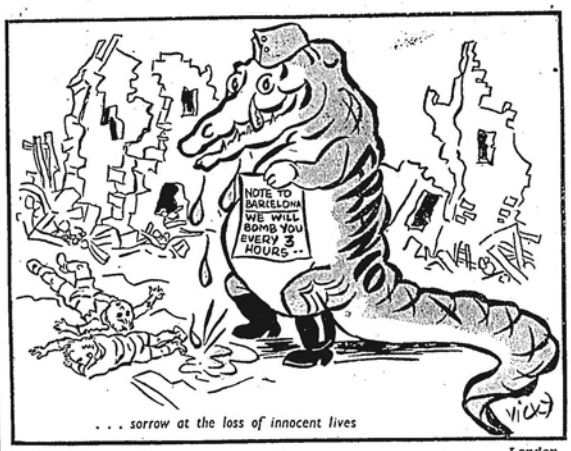
# The World's Wit and Humour




"Evening Standard" London

"Mon Dieu, sir, look! That cad's not playing the game."

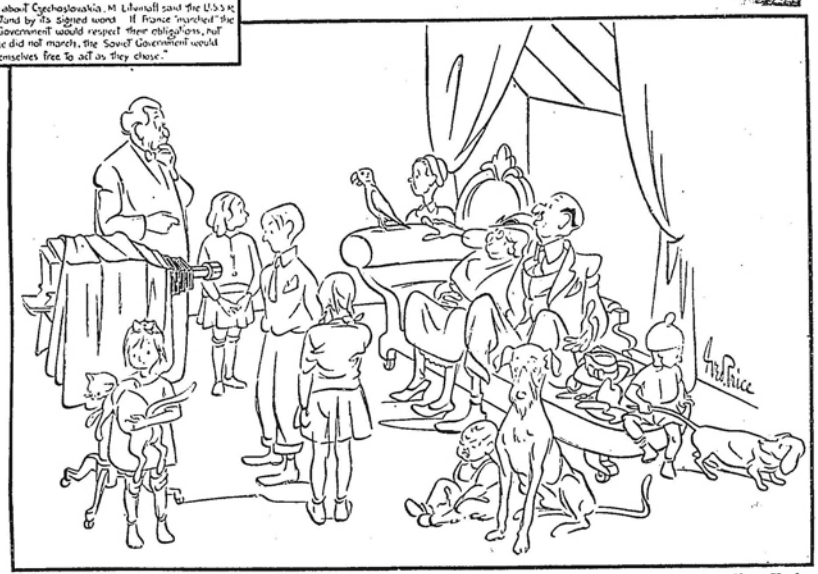



"Time and Tide" London

.....SORROW AT THE LOSS OF INNOCENT LIVES.

"Oregonian" Oregon

THE BOY WHO STARTED TO RUN AWAY FROM HOME



"New Yorker" New York

"Why certainly, we've all been in one picture before."

"Oregonian" Oregon

THREE STRIKES

"Evening Standard" London

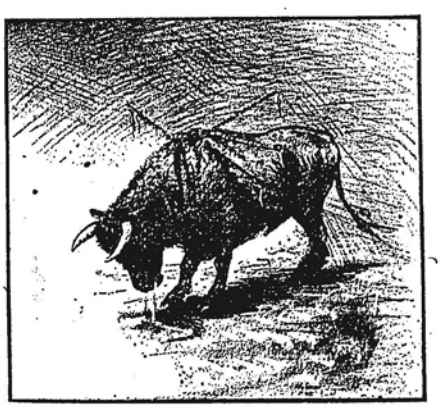
"There are no lengths she won't go to, just to attract attention."

"Chicago Daily News" Chicago

"Here we are!"

"New Yorker" New York

"I want to report a winking man."



"Oregonian" Oregon

FACING THE FINAL THRUST

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Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals. Correspondents are requested to typewrite on one side of the paper only. Letters to the Editor should be brief and to the point.


## BIRTHS

BROWN.—On May 15, 1938, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Brown, a son, ROBERT-CUSHMAN.

HACKNEY.—On May 9, 1938, at Tak Ding Hospital, Foochow, to JOAN (née ARCHDALE), wife of James Hackney, a daughter, PATRICIA MARY.

MATTHEWS.—On April 5, 1938, in Bombay, to VALERIE (née Goodfellow), wife of Lieut. Jack Matthews, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, a daughter.

SAUNDERS.—On May 12, 1938, at Cinderford Gloucestershire to Peggy, wife of Ralph Allen Saunders, a daughter, ANN PEPITA.

## ENGAGEMENT

BRAITHWAITE—SCATCHARD.—The engagement is announced between JACK VERNON, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Braithwaite, of "Nutgrove," Scalby, Scarborough, and NANCY PHYLLIS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Scatchard, of "Holly-croft," Scalby, Scarborough.

## MARRIAGES

BOSSELMAN—DRAGAVTZEVA.—on May 7, 1938, at the British Registrar's Office, Hongkong, AAGE EMIL BOSSELMAN, of Hankow, to ELENA MIKHAILOVNA DRAGAVTZEVA, of Shanghai.

CALDER—MOSCEPAN.—On May 14, 1938, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, ZENAIDA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Moscepan of Shanghai, to ALEXANDER BEATTIE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Calder of Hamilton, Scotland.

HOFFMAN—KEPLER.—Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler announce the marriage of their daughter, MARY BADER, to STANLEY, eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Hoffman, of Syenchun, Korea, on Saturday, May 7, 1938, at Northminster Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

MOELLER—DUEBGEN.—On Thursday, May 12, 1938, at the German Church, IRMA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Duebgen of Shanghai, to THEODOR MOELLER, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Moeller of Hamburg, Germany.

## DEATHS

BAO.—On Thursday, May 12, 1938, at her residence, 1317 Rue Lafayette, Mrs. ALICE MARGARITE BAO, aged 40 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. Y. T. Bao, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and mother of Anthony and Peter.

CHAPMAN.—At 1 Savile Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 27, AGNES GOODALL LEITH, beloved wife of Rev. Wm. Carlaw Chapman.

CHEN.—On Friday, May 13, 1938, at the Country Hospital, Dr. H. H. CHEN, aged 45 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. Soong Suk Ching Chen and father of Carlo and Willie.

HOLZBERG.—At the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, at 12 (midnight.) ADOLF HOLZBERG, dearly beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Holzberg and stepfather of Madame Antonette (Tony) Monchatre, grandfather of Jackie Monchatre.

IVANTER.—On May 11, 1938, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. IVANTER.

MINSKY.—On Thursday, May 12, 1938, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Mrs. ROSE MINSKY, aged 53 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. Michael Minsky, of Tsingtao, and mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Jappensen, of Shanghai.

PATERSON.—On May 5, 1938, at Rangoon, W. J. PATERSON, late of 210 Embankment building, Shanghai.

TSAO.—On May 12, 1938, at his residence, Lane 502, House 43, Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai, Mr. TSAO LAN CHIU, compradore of the Holland China Trading Co. (Shanghai), Limited, aged 56. Deeply regretted.

## IN MEMORIAM

BECK.—In everlasting, loving memory of HANS BECK, who died in Shanghai on May 14, 1927.

DORRANCE.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, R. M. (Bob) DORRANCE, who passed away on May 12, 1937. Deeply regretted.

JONES.—In cherished and affectionate memory of my husband FRANK JONES, late of The Straits & China Textile Co., Shanghai, who died on May 14, 1926, at The Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. Sadly missed.

MOSES.—In memory of REMAH, the beloved wife of the late M. J. Moses, who passed away at Shanghai on May 11, 1932.—Never forgotten.

# AFTER SIX MONTHS

*May 11.*

The letter signed HUNGJAO HOUSEHOLDER draws attention to the rapidly-deteriorating state of affairs to the west of Shanghai beyond the defence perimeter. He writes with very considerable restraint, but gives sufficient of an outline to enable readers to fill in their own detail. Tomorrow, May 12, will end exactly six months since the Japanese forces officially occupied the whole of the Hungjao area, and it is interesting to review the condition in which Shanghai now finds itself. Despite the fact that the Japanese have been in undisputed possession of Shanghai for that period the city has been denied the possibilities of a return to normality to a degree which fits ill with the assurances which have been given. Free access is not yet possible north of Soochow Creek, trams are not yet allowed to ply in Hongkew and Yangtszepoo, there has been some return to factory activity though not to an extent likely to solve Shanghai's immediate problems, the Whangpoo is not being attended to as so important a waterway requires, while access to the Hungjao area is attended by all sorts of capricious regulations as to make residence there unnecessarily burdensome. By these self-same restrictions the farmers west of the railway are hindered in their work of producing vegetable food for this city, and while the state of affairs in this respect is not immediately serious, unless they are permitted to get into full stride with the production of their crops, the repercussion on Shanghai some months hence may prove most serious. Apart from that the discipline maintained by the Japanese troops in that area is still open to severe criticism. An example of what is here meant is to be found in a report reaching this office yesterday to the effect that on May 5 two Japanese sentries marched a Chinese with his hands tied behind his back across the Jessfield Railway Bridge, and when he reached the damaged portion he was pushed into the Creek. Though foreign observers waited and watched for a quarter of an hour the man did not reappear. Later the same day three more Chinese were first beaten, taken on the bridge and forced to jump into the Creek. Fortunately they were able to struggle ashore.

Foreigners who endeavour to understand the reasons for the very apparent shortcomings of the Japanese in this area are thrown back on the choice of one of three alternatives, though it is possible that they are due to a combination of all three. There are those who are firmly of the opinion that the failure to afford Shanghai the opportunity of starting on the long process of rehabilitation is due to sheer contrariety on the part of the Japanese authorities; others attribute it all to inefficiency, and there does seem to be some ground for that belief, while yet a third class contend that most of the difficulty lies in inability to maintain law and order in and around Shanghai. That last alternative naturally embraces the indiscipline which has been noticed amongst the Japanese troops in the western area, the primary cause of the brutality and outrage which are all too frequent and constitute a very serious blot upon the Japanese escutcheon. Incidents of brutal behaviour, even amounting to murder, as indicated above must be the result of a lack of discipline, for it is still inconceivable that responsible Japanese officers countenance for one moment the various crimes perpetrated against the ignorant and comparatively harmless Chinese countryman. This journal still prefers to believe that such behaviour is utterly contrary to the wishes of the Japanese command and that the latter would stop it, if they knew how. It is of no avail to complain that foreign witnesses of such incidents will not come forward and testify against the culprits. To do so, they fear, would invite reprisals from the comrades of the men so proved guilty. But the fact that such witnesses will not come forward does not in any way lessen the truth of the accounts. The tally of such occurrence is too long, in most cases too well substantiated, to permit of the existence of much unbelief.

It is but natural that first attention should be paid to the humanitarian considerations which such brutal behaviour inspires, but now, we may ask, what about Shanghai? For the last six months the Japanese have had it in their power to allow Shanghai to commence repairing some of the awful damage that has been inflicted upon her. There are still hundreds of thousands of Chinese anxious to get back to work. Their neglect to do so results not only in the complete stagnation of the place, but adds daily to the tale of damage. The Whangpoo is going from bad to worse through sheer neglect, a neglect which is completely contrary to the assurances regarding neutral foreign interests which it has been so frequently alleged it is one of the chief aims of the Japanese to protect. At the risk of overmuch reiteration it must be again strongly emphasized that there is not one valid military or naval reason why the work of rehabilitating the harbour should not be set in hand at once, instead of which millions of dollars of conservancy plant are lying idle when so much could be done to maintain the harbour at that degree of efficiency necessitated by the enormous trade it has handled in the past and may confidently expect to deal with in the future. The same arguments to some extent apply to the question of reopening, without any strings attached to it, of the eastern and northern districts and the question arises why these things should be. No surprise should be aroused in Japanese minds to learn that there is a by no means inconsiderable body of public opinion in Shanghai, and for that matter elsewhere, which believes that all these failures to abide by the pledged word are derived from a spirit of perverse caprice, but, if it is because of the failure to maintain effective law and order around Shanghai, then the real reason must be found in that degree of inefficiency which has been so often noticed. And in this connection if so little improvement has been effected around Shanghai during the last six months as can now be seen, in how many years can it be expected that the Japanese will have set up effective machinery for the establishment of those conditions which will permit Shanghai to get busy again?

# A RETROSPECT

*May 12.*

"And then the Crown is brought from the Altar, after prayer to God; and the Archbishop reverently puts it upon the King's head.

"And the people at the sight thereof with loud and repeated shouts cry 'God save the King.'"

That was the culminating moment a twelvemonth ago today in the greatest ritual known to the British State, the coronation of its King and Emperor. It was the climax of months of preparation, of days of rejoicing. "The scenes of gaiety in the streets, the midnight revelry and greatest crowds in the history of London, made the occasion before and after Coronation Day one of London's most historic and memorable. Such a note of carnival culminating in the awe-inspiring and solemn act of crowning in Westminster Abbey was never reached before in London." The British Empire a few short months before had passed through a constitutional crisis with a dignity characteristic of its people; the coronation, solemn as it undoubtedly was, provided an occasion for rejoicing and a demonstration of loyalty which no Briton can look back upon without realising the beauty, nay the sublimity of the whole proceedings. It is fitting, on such an anniversary, that a glance in retrospect should be indulged in. What a year it has been. The peculiar circumstances which brought King George VI and his Queen to the throne was in itself sufficient to endear them to the people over whom they were called to reign, but during the past twelvemonths they have succeeded in strengthening their hold upon the affections of their people, and have maintained the dignity of the British Crown in a manner worthy of the great family to which they belong. His Majesty has worthily followed the traditions established by his father and by his actions has helped to establish a sense of security and faith in the efficacy of the British regal system. That in itself is no mean feat, for if the British Throne did undergo a very considerable shock at the end of the previous year, there is not the slightest doubt that Their Majesties have done much to strengthen its position, and clothe it with a dignity wholly commensurate with the worldwide importance of the British Empire.

A great deal of the history of any monarchy depends largely upon those representing in their persons the majesty of the State. But a short century ago the Court had fallen low in the respect of the people. One of the great feats of Queen Victoria during her long reign was the restoration of the Court in the eyes of the nation. That work was carefully carried on by her successors, and the past year has clearly shown that Their Majesties will not only maintain the traditions which that great Queen established, but will improve them, wherever that is possible. They are showing a very real interest in the welfare of the people over whom they reign, and only recently the Queen paid a visit to the distressed areas in South Wales and made a personal report by telephone to His Majesty on conditions as she found them. Tenement buildings have been inspected, and a general impression created of the monarchs' interest and sympathy with of the people whose lot it is desired should be bettered. The bonds of sympathy which thus run through the British social structure, from the very highest to the most unfortunate, are a very important factor in the welding together of a nation. The quality of humanity with which royalty so invests itself must necessarily endear it to the nation at large, and it is safe to assert that never in the history of the nation have monarchs succeeded in making themselves so completely loved by all ranks of society, and in so quick a time. It must be admitted that in the British people there is a tendency to regard their rulers with a degree of personal affection; the latter by their conduct make that possible, but it is a fierce light which beats upon a throne and the completest loyalty may nevertheless at times prove critical. There has been no perceptible criticism during this past year, and the manner in which Their Majesties have carried out their arduous functions has proved that history has done the British race no ill service by bringing them to the Throne.

The British Empire during the year has passed through a critical time. At its commencement the general international political outlook was none too bright, and it looked as though matters were going from bad to worse, but a reorientation of Britain's European policy has undoubtedly created prospects of a considerable and early betterment. The ties with France have been strengthened and the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties to France should serve to draw the two countries even closer together. A better understanding has been achieved with Italy. Its value has yet to be proved, but there is every reason to believe that an improvement of Anglo-Italian relations will result from what has happened recently. Some progress is being made towards the general appeasement of Europe and a general summing up of the whole situation is that Great Britain is more fortunately situated now than when the crowded congregation in Westminster vociferously demonstrated their own loyalty and that of the rest of their nation to the two persons around whom all the pomp and ceremony of Empire was centred. Shanghai has passed through a bewildering year. No one thought when the martial sounds of royal salutes reverberated around the Race Course on two evenings so short a while ago, that in a very few months, almost exactly three, Shanghai would hear the great organs of war play their hideous symphony for months to come. None could have anticipated the ruin and destruction which has been wreaked upon this unhappy city, or the damage which was to be done to foreign, and preeminently British interests. Few yet realize how great will be the full tale of damage, and this is no occasion to dwell upon it. Rather will the British community turn their eyes for the day to that glorious picture of May 12, 1937, when their hearts travelled back over the thousands of miles to Westminster, where a King and his Queen were consecrated to the service of the British people. They will give heartfelt thanks that the couple represent all that is for the best in British characteristics and tradition, and will offer a prayer that Their Majesties will be granted long years to continue the good work which they have started so well.

# FIGHT FOR HSUCHOWFU

*May 13.*

The importance attached by the Japanese to the struggle which is developing with increased tempo around Hsuchowfu is indicated by the statements attributed to Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Japanese Home Minister, who is reported to have said that impending military developments will force the collapse of the Hankow Government, and that "the situation is coming to a definite pass." The admiral admitted that even then, when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is driven inland, he may still refuse to say he was finished. That view is naturally not shared by the Chinese leaders and General Li Tsung-jen in command of the Shantung-Anhwei-Kiangsu war zone has expressed his confidence in the outcome of the fight developing in the area under his charge. Chinese reports suggest that a strength of no less than 400,000 men are being used to prevent the important railway junction of Hsuchowfu falling into Japanese hands. Opposed to that force, formidable in numbers if not in equipment, is a considerably smaller body of Japanese whose superior material and equipment fully compensates for the numerical difference and gives the advantage to the invaders. That is in turn offset, to some extent, by the determination and gallantry of the Chinese in the field, the heightened morale resulting from the successful manner in which they have held up the Japanese columns in that area and the reverses they have managed to inflict upon their opponents. The setback which the Japanese received at Taierchwang and the stubborn resistance which the Chinese have been able to put up east of Hsuchowfu generally has led to a change in Japanese plans, and it is now intended to take by envelopment what did not fall to a frontal attack. The principal developments along this line are to be found in the progress made by the Japanese columns southwest from Tsining, having Kueiteh as the main objective, and the advance on Mengchen from the south, and further progress northwestwards again aiming towards the same city. The total result up to the present is that the distance separating the northern and southern Japanese forces is reduced to something under 100 miles.

The fate of Hsuchowfu depends upon whether these two movements can be sufficiently developed still further to reduce that gap, and, if they succeed materially in doing so, General Li Tsung-jen will find himself obliged to retreat from the environs of that city and withdraw westward as quickly as possible. It will be by no means an easy matter to extricate his 400,000 men from the area in which they are at present, for he will be completely deprived of railway facilities and will have to move across country with little road communication. Any idea of remaining at Hsuchowfu and fighting it out would be suicidal, would in no ways contribute to a Chinese victory, and would entail the sacrifice of a large body of men, who because of what they have already gone through are probably by now the best material China has in her armies, for they should be tough, seasoned warriors. Should the Japanese command succeed in their declared intention of trapping General Li Tsung-jen's forces they will have achieved the biggest victory of their present campaign, and will have succeeded in bringing the Chinese armies to a positional battle in which the superiority of material must inevitably gain the day. Fortunately for the Chinese, it has been repeatedly shown that their high command has

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generally succeeded in avoiding any such disaster, and what the next few days will have to decide is whether the Japanese can prosecute the familiar pincer-like movement to its expected conclusion before General Li can get his men out. Recent utterances of Japanese leaders seem to indicate that following the fall of Hsuchowfu the downfall of the Chinese Government will occur. In this the wish may be father to the thought. There are at present no indications of anything of the nature occurring, and, indeed, the utterances of the Generalissimo and his supporters indicate that the determination to resist the Japanese aggression is just as strong as ever it was, and even the possible loss of Hsuchowfu, which has long been contemplated by the Chinese command, is unlikely to have any great effect in reducing it.

What then are the probable developments if and when the Japanese obtain control of the Tsin-pu Railway? If General Li can remove his forces more or less intact they will undoubtedly be used in the defence of Hankow, before which, it has been repeatedly announced, it is the intention of the Chinese Government to make a big stand. Here a repetition of the recent history of Hsuchowfu may be expected. It would be idle to suggest that the Chinese would be unable to offer effective resistance against any move on their temporary capital. At the very least they may be expected to put up as fine a fight as they are doing around Hsuchowfu while their enemies will be at a disadvantage owing to the greatly increased length of the lines of communication and the larger possibilities this will offer for the guerrilla tactics which throughout north China are proving so embarrassing. Even the fall of Hankow need not necessarily mean the end of hostilities. Chiang Kai-shek in one of his pronouncements contemplated in that event retreat into the mountains of west China whence he would maintain a continual harrassment of the Japanese forces, putting Japan to continual and great expense, and bringing about that financial attrition which the Chinese leaders have regarded as one means of ultimately winning this undeclared war. Pursuit of such a policy might it is true not lead to the driving out of the invaders, but it may eventually induce them to come to terms which at present they so steadfastly refuse to do. It is natural that the Japanese should look forward to a collapse of the Chinese Government. They have hold of the tiger by the tail and it is difficult and dangerous to let go. Their only chance is that the tiger will lose his head, and perhaps by continually twisting his caudal appendage that might be brought about. At present it does not seem very likely. There are no perceptible signs that the Chinese Government is near collapse. The Japanese statesmen would like it to be, for on the present showing that is the only means by which they can attain the ultimate triumph which alone will justify their reckless incursion into China.

## THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

*May 14.*

While no formal resolution was passed by the League of Nations Council on the subject of the British proposal that each nation should recover its liberty of action in regard to the recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia it is clear that the proposal has the support of the majority of the members of the Council, and there is very little reason to doubt that the British thesis has found acceptance. The most pathetic feature of the proceedings was the attendance of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and the moving plea put forward on his behalf by the Ethiopian delegate. "We do not expect material assistance, but we ask that Ethiopia be allowed to remain among you as an image of violated rights." The League will ultimately have to consider whether the delegates representing Haile Selassie are to be allowed to attend future sessions of the League, and when the point comes up for consideration there will probably be much heartburning. For those individual members of the League which have already recognized the Italian conquest, and those others which are bound to do so in the very near future will be unable logically to agree to the further attendance of the Ethiopian delegation, for its retention of membership would amount to a denial of the very recognition which Italy seeks and which so many nations are now ready to accord. It is obvious that Italy will not be satisfied with any modified recognition as the continued presence of the Ethiopian delegation at the League's sessions would entail, and when the matter comes up for discussion there will be only one decision possible, and that is that Ethiopia as such must cease to be a member of the League. It is perhaps just as well that this should be so, for a continuance of membership would be a very embarrassing futility and an uncomfortable reminder of the sins of the past. The whole business leaves a very nasty taste in the mouth, and reemphasizes the greater wisdom which would have sought to adjust Italo-Abyssinian differences along some such lines as the Hoare-Laval scheme.

It is a sorry business when principles have to give place to expedients, but conditions are such in the world at this present day that matters have to be looked at through realistic and not idealistic glasses. The high ideals which inspired the framers of the Covenant of the League were thwarted by the draftsmanship of those holding them. It had in it the seeds of that decay which is so woefully apparent now, and a general failure to perceive that fact is largely responsible for the departure of so many members, and the lack of complete unity amongst those who still adhere to it. Nevertheless, if there is to be any question of adhering to principles which are not now so generally accepted—and that no matter how true they may be—and the possibility of a general disruption of the present very unstable peace, there can be only one answer. If the statesmen of Europe have to choose between principles and the possibility of war there is only one way the choice can go. That is the choice which Mr. Chamberlain has made. The original declaration did not have the effect it was hoped it would have; it failed to divert Italy from her course. The result is that in the main the conquest of Abyssinia is an accomplished fact, and can be made no less real by any endeavour to refuse to recognize it. It is readily admitted that this is a very cynical manner of looking at the matter, but the endeavour to establish an effective system of international morality has for the moment, failed and the nations of the world have been forced to equip themselves with very long spoons. The original mistake was that Ethiopia was ever allowed to believe that members of the League would give her the support she required. They could not in fact do so. What little they were able to do was ineffectual, and all that remained to do was to make the best of a very bad job. That this means the administering of a quietus to any hopes which Ethiopia expects of further assistance from the League is one of those regrettable facts which have to be faced. On the other hand it must be remembered that the decisions of the League are not at any time to be regarded as the law of the Medes and Persians; different conditions may require modifications of judgment, and though in this case there is an unpleasant degree of unpalatability about the matter the facts have to be accepted as they are.

Lord Halifax in his speech before the Council reaffirmed Great Britain's loyalty to the principles underlying the League; he neither sought to approve or condone what Italy had done in Abyssinia. His point, that no cause was served by vain lamentations of the past when the future required the resources of constructive minds, is well taken. So also is his contention that "It is not right to exclude the possibility of taking steps to secure the measure of good results for world peace that is within our power, because it is unfeasible to secure full international acceptance of the high ideals for which the League stands." In those few words there is much significance. They mean that certain nations are obliged to follow roads, along which they would rather not travel, because others choose to do so. It is hoped by some people that when more stable conditions are reached in the world it will be possible to set about the re-erection of a new moral structure. The necessity is there, and in many cases the inclination. That inclination may prove even stronger when a general appeasement has been effected, and the ambitions of certain countries met as far as it is possible. For humanity does not want to fight. Statesmen do not want to, though they are often forced to do so because of circumstances which have passed beyond their control. But if that new edifice is ever constructed it will have to be on much different lines than the League, which, despite its many failures, has much to its credit. It will have to be so reconstructed that it will be impossible again to allege that it was created for the enforcement of peace treaties, and will probably have to operate along lines much different from those which early enthusiasms conceived possible. The day will come when high ideals will again prevail in the world. They may for the moment be obscured by all that has happened in the past, but expedients can at the most be but temporary solvents of immediate difficulties, while ideals still have the quality of immortality.

## AN EMPEROR'S WORDS

*May 16.*

This journal has had several occasions to write about the conduct of the Japanese soldiers in the Hungjao Area. It has not done so as often as it could, for it has only accepted the stories of people whose *bona fides* and veracity are absolutely unquestionable, but it knows of more cases than it has reported. The treatment of Mr. E. S. Wilkinson is just one of those incidents which it was feared would sooner or later occur in the district, owing to the complete lack of discipline which subordinate members of the Japanese forces display. It would be unfair to criticise the endeavours of the Japanese spokesman to gloze matters over in the way he did on Friday evening. He was obviously not completely informed, but even if his information were correct it would not do away with the fact that Mr. Wilkinson, while in the custody of Japanese soldiers, at one time had a bayonet presented at his throat, while at another he was surrounded by a number of Japanese soldiers, "who performed a sort of war-dance about him, shouting insults and striking him about the face and body. One of them stabbed him with a bayonet in the back, over the right shoulder-blade, inflicting a large wound, but apparently not reaching the lung, while another hit him with a fist in the right eye causing swelling and redness." There can be no doubt in the official Japanese mind of the nature of Mr. Wilkinson's injuries: they were attended to by a Japanese surgeon who stitched his wound. The fairness of Mr. Wilkinson's account of what happened to him is demonstrated by the tribute which he pays to the very courteous treatment accorded to him, by the officers and men with whom he subsequently came into contact. It is clear that when officers are about the Japanese soldiers behave themselves properly. There is an inference to be drawn from that fact which is all too obvious.

The intimate connection between this journal and Mr. Wilkinson makes it somewhat difficult to comment on this particularly distressing case. Fortunately the editor recently came into possession of a translation of a rescript issued by the Japanese Emperor in 1883. It is taken from Prof. Scherer's "Japan Defies the World" and it is stated that Japanese recruits have to know it by rote. The Emperor's own words provide the best and most temperate criticism of the whole business:—

"We are your supreme Commander-in-Chief. Our relations with you will be most intimate when We rely upon you as Our limbs and you look up to Us as your head. Whether We are able to guard the Empire, and so prove Ourself worthy of Heaven's blessings and repay the benevolence of Our Ancestors, depends upon the faithful discharge of your duties. We give you the following precepts:

1. The soldier and the sailor should consider Loyalty their essential duty. Therefore, neither be led astray by current opinions nor meddle in politics, but with single heart fulfil your essential duty of loyalty, and bear in mind that duty is weightier than a mountain, while death is lighter than a feather.

2. The soldier and the sailor should be strict in observing Propriety. If you, soldiers and sailors, neglect to observe propriety, treating your superiors with disrespect and your inferiors with harshness, and thus cause harmonious co-operations to be lost, you will not only be a blight upon the forces but also unpardonable offenders against the State.

3. The soldiers and the sailors should esteem Valour. But there is true valour and false. To be excited by mere impetuosity to violent action cannot be called true valour. Never to despise an inferior enemy or fear a superior, but to do one's duty as soldier or sailor, that is true valour. Those who thus appreciate true valour should in their daily intercourse set gentleness first and aim to win the love and esteem of others. If you affect valour, and act with violence, the world will in the end detest you and look upon you as wild beasts. Of this you should take heed.

4. The soldier and the sailor should highly value Faithfulness and Righteousness. Faithfulness implies the keeping of one's word, and righteousness the fulfilment of one's duty. If then you wish to be faithful and righteous in anything, you must carefully consider at the outset whether you can accomplish it or not.

5. The soldier and the sailor should make Simplicity their aim. If you do not make simplicity your aim, you will become effeminate and frivolous and acquire fondness for luxurious and extravagant ways; you will finally grow selfish and sordid and sink to the last degree of baseness, so that neither loyalty nor valour will avail to save you from the contempt of the world.

These five articles should not be disregarded even for a moment by soldiers and sailors. Now for putting them into practice, the all-important is Sincerity. If only the heart be sincere, anything can be accomplished. Moreover, these five articles are the Grand Way of Heaven and Earth and the universal law of humanity, easy to observe and to practice. If you, soldiers and sailors, in obedience to Our instruction, will observe and practice these principles and fulfil your duty of grateful service to the country, it will be a source of joy, not to Ourself alone, but to all people of Japan.

"The 4th day of the 1st month
of the 15th year of Meiji (1883)
"Imperial Sign Manual."

It would be a work of supererogation to add to the words of so excellent a description of a Japanese soldier's duties, though it should be emphasized that there was in this incident no question of misunderstanding owing to language difficulties for Mr. Wilkinson can express himself in Japanese.

## AFTER HSUCHOW WHAT?

*May 17.*

The fall of Hsuchowfu, by the time these lines are printed, will probably be only a matter of hours, and Japanese quarters in Peiping, which expected to receive such a report within twenty-four hours of Sunday night, will have had their predictions justified. Along the Lunghai Railway on Sunday Japanese columns marching north and south were reported to have reached within four kilometres of each other, resulting in the complete domination of the railway and the practical closing of the pincers around the Hsuchowfu area. Japanese claims that the Chinese are fleeing in all directions would appear to indicate that while they have succeeded in working round the Chinese position west of the Tsinpu Railway, it has been by isolated columns rather than by the maintenance of a complete front surrounding the Chinese in that area, and it may very well be that a large proportion of the Chinese will even now succeed in extricating themselves from their very unfortunate predicament. For some reason or other the timing of the Chinese command seems to have gone wrong. It was apparent last week that the time would come when, in all prudence, the Chinese forces would have to be withdrawn from the Hsuchowfu salient, and, when this was commented upon, it was rather thought that the Chinese had still plenty of time in which to effect withdrawal with some degree of intactness. But the Japanese columns operating northwestward from Pengpu moved with accelerated speed after the fall of Mengcheng and probably took the Chinese command by as much surprise as they have done foreign observers. Indeed the rapidity of their advance suggests that the Chinese defence had broken down, or had not originally been so perfected as that planned for the protection of Hsuchowfu itself. The fate of the Chinese troops who now remain within the lightly held Japanese ring seems to be fairly accurately predicted by the Japanese spokesman yesterday morning when he said that the area involved is so vast that many of the Chinese may escape, though most of them will either be captured or destroyed. It is probable that very substantial numbers of them will manage to get through the gaps between the Japanese columns, though the effectiveness of the army under Li Tsung-jen will probably have been completely eliminated.

Should this prove to be correct the Chinese will in the battle of Hsuchowfu have suffered the severest defeat that they have encountered since the opening of the hostilities, though they have by no means disgraced themselves. During all these months they have fought with a gallantry and determination which would have reflected considerable honour on forces even better equipped, for by sheer, dogged determination they have held up the best fighting machine in Asia, and in some of the minor engagements of the long drawn-out battle have succeeded in worsting it. It is apparent from recent Japanese utterances that it is believed that the fall of Hsuchowfu will have far-reaching effects upon the resolution of the Chinese Government to persist in its resistance. There does not seem to be much ground for that belief, for it is quite apparent that the Chinese expected the ultimate loss of the railway junction, so that it is not quite the shattering blow it might otherwise have been. Chinese resistance there was in consonance with the general scheme to protract hostilities as much as possible in the hope of eventually wearing Japan down to a more amenable frame of mind. Defeats which are fully expected have not the same destructive effect upon an enemy's morale as those which are unforeseen, and so long as the Chinese hold to the belief that it is not victories in the field which count so much as the final outcome of the whole struggle—and that undoubtedly is their opinion—there is no reason to believe that they will be unable to carry on their resistance along lines which have already been indicated. If the Japanese armies are moving to plan, so also is it to be conceded are the Chinese, and great as is the defeat at Hsuchow it does not necessarily follow that it has brought any nearer the ultimate collapse of Chinese resistance.

The junction of the Japanese forces on the Tsinpu Railway places them now in control of the whole of China's coastline from Hangchow Bay to Shanhaikuan. It brings nearer the proposed merger of the Nanking and Peiping Governments as is contemplated by the Japanese with all the new problems to which that union is likely to give rise. With approximately eleven months campaigning Japan has made much progress against China. Her timetable has been sadly disrupted, however, and the quick, easy campaign which was confidently expected in July of last year, has degenerated into what promises to be a protracted struggle, in which, no matter what injury is being done to China, Japan is not emerging quite so scatheless as it was at first expected. It may be that the Chinese will make a very determined stand before Hankow. The distance between Hsuchowfu and the river port is approximately three hundred miles, and while the Japanese forces will be able to advance against it from at least three directions, much time and organization will be necessary before they will be in a position to offer serious battle for the temporary capital. They will undoubtedly be greatly assisted by possession of the three railways—the Tsinpu, Lunghai and Pe-han lines—for by means of them, and the Yangtze itself the Japanese will be able to move their men rapidly from one point to another along the defensive salient on which the Chinese still have to fight. From that point of view the advantages accruing to the Japanese troops out of the capture of Hsuchowfu should not be too lightly regarded. They are of very considerable importance and may give a new and unexpected turn to the campaign. Indeed it may oblige the Chinese Government to abandon its scheme for a huge struggle to defend Hankow, and induce it to retreat further inland where the possession by the enemy of these lines of communication would not have the advantage which it has at present. If, therefore, the Chinese command determines not to do more than fight a rearguard action against the Japanese advance on Hankow, they may prove to be very well advised, for even the loss of Hankow need not necessarily mean the end of hostilities which are proving so costly, financially, to the Japanese.

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## SHANGHAI NOTES

### Champions Reflections

Champions Day is over with its triumphs and its disappointments. A Champions pony has once again justified its superiority with an excellent win which has accorded Radiant Morn almost monopolistic privileges to the title. Somewhere in Shanghai, or perhaps farther afield, fortune has smiled on the holder of the winning ticket which this year has approached the vicinity of those halcyon days when the Champions winner represented a goodly sized fortune and retirement. The most significant aspect of the day, however, as far as Shanghai is concerned is not the actual result, for there will be racing wherever racing enthusiasts exist, but the increased popularity shown in the meeting as evidenced by the large crowd at the Shanghai Race Club on Wednesday when Radiant Morn annexed his fifth Champions. Racing has been on the wane for some years owing to general depression followed by political difficulties, and some of the meetings were nothings less than tragic demonstrations of communal despair when contrasted with other days when everybody went to the Champions meetings and enjoyed themselves without seriously interfering with the mercantile machinery of the port. Wednesday revealed a great change. Racegoers of many decades were greatly impressed by the large and enthusiastic crowd which brought back memories of brighter and happier days and stimulated hopes for the future. The beautiful weather exercised its subtle charm and the women visitors produced a dress display well in keeping with the traditional standard, adding to the brightness of the day. The pessimist, mistaking the silver for the grey in the clouds over Shanghai, might remark that misery needs company and hence the crowd, but the optimistic view must prevail that the life of the community is receiving constant new stimulants from the challenge to survive, develop against difficulties, and progress to greater triumphs springing from the proud history of this international city.

### Prospects at Weihaiwei

While undoubtedly holiday-making this year will be on a much smaller scale than during previous summers, there are those who are already beginning to enquire as to the possibilities of the various resorts along the coast this year. Regarding Weihaiwei the following extract from a letter written by a resident in that port to a friend in Shanghai, may prove of interest:—

As far as Weihaiwei is concerned, it is very quiet and quite safe for visitors, especially the Island and the East Side. There are Japanese pickets who search the Chinese but not the foreigners, and the last one is stationed at the foot of the hill by the Standard Vacuum and A.P.C. Compounds, east of this there is nothing unusual at all. There is curfew at dark, 7 p.m., at present, but this will probably be extended as the evenings draw out. If there is any trouble at all, it is in the hinterland around Port Edward, but since I have been here quite insignificant. The last casualty, I believe, was an Alsatian dog, which was mistaken for a Chinese crawling on all fours. As regards Narcissus Bay, it has been for some time undisturbed, and I shall be there myself in the near future. I can see no reason why people should not come here for their holidays. Several Tientsin people have already booked rooms.

### More Propaganda

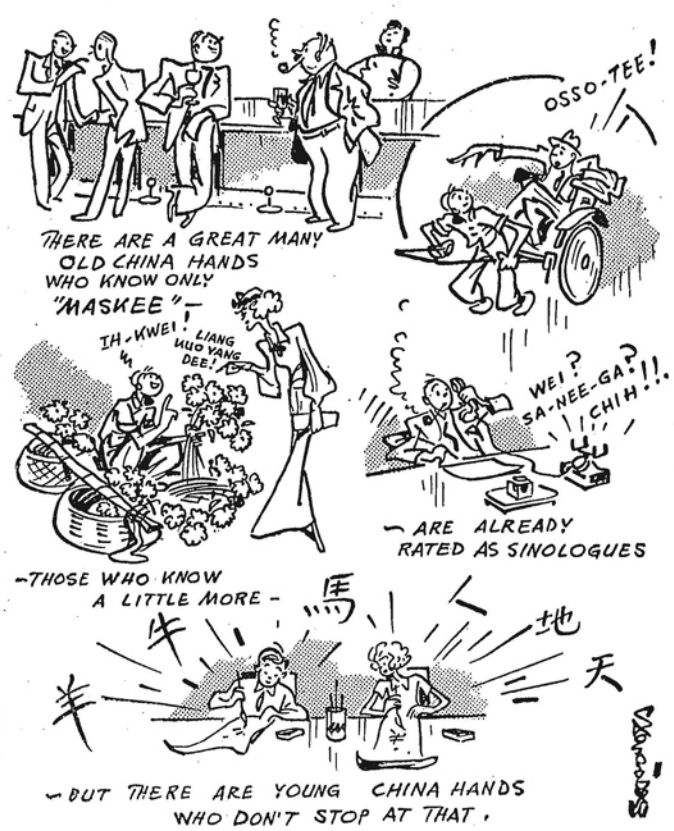
Of the plethora of propaganda, in which both sides to the present hostilities indulge in with such hearty enthusiasm, none is more delightfully naïve than the series of pamphlets entitled "Plain Speaking on the Sino-Japanese Conflict Shanghai—1937/38." The latest work to be received is No. 14 "China's Real Danger—The Chinese Red Army." On the subject of Red activities in China the pamphlet says:—

Political activity goes hand in hand with the military activity of the Chinese Reds and wherever there are Red forces in occupation there will be found the usual Communistic organizations for educating the people to the Communist doctrine and for other propaganda work. "War against Japan" is widely utilised as a slogan by the Reds to rouse the country people, and when the people grow sympathetic towards them the Reds cunningly inject Communistic themes with their anti-Japanese vituperations. By appealing to the patriotism of the people, the Reds have recruited many followers to their ranks, and gradual doses of Communistic teachings soon convert these followers into full-fledged Reds.

It is to be hoped that these contentions, obviously framed by a Japanese writer, will be brought to the attention of those responsible for the present Japanese policy towards China, for it is an argument which should give them furiously to think. Apparently from all the public pronouncements which have been made since the outbreak of hostilities one of the principal Japanese aims on the Asiatic continent is to save China from the Reds. It is plain from this pamphlet that she is doing nothing of the sort, and in fact is driving China into the arms of Moscow. If there were no warfare there would be no need to rouse the patriotic feelings of the Chinese, and little or no opportunity to instil into them the doctrines concerning which Japan displays such grave anxiety. The real cure for the situation is for the present hostilities to come to as speedy an end as possible, before Japan completely succeeds in proselytising the Chinese masses in the interest of communism.

### Conditions on Bund

Within the limits imposed by the unusual conditions prevailing, the Municipal authorities have instituted a considerable degree of control of The Bund, which has now reverted to its original status as a cargo-landing portion of the waterfront. The erection of the bamboo enclosure has enabled the authorities to eliminate many of the abuses attendant on the landing of passengers and cargo from the large number of small vessels plying between Shanghai and the Yangtze delta, and as result a satisfactory supply of food and other commodities is pouring into the city and is expeditiously removed by motor trucks to other points. Other forms of cargo are also being landed and through motor and other transport, judiciously controlled, are being absorbed into Shanghai's industrial machinery. It is a pity, however, that there has been a recrudescence of petty thievery from passing motor trucks which assumed a serious aspect at the beginning of these temporary measures and would have developed had not the police authorities taken stern action to suppress it. For some time, Bund cargo traffic has been more or less free of this nuisance but the past week or so has seen a revival and the familiar sight of unwashed loafers, chiefly juveniles, chasing trucks and helping themselves to cotton, tobacco leaf and anything of a loose nature, has reappeared. Probably the increased volume of traffic and activity on The Bund has made the task of the police more difficult but it does seem that in public interest attention should again be paid to this matter.




**Chinese Language.**

### Norway's Day

Today the Norwegian community will be celebrating their national day, May 17 being the anniversary of the adoption of their Constitution in 1814. The document was framed upon the constitutions of the United States, France and Spain. The Danish King had renounced his right to the Norwegian crown and called upon them to become loyal subjects of the Swedish king. The Norwegians conceded that he had the right to relinquish his claim to their crown, but contended that it was contrary to international law for a monarch to dispose of a whole kingdom without the consent of its people. A meeting of delegates was convened at Eidsvold, not far from the Norwegian capital and the constitution adopted. The Danish Governor of Norway, Prince Christian Frederick, was elected king unanimously, but he did not reign long, for the Swedes invaded Norway and after about two weeks of hostilities a convention was held at Moss where the Swedish king was accepted as the Norwegian sovereign on condition that the new Constitution should remain intact. The observation of the national day in subsequent years was the cause of much royal displeasure the king regarding the celebrations as being directed against himself and attempts to prevent the demonstrations led to some unpleasantness, particularly in 1828 when large masses of people paraded the streets of Christiania singing and shouting, until they finally assembled in the market place, where there was a little rioting until the police and military drove the demonstrators home with sword and musket, the incident being thereafter known as the "battle of the market place." But it was only by incidents such as that that democracies secured their rights, and now Norway is one of the peaceful nations much concerned with its own affairs and proud of its history. The local Norwegian community will be celebrating this important event in their history today, and they may rest assured that those other nationals who make a point of celebrating their own anniversaries will be with them in spirit during the day's rejoicing, for the Norwegian community is one of which this city has every right to be proud.

**Japanese Advance from Pengpu in Drive on Hsuchow**

*Changing their tactics, the Japanese have launched a new offensive on Hsuchowfu from the south after being checked along the Yellow River. A column from Pengpu is reported to have reached Mengchen, with Kweiteh as the apparent objective. Japanese troops are here seen crossing over a pontoon bridge spanning the Hwai River.*

## From the Daily News Ads.

The greens of the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club were opened for play on May 15.

The price of gasoline in Shanghai has risen from $1.10 per American gallon to $1.20.

The annual general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd. will be held on May 26.

The annual general meeting of the Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held on May 31.

The Shanghai Gas Company's showroom is now open for business during the tiffin hour.

The annual general meeting of the Senawang Estates Co., (1921) Ltd., will be held on May 30.

The Salvation Army's business office and employment bureau are re-opening at 422 North Soochow Road.

Tsingtao boarding houses and hotels are advertising accommodation for the coming summer as usual.

The firm of Fricha Ltd., 58 Hongkong Road, Shanghai, has been registered with the Swiss Consulate-General.

The annual general meeting of members of the Hungjao Golf Club will be held on June 3 at the Country Club.

The Blue Funnel Line are advertising summer cruises to North China and Japan, the fare per person being £20.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Navy League will be held on May 25 at the Union Jack Club.

Kailan household coal is now selling in Shanghai at $24.30 per metric ton. The same coal was selling at $17 per ton 12 months ago.

Young German lady would like to assist a family going to Europe or England in return for passage. At present working in a hospital. Box 2857, N.C.D.N.

British woman (38) desires any position in Australia/England: housekeeper, nurse for invalid, lady-companion, or any suitable work. References. Address Box 2691, N.C.D.N.

Persons having claims against the estate of William MacKinlay Wood, deceased, are requested to file particulars with Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai.

For sale, Settlement property yielding 10 per cent. on $85,000. Newly constructed shops and hongs fully rented. Apply T. Sopher & Co., 131 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Those who are desirous of improving their prospects in their own or another country are invited to write for full particulars and terms to Percy Coutts & Co., Ltd., (Dept. L. 3), 325 High Holborn, London.

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., state that negotiations for the sale of part of their property have been in progress for some time and it is hoped that a final settlement will be reached in the near future.

Mr. A. M. Kennedy of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has been appointed Honorary Treasurer of St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai, in place of Mr. G. O. W. Steward who has resigned on proceeding on home leave.

Old-established foreign firm wishes to enter into active partnership with export-firm or active partnership with capital investment in sound local enterprise with good prospects. Replies sent to Box 2895, N.C.D.N., will be treated confidentially.

Persons having claims against the estate of Ada Elliston Roggers, who died at Shanghai on April 18, 1938, are requested to send particulars to Mr. A. T. Roggers or Mrs. M. Swayn, administrators of the estate, Flat 311, Embankment Building, Shanghai.

Tenders are being invited for the purchase of the property occupied by the British Flower Shop Nurseries, with residence, at 10 Route Frelupt, near the corner of Route Pere Robert. Area of land is approximately 13¼ mow and its assessed value is $190,000.

Jeweller's assistant, age 25/30, required immediately by leading British department store in Hongkong. Good general sales experience and practical knowledge watch and clock repairs essential. Applicants must send copies of references from previous employers and a recent photograph. Apply Manager, Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong.

The Harbour Master's office at Shanghai issues a warning that all vessels navigating the harbour are strictly prohibited from proceeding at a speed which renders their wash dangerous or causing damage to mooring buoys, wharves, pontoons, jetties, to vessels moored and to properly laden native craft. Vessels which fail to observe these rules will render themselves liable to penalty in accordance with regulations.

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## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

# Junction by Japanese

### General Advance by Several Columns Places Chinese Troops in Precarious Position

Shanghai, May 17.

HISTORY was made yesterday morning, when the vanguards of the Japanese armies in north and central China effected a junction east of Tangshan, on the Lunghai Railway.

The junction, made near the twisted remains of the Wangchi bridge, blown up by Japanese soldiers on Saturday, brought to an end the first phase of the hostilities, which broke out at Lukouchiao on the night of July 7 last.

The announcement of the junction was the most important item among the flood of reports which poured into Shanghai from all parts of the Hsuchow front.

After effecting the junction, the combined force immediately turned east, towards beleaguered Hsuchow.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the column had already passed Chengchi, a small station 36 klms. east of Tangshan and 48 klms. west of Hsuchow.

Another powerful column yesterday morning was only 25 klms. south-west of Hsuchow, when it battered its way into Siaohsien, a walled town on the Yungcheng-Hsuchow highway.

This column, reports from Peiping revealed, formed the main body of the Japanese forces operating west of the Tsinpu Railway.

A tank unit attached to this force on Saturday cut the Lunghai Railway at Tangshan. Strong units have also been detached to attack Suhsien and Kucheng, important stations south of Hsuchow, on the Tsinpu line.

#### Pihsien Occupied

A belated communique from Peiping yesterday afternoon revealed the occupation of Pihsien, an important Chinese stronghold in Kiangsu, only 24 klms. south-east of the ruins of Taierchwang.

Japanese troops massed in this area were reported to be steadily driving towards Hsuchow, 65 klms. to the south-west, and directly south, to the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway.

Already ahead of this force in the race towards Hsuchow was a column which on Sunday night occupied the Paoche railway station, 25 klms. south-east of Pihsien.

Large forces of Chinese troops, which had stubbornly resisted the Japanese advance in the Taierchwang-Pihsien area for nearly two months, were reported by aerial scouts to be retreating across the Grand Canal.

#### Retreat Threatened

Their retreat towards Hsuchow, however, is expected to be cut by the mobile Japanese columns driving westward along the Lunghai Railway.

Japanese operations north-west of Hsuchow were equally successful, reports from Tsining claimed.

While one column driving towards Hsuchow from Tsining occupied Fenghsien, 75 klms. north-west of the key Kiangsu city, another force on Sunday afternoon fought a major battle within a striking distance of Chengwu.

The latter lies 35 klms. south-west of Kinsiang, which is still in Chinese hands, and 62 klms. north-east of Kweiteh, on the Lunghai Railway.

Defeating a force of 2,000 men, the Japanese unit captured war booty which included thousands of cases of ammunition, thirty trench mortars, 2,000 trench mortar shells, and 5,000 bags of flour.

The Japanese column which took part in the three-hour engagement had 24 hours earlier occupied Tsaochow (Hotseh), south of the Yellow River.

#### Headquarters Moved

Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, has moved his headquarters to an unnamed point south of Peiping.

Reports from Japanese field headquarters said that staff officers were confident that the bulk of the Chinese troops in the Hsuchow area would be unable to escape the rapidly tightening Japanese ring around the region.

The strength of the Chinese forces massed along the 380-kilometre stretch of the Lunghai Railway, between Haichow in the east and Kweiteh in the west, was put by officers at approximately 80 divisions.

#### Fenghsien Falls

Adding a new name to the list of important towns captured by the Japanese forces in the past few days, a spokesman for the Japanese Army yesterday morning announced the occupation of Fenghsien, 75 klms. sorth-west of Hsuchow.

The units which entered the town were among the columns driving on the strategically important Chinese strongholds of Kinsiang and Yutai farther north-west.

With the fall of Fenghsien, both of these towns are facing the danger of encirclement.

Asked if it were possible for the Chinese to escape from the ring now being tightened around Hsuchow by the Japanese forces, the Army spokesman said: "The Hsuchow area is so vast that many Chinese may escape, but most of them will either be captured or destroyed".

#### 40 Divisions Trapped

With Gen. Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces on the Hsuchow front, assertedly in flight, 40 Chinese divisions consisting of 6,000 to 7,000 men each are faced with the alternative of surrendering to the Japanese or to perish a Japanese Army spokesman stated yesterday evening.

The Chinese forces along the Lunghai, he alleged, were in "full retreat." Large columns of Chinese troops, possessing many vehicles, he said, had been seen moving westward on Sunday.

Meantime, the Japanese ring of iron and men further closed upon China's "jocular vein"—the Lunghai railway—with the asserted capture on Sunday of Watzekowchiai, 50 km. southwest on Hsuchow, and of Siehkiahu, in turn 50 km. west of Watzekowchiai.

Meanwhile, the spokesman asserted, another Japanese column had reached Tayingksi in western Anhwei, and was pushing Chinese troops towards Suhsien on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 50 km. to the north.

In their attack upon Hofei, Chinese stronghold in central Anhwei, the spokesman claimed, the Japanese had taken 500 prisoners. In retreating, he added, the Chinese abandoned 2,000 dead.—Domei.

#### Operations on Shantung Border

Japanese troops are closing a ring round Chinese soldiers concentrated on the Shantung border near Payitsi, about 50 km. east of Hsuchow on the Lunghai line, a Peiping despatch said.

The Lunghai Railway now has been cut by Japanese northern and southern forces at four points.

A southern column cut the line near Neihwang, twelve km. southeast of Lanfeng, on Saturday night. Another southern column cut the railroad by blowing up the Wangchi bridge, east of Tangshan, on Saturday.

Northern forces severed the railway twelve km. west of Sinanchen on Saturday morning, and at Paoche, 27 km. west of Sinanchen, on Sunday night. Sinanchen is 107 km. east of Hsuchow.

A Japanese detachment driving south took Sinhotao on the eastern bank of the Grand Canal, eight km. southwest of Kwanhu, while the centre units of the northern forces continued to push southward on a line between Hanchwang and Taierchwang.

Part of the 400,000 Chinese troops which had been entrenched along a 120 km. front north of Hsuchow from that city to Sinanchen started to retreat on Saturday morning, despatches from the northern front said.

Some were said to be retreating westward along the Lunghai line while others were moving to the southwest.

#### The Chinese Version

Hankow, May 16.

Sanguinary fighting is in progress south of the Lunghai railway, where Chinese forces are battling desperately with their backs to the railway in an effort to check the Japanese advance, according to the latest Chinese despatches from the front.

One Japanese column, with its base at Yungcheng, is said to be moving in the direction of Tangshan, on the Lunghai line west of Hsuchowfu, and another, based at Shihkungshan, south-east of Yungcheng, is reported to be pushing northward towards the railway.

At the same time, Chinese sources state, the Japanese column which occupied Tsaochwfu has continued its march southward towards the railway.

Vanguards comprising Japanese cavalry units are stated to have appeared in the vicinity of Tingtao and Tsaohsien, two cities south of Tsaochowfu.

Tsaohsien is close to the Lunghai Railway north of Liuho and north-west of Kweiteh.

Meanwhile, despite wild rumours concerning the situation at Hofei, strategic city in north-west Anhwei, on the north-west shore of the Chao Lake, Chinese circles emphatically state that the city is still in Chinese hands despite repeated Japanese assaults.

Moreover, they add, a Chinese flying column has occupied Chaohsien, on the east shore of the Chao Lake. Fighting is said to be taking place at present at Paotingkan village, east of Chaohsien.

Part of the Chinese forces now in Chaohsien are said to be turning westward to attack the rear of the Japanese troops now besieging Hofei.

#### Japanese Remote From Railway

"The Japanese forces are still remote from the Lunghai Railway, both in distance and strength, and have not reached the railway at any point either east or west of Hsuchowfu," declared the Chinese military spokesman this afternoon.

"Even though the Japanese have succeeded in cutting the Lunghai Railway," the spokesman added, "the Chinese forces in the Hsuchowfu area will remain there. They will not withdraw to the west, but will continue to fight as the Chinese troops did in Shansi after the Japanese had occupied the Tungpu Railway."—Reuter.

#### Chinese Said Still Confident

Hankow, May 16.

The Chinese troops have not lost their confidence in ultimate victory, Chinese reports assert which on the other side admit that the Japanese have gained considerable terrain north and south of the Lunghai Rail way as also in western Shantung and in northern Anhwei.

The stretch of the Lunghai railway between Kaifeng and Hsuchow was subjected to heavy Japanese aerial bombardment yesterday, the majority of bombs being dropped on the principal stations. Details as to the efficiency of the bombardment have not yet been received. The railway track was immediately repaired, having suffered only slight damage, and the transport of troops could be continued, it is asserted.

The Chinese positions in the Hsuchow sector are still being held by Chinese divisions, and the Chinese higher command has no intention of surrendering the Hsuchow sector but merely Hsuchow itself if a strategic move makes this necessary, it is stated.

Chinese military circles declare that there are very strong units of Chinese troops and large stores of war material in the Hsuchow sector which, it is stated, will be defended by the Chinese to the last man.

In western Shantung the Japanese captured Hotse near the boundary between Shantung and Hopei provinces and are now marching towards Tsaohsien, 50 km. north of Kweiteh.

West of the Tsinpu Railway and south of Tsining fighting for the possession of Chinhsiang and Yuetai is still proceeding. Both towns are said to be held by the Chinese troops in spite of having been bombarded by the Japanese yesterday, it is declared.

An attempt made by 2,000 Japanese to capture the town of Mamochih and the Lunghai Railway station of Tangshan was frustrated by the Chinese, it is claimed here.

Chinese military circles deny the capture of Hofei but admit that the town has been surrounded by 3,000 Japanese and is being shelled.—Trans-Ocean.

## *Japanese Vanguard Close To Hsuchow*

Shanghai, May 16.

Japanese troops were eighteen km. southwest of Hsuchow tonight after capturing Siaohsien in a street battle and pushing six km. beyond it to the summit of a low mountain range a despatch from Japanese field headquarters claimed.

The mountain position was taken at 6 o'clock tonight after the strong Japanese vanguard had overcome stiff resistance from Chinese troops both outside and within the walls of Siaohsien.

Siaohsien, termed the "key to Hsuchow is 24 km. southwest of the objective of the present Japanese "big push." It is located on the Yungcheng-Hsuchow highway.

Guided by the Army's aerial eyes, vanguards of two columns of Japanese infantry from the north and south advanced rapidly toward a meeting on the Lunghai Railway late this afternoon.

Returning to their base after on observation flight over the lines, Capts. Kiyoshige Kugimiya and Nihachi Konishi, pilots of scouting planes, reported that the two bodies of troops were three to four km. apart near the railway shortly before 4 o'clock.—Domei.

#### Cities on Lunghai Bombed

Shanghai, May 17.

Japanese army units were very active on Sunday, bombing the area west of Hsuchow, along the Lunghai Railway. A number of trains were said by the spokesman to have been burned between Chengchow and Kaifeng, by one of the air force units operating in this area.

Another unit bombed Lanfeng, east of Kaifeng, destroying the station buildings, five trains, supplies stored in yards, and military equipment.

Naval air force units also assited the operations of the land forces, bombing points on and south of the Lunghai line.

A "very large unit," commanded by Lieut.-Commander Takatoshi Suzuki, bombed Chinese troop concentrations within the walls of Tangshan, west of Hsuchow, on the Lunghai Railway.

Heavy damage, according to a naval spokesman was also done to the Tangshan station and airfield. A Japanese tank unit cut the Lunghai Railway east of Tangshan on Saturday.

"Very large losses" were said by the spokesman to have been inflicted on Chinese troops "fleeing in all directions in the Hsuchow sector."

#### Heavy Losses in East

Especially heavy was the damage sustained by forces withdrawing from the eastern sector of the Lunghai to areas west of Hsuchow, the spokesman asserted.

Heavy losses were further said to have been suffered by Chinese troops entrenched in Suhsien, Kuchen and the neighbouring villages, which experienced repeated raids by naval aircraft.

The walled town of Kuchen, on the southern section of the Tsinpu Railway, was boarded by "about 30 planes" commanded by Lieut. Kakuichi Takahashi.

A severe raid was also staged upon Pakonghow, an important station on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Bombed were the station, freight yards, military freight cars, the arsenal and anti-aircraft machine-guns in the vicinity of the arsenal.

The Tienho aerodrome, in a suburb of Canton, again experienced a night raid on Sunday night.

Raids were staged by naval aircraft on Lungki and Foochow airfields. At the latter, hangars and runways were damaged.

#### West Shantung Fighting

Hankow, May 16.

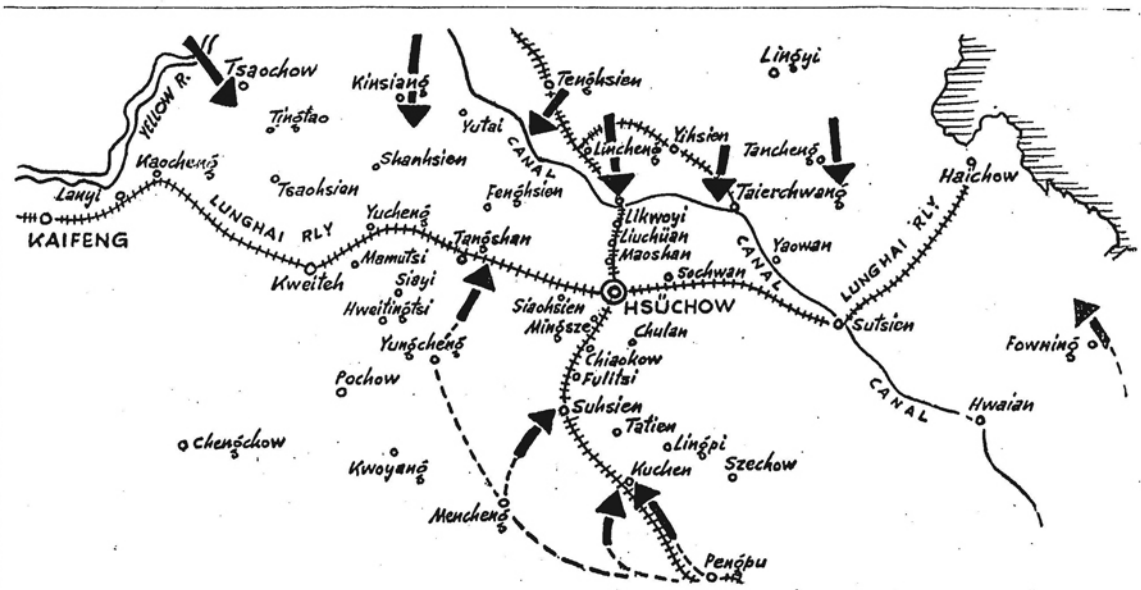
Very severe fighting was raging in western Shantung, where the Chinese evacuated Kinghsiang yesterday morning, Chinese reports from the front revealed today.

The Japanese troops at Tsaochowfu, it was stated, were now moving southeast, in the direction of Kinghsiang and Chuyai.

A small Japanese detachment was said to have reached Lungkwantsi and Matoutsi, villages 20 km. northeast of Kaochen, which is northeast of Lanfeng on the Lunghai Railway.

This move, it was said, had apparently given rise to the Japanese report that Japanese forces had cut the Lunghai Railway at Lanfeng. The Chinese forces at Kaochen launched a vigorous attack and dispersed the Japanese detachment there, it was claimed.

Another small Japanese detachment reached Tawangtsi, thirteen km. north of Tsaohsien, but the Japanese were stated to have "quickly retired"




War Situation at a Glance Along the Lunghai Railway: Arrows Show Japanese Thrust

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when the Chinese troops engaged them.

It was also claimed that the Japanese detachment, which appeared when the Chinese troops engaged about fourteen miles southeast of Tangshan, west of Hsuchowfu, retired when the Chinese subjected it to a severe artillery and infantry attack.

**Mechanized Cavalry Units**

The Japanese column, which reached Yungchen, was comprised of mechanized cavalry units, including more than 80 tanks. One detachment of this column, it was stated, was headed in the direction of Tangshan, while another was proceeding towards Kweitch.

While the Chinese forces, with their backs to the railway, were fighting desperately and holding on to positions south of the line, Chinese flying columns were attacking Yungchen and Mengchen, threatening the rear of the Japanese forces, the reports stated.

The Japanese column, which advanced north towards Haichow, along the coast, had been halted at Funing, in north Kiangsu, it was claimed, with the Chinese holding the north bank of the old Yellow River bed, north of the city.

A small Japanese cavalry detachment, reports said, went around the Chinese left flank reaching Tungsiancheng, northwest of Funing, and on the east bank of the Yen River.

On the Tientsin-Pukow, north of Pegpu, the Chinese and Japanese forces were reported to be opposing each other across the Hui River, south of Kucheng.

Further south, in the Hofei area, the Chinese had reached Chaohsien on May 13, but they withdrew later towards Hofei when the city was threatening by the Japanese.

Latest advices indicated that a detachment of Japanese troops had entered the east gate of Hofei, and that street fighting was going on there at present with the Chinese stubbornly holding out.—Reuter.

**Siaohsien Stormed**

Shanghai, May 17.

Street fighting this morning raged in the southern part of Siaohsien, as a powerful Japanese column battered its way to Hsuchow, 24 klms. to the north-east.

Before reaching the town, described here as "the key to Hsuchow," the Japanese forces defeated strong Chinese troops entrenched south-west of Siaohsien in an all-night battle.

Covered by a heavy barrage from large field guns, Japanese columns attacked the town from three directions at 6 o'clock this morning.

Entrenched behind the town's thick walls, the Chinese offered stubborn resistance, pouring a rain of lead and explosives into the slowly advancing Japanese troops.

All bridges over the moat surrounding Siaohsien have been destroyed by the Chinese.

By 7.30 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese artillery succeeded in silencing most of Chinese guns.

**General Assault**

A general assault upon the town walls was ordered at 8.15 o'clock in the morning. Bitter fighting immediately developed at the southern gate, and by 10 o'clock in the morning the southern corner was in Japanese hands, field dispatches claimed.

Fresh Japanese troops then poured over the wall into the town below, where the Chinese offered resistance from every house.

The column attacking the town is extremely mobile, having occupied Weichikow and Watzekow, 30 klms. to the south-west of Siaohsien, last night.

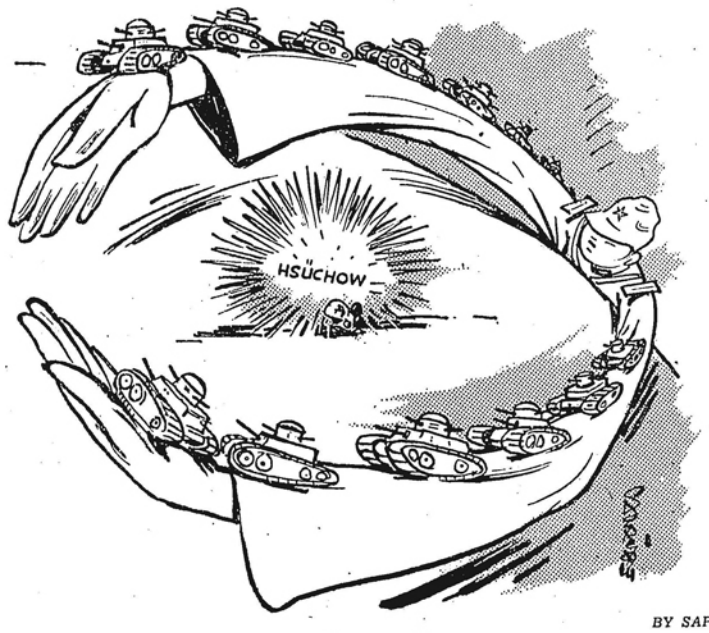
The highway along which the column is driving towards Hsuchow has been badly damaged by the retreating Chinese, the reports assert.

## Chinese Recapture Cities

Hankow, May 16.

The Chinese military spokesman said today that in Shansi province the Chinese forces had recaptured 34 cities, previously occupied by the Japanese, and that, between March 7 to May 10, the Chinese in Shansi had "inflicted Japanese casualties totalling 27,780 killed and wounded."

After two months of hard fighting in the Shansi mountains, the spokesman declared, the Chinese forces had finally succeded in driving out the Japanese and, as soon as the province was entirely cleared of Japanese troops, China would use Shansi as their base for a drive either eastward, towards the north-east line in the direction of the Peiping-Tientsin Railway.—Reuter.




BY SAPAJOU

**Cornered ?**

## Aerial Activity

Shanghai, May 10.

For the second time in two days, Japanese naval aircraft on May 8 bombed the strategically important Grand Canal station, at the intersection of the canal and the Lunghai Railway, a Japanese naval spokesman announced yesterday.

Bombed at the station were buildings, locomotives, freight cars and ammunition dumps, he claimed.

"Effective raids," the spokesman said, were also carried out against Kanyu, a town in the north-eastern corner of Kiangsu.

Heavy damage was said to have been inflicted upon Chinese positions on and near the town, while Chinese troop concentrations were "severely punished."

Other naval aircraft, meanwhile, raided the Canton-Hankow Railway south of Pakonghow, blowing up tracks in many points and bombing munitions works.

Two of the three bombed plants were seen by the raiders to go up in flames, the spokesman asserted.

Also bombed during the day, despite poor visibility, were freight cars and war supplies at Suhsien, on the Tsinpu Railway, and Chinese troops on land and in junks near Fengtai, west of Pengpu.

Other raids were carried out against Chinese troop concentrations west of Fowning, an important Chinese base south of the Lunghai Railway occupied by Japanese forces on May 7.

**Intensive Raids**

Shanghai, May 12.

Spreading their wings over North and South China, Japanese naval aircraft on May 10 carried out one of the most extensive schedules of raids since the commencement of the hostilities.

At about noon, a unit of crack naval planes, commanded by Lieut. Goro Katsumi, bombed the station buildings at Hsuchow, the pivot of the Chinese lines in Shantung.

Of the more than 100 bombs dropped by the raiders, a Japanese naval spokesman claimed yesterday, many hit military supplies stored in the vicinity of the station. Much ammunition, he said, was seen burning.

Direct hits were also asserted to have been scored on station buildings, the compound of the station, and a concentration of trucks.

Shortly afterwards, another naval air unit, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Hitoshi Tanamachi, paid another visit to Hsuchow.

The aircraft, the spokesman declared, carried out a "most thorough-going" bombing of several hundred freight cars and of a vast quantity of military supplies stored near the station.

Other planes, meanwhile, bombed the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, between Kuchen and Suhsien, completely destroying one freight train and demolishing the better part of another, he said.

Heavy damage was caused to the hangars and runways at the Tienho and Paiyun aerodromes, in the vicinity of Canton, by a naval air unit operating in Kwangtung.

Extensive raids were also carried out upon airfields in Fukien, where visits were paid to Lungyen, Changting, Foochow and Kienow.

**Civilians Injured**

Canton, May 12.

A total of 35 dead and injured has been extricated from the debris caused by the explosion of a bomb in the eastern suburbs of the city at 9 a.m. today in the course of an air raid. A number of dwellings were demolished.

The raiders numbering 21, concentrated their attentions on the loop-line near the city.

Chinese anti-aircraft guns went into action as soon as the raiding aircraft came within range, but no Chinese machines rose to meet them. —Reuter.

**Bomb Over Wide Area**

Shanghai, May 13.

Japanese naval aircraft on May 11 also actively assisted in the Army operations in the Hsuchow sector, and staged a series of raids upon Chinese airfields in Kwangtung, Chekiang, and Kiangsi.

Four strong naval air units raided the East and North Stations in Hsuchow in quick succession, the spokesman revealed.

The first attack was carried out by Lieut.-Commander Takatoshi Suzuki's unit, consisting of "more than 30" planes.

The three units which followed the trail blazed by this air armada were smaller, the officer said.

Bombs were dropped on freight cars, munitions dumps, depots and other military objectives. Fires were started in numerous places, and "enormous damage" was said to have been inflicted upon the targets.

Two raids were carried out on the night of May 11 against the Tienho-aerodrome, in a suburb of Canton. Other airfields on May 11 bombed airfields in Nancheng, Kiangsi; and Lishui and Wenchow, in Chekiang, the spokesman revealed.

In all of these points, serious damage was said to have been inflicted upon the hangars and other buildings. No Chinese planes were seen by the raiders.

**Missions Bombed in Chengchow**

Hankow, May 13.

The American Baptist Mission and the Catholic Mission (believed to be Italian) were hit when fourteen Japanese bombing 'planes raided Chengchow this morning, according to Chinese reports received here.

Eight bombs were stated to have hit the American Baptist Mission, killing and wounding eight persons, while twelve bombs struck the Catholic Church, killing and wounding several people.

All foreigners in Chengchow, however, were said to be safe.

The reports also declared that Japanese bombing 'planes heavily attacked the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways, demolishing more than 100 houses in Chengchow, while the telegraph office and rotary school were stated to have been hit.—Reuter.

**Severe Air Raids**

Shanghai, May 14.

Three severe air raids were staged by Japanese naval aircraft on Thursday on Chinese troops and military establishments at Suhsien, an important station on the Tsinpu Railway, south of Hsuchow, a naval spokesman announced yesterday.

Heavy damage, according to the officer, was inflicted on station buildings, troop concentrations and munitions dumps scattered through the town.

Troops massed north of the town were also intensively bombed.

Repeated air attacks were said by the spokesman to have been made on Chinese troops concentrated in the vicinity, and especially south, of Mengcheng.

Heavy losses were said to have been borne by the attacked forces.

Raids were also staged during the day on Chinese aerodromes at Tienho and Paiyun, in suburbs of Canton.

Military establishments were damaged, but no Chinese planes were seen, the spokesman said.

**Hsuchow Bombed Daily**

Hankow, May 16.

Hsuchowfu is being subjected to probably the severest aerial bombardment so far witnessed in the Sino-Japanese hostilities. A large number of Japanese aircraft bomb the city every day from dawn until night.

Yesterday, according to Chinese reports, Japanese planes dropped over 280 bombs inside the city, demolishing 3,000 buildings and causing between 700 and 800 casualties. The power plant and the telephone and telegraph offices were put out of action. Railway traffic with Hsuchowfu is now said to be practically impossible as a result of the persistent bombings.

Reports that General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, was severely wounded during a raid on May 12 were described today as "unfounded."—Reuter.

**Mission Property Hit**

Hsuchow, May 15.

A fleet of 54 Japanese aeroplanes divided into several squadrons, bombed Hsuchow throughout yesterday.

More than 280 incendiary bombs were dropped on the city, destroying over 3,000 houses. Several fires were caused, and burnt so fiercely, it was not until late in the evening that they were brought under control.

Bombs were also dropped on the French Catholic Church here. More than ten houses within the Mission compound were demolished, while a portion of the Church itself was also destroyed. Nine civilians, including a child, taking refuge in the Church were killed.

The Hsuchow Middle School, the Chengshan Normal School, the Hsuchow Girls' Normal School, and the Hsuchow Mass Education Institute were also bombed and destroyed.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the civilian population. Investigation of the exact number of killed and wounded has not yet been completed. —Kuo Min.

## *British A. B. Charged With Murder*

Hongkong, May 16.

Edwin Moreland Dwyer, 19-year-old Able Seaman on the H.M.S. Dorsetshire, today was formally charged with the murder of Robert Dickinson, Leading Seaman in the British warship. The case was remanded for one week.

The alleged murder occurred in the Dorsetshire last week as the ship was en route from Australia to Hongkong. The ship missed her usual call at Manila, proceeding directly to Hongkong where Dwyer was handed over to the civil authorities.—United Press.

## Foreigners Warned

Shanghai, May 14.

Foreign nationals residing in the war zones in Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Honan provinces were on Thursday requested by the Japanese authorities to evacuate to safer places.

The request was contained in a communication addressed by Mr. Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large, to foreign diplomatic representatives here.

Mr. Tani's letter read:

"In view of the fact that with the development of military operations, armed conflicts are imminent in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan, south of the Yellow River, and especially in the districts along the railways of Lunghai, Tsinpu and Peiping-Hankow, I hasten to inform you that it is the earnest wish on the part of the Japanese forces that all the foreign nationals now remaining in these areas will immediately evacuate to safer places in order to avoid possible dangers to their lives and property from aerial bombing and land fighting.

"In case foreign nationals take refuge in areas under the Japanese control, the Japanese military authorities are prepared to accord them, as in other cases, as much protection as in their power.

"I should be grateful if Your Excellency would be good enough to take immediate steps to bring the above to the notice of your nationals concerned."

## *Japanese Military In Legation Quarter*

Peiping, May 16.

The British authorities made representations to the Japanese authorities last night following the exercise of military control of the Legation Quarter by Japanese forces, including the placing of a Japanese soldier with fixed bayonet outside the entrance to the British Embassy. Traffic on the streets was stopped, causing much inconvenience to the entire Diplomatic quarter.—Reuter.

## Mobile Units Active

Shanghai, May 10.

Chinese claims of the entry of guerillas into Nanking and the subsequent killing of 200 Japanese soldiers were denied last night by a spokesman for the Japanese Army here. The report was circulated in Hongkong yesterday by the Central News Agency.

"If the guerillas had really made their entry into Nanking, where are they now?" he asked. "Nanking is completely quiet." The nearest Chinese guerillas ever came to the Nationalist Government's former Capital, he said, was in the hills off Kuyang, between 40 and 50 klms. from Nanking.

**Japanese Hold Nantung**

Shanghai, May 10.

A report on the re-occupation of Nantungchow, an important town on the north bank of the Yangtze, by the Chinese was denied by a Japanese military spokesman here yesterday.

The report was circulated abroad by a leading foreign news agency, and also letters received from residents in the city, dated April 26.

Official Japanese reports received here from Nantungchow on May 8, the spokesman said, indicated that Japanese troops in the town are engaged in "mopping up" operations east of Nantungchow.

**Guerillas Attack in Wusih**

Shanghai, May 16.

Attacked by a Chinese guerilla unit in the vicinity of Wusih, a Japanese military pacification unit on May 12 lost one man dead and three wounded, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday.

The unit, whose strength was not given, was on its way from Yangchow, across the Yangtze River from Chinkiang, to Wusih in a truck when it was ambushed by the Chinese partisans. Akira Niki met instantaneous death. Police Sergeant Watanabe, from Chinkiang, and Chauffeur Shiotsu were seriously wounded. The strength of the Chinese force was said to have been between 50 and 60 men.

Meeting with resistance from the Japanese unit, the guerillas did not press their attack and fled, according to the report.

VARIOUS social circles in Nanchang on Sunday launched a health campaign, says a dispatch to the "Morning Leader." The inaugural meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Mr. Chu Yu-chien, and other local leaders.

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*NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)*

# Japanese Occupy Amoy

## Landing Party Succeed in Crossing Island; Fresh Chinese Troops Fail to Steam Advance

Amoy, May 10.

Residents of the Treaty Port of Amoy were rudely roused from their beds at four o'clock this morning when Japanese warships began a bombardment of the forts. Shortly afterwards parties of Japanese were landed, and engaged in fighting with the Chinese garrison.

At the same time the warships commenced to land troops at Wootong.

During the shelling, the Chinese forces in the defending trenches retired and hid. The Japanese, thinking they had dispersed the Chinese troops, landed a force of 500 men in small boats.

Severe fighting then ensued in which more than 100 Japanese were stated to have been killed and 75 captured.

The leaflets requested foreigners to leave Amoy Island and foreign ships to evacuate from nearby waters Every care, the leaflets promised, would be taken to safeguard the interests of third Powers, but foreigners and ships remaining would do so at their own risk.

Japanese 'planes were busy throughout the day bombing. Amoy University was struck and suffered damage.—Reuter.

### Part of Island Occupied

Tokyo, May 10.

Japanese bluejackets occupied the eastern half of Amoy Island to-day, the Navy Section of the Imperial General Headquarters announced in a communiqué issued at 9.30 o'clock tonight.

A strong force of bluejackets was landed from warships on the eastern coast of the island at 5 o'clock this morning. The bluejackets landed in the face of fire from Chinese troops behind pillboxes. They drove back the Chinese troops after a brief clash.

Part of the city of Amoy was burning tonight, the fires having been set by the Chinese, the communiqué stated. The city of Amoy is on the western side of the island.

The Japanese forces "are doing their best" to protect the lives and properties of third Power nationals and of Chinese who do not resist them, the statement declared.

Air raids on Amoy University were necessitated by the fact that strong Chinese positions had been established there, the statement asserted.

The Chinese have set fire to part of the city of Amoy and it was still burning last night, the communiqué continued.

Japanese operations are going on very favourably and the unit is steadily making progress over the island.

With Kwangtung forces stationed within it, Amoy has not only been an anti-Japanese base in Fukien, but has also been a channel through which arms, ammunition and other military supplies are pouring into China.

It is, of course, the duty of the Japanese forces to give protection to the Formosan residents of the island. —Domei.

### Chinese Watching

Hankow, May 11.

Chinese circles here are watching with close interest the Japanese operations in Amoy Island, which they consider the prelude to an attack on Canton and the Canton-Hankow railway.

This prospect, however, is not arousing concern in Chinese military quarters, who express confidence that any Japanese attempt to enter Kwangtung province will end in failure.

Kwangtung, they point out, is very strongly' defended.—Reuter.

### Heavy Chinese Casualties

Amoy, May 11.

After a comparatively quiet night, intense activity was renewed by Japanese 'planes over Amoy Island at dawn this morning.

Reinforcements of Chinese troops arrived during the night, and daybreak found heavy fighting in progress between the contending forces.

The Chinese casualties are very heavy, and the hospitals here have been filled to overflowing with wounded men.

Refugees are pouring into the Kulangsu International Settlement in a manner reminiscent of the inflow into the foreign areas in Shanghai last August. All foreigners in Amoy are safe.—Reuter.

### U.S. Cruiser to Amoy

Hongkong, May 11.

In view of the tense situation in Amoy, the United States light-cruiser Marblehead has been ordered to proceed to the Treaty Port by the United States authorities.

The Marblehead was on her way to Hongkong from Manila when a radio message was received ordering her to divert her course and rush to Amoy.—Reuter.

### Foreigners Warned

Hongkong, May 11.

Following the landing of Japanese naval units in Amoy, foreign nationals in the port are reported to have been warned by the Japanese authorities that any anti-Japanese acts will meet with severe reprisals. The nature of such reprisals, however, was not disclosed.

The United States gunboat Asheville and the British destroyer Diana (1,375 tons) are at present standing by at Amoy to evacuate foreign residents should the situation grow more threatening.

The British naval authorities here categorically deny reports that further British warships are being rushed to Amoy. There is no intention, they add, to take such action, as the presence of the Diana is deemed sufficient to take care of the situation.

Well-established reports from Amoy indicate that yesterday's landing was effected from three transports, and that it was covered by fire from one cruiser and bombing by a number of planes. Destroyers in the background are also said to have shelled occasionally.—Reuter.

### America Concerned

Washington, May 11.

With the receipt of reports that the Japanese had made a landing on Amoy Island, in which the Treaty Port of Amoy stands, members of the State Department today expressed concern over the safety of 26 Americans at Amoy.

A despatch that United States warships were en route to the port in an attempt to evacuate American nationals could not be confirmed, but officials explained that Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, had full discretion to do so without orders from Washington.

Shortly after the Japanese had landed naval units in Amoy Island

Scene of Amoy Fighting.

and while the battle against the defending Chinese was still raging, Japanese 'planes dropped leaflets requesting foreigners to leave the island and foreign ships to evacuate from nearby waters.

Every care was promised to safeguard the interests of third Powers, but it was added that foreigners and ships remaining would do so at their own risk.—Reuter.

### Bitter Fighting

Shanghai, May 12.

Bitter fighting was in progress on the Amoy Island yesterday morning as a strong Japanese naval landing party steadily extended its field of operations, a Japanese naval spokesman here announced.

More than a half of Amoy Island, he said, was in Japanese hands at that time and the situation was "developing satisfactorily" for the landing party.

Japanese casualties in the course of Tuesday's (May 10) fighting were put by the spokesman at "about ten killed and wounded."

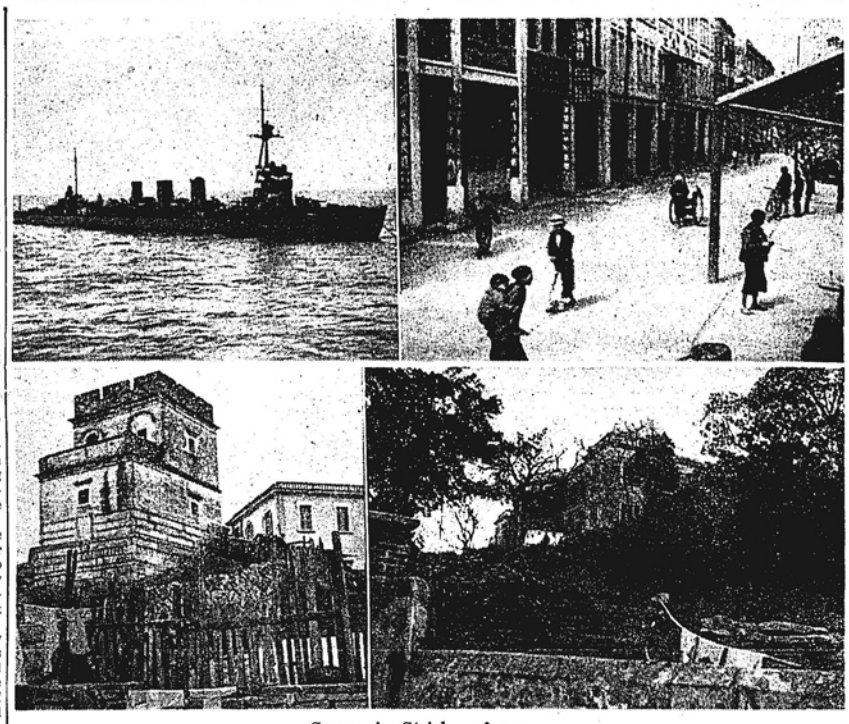
He emphatically denied Chinese claims that more than 100 Japanese were killed during the landing operations and additional 75 were taken prisoners.

Numerous dead bodies of Chinese soldiers were said by the spokesman to have been found by the Japanese bluejackets, when they reached the shore.

### A Strong Force

The spokesman declined to give the strength of the Japanese landing force. He, however, admitted that it was "quite strong" and that it was sufficient to "take Amoy and some other place."

A strong naval party, the spokesman said, was landed on Amoy Island early on the morning of May 10, under the cover of intensive fire from naval guns and heavy aerial bombing.



**Scenes in Stricken Amoy**

*For a long time Amoy city has been almost deserted, owing to the Japanese blockade and the frequent visits of Japanese naval bombers. Japanese now claim to have occupied part of the city. The pictures show (top left) a Japanese cruiser anchored off Quemoi island outside Amoy harbour; (top right) a usually populous street near the waterfront, almost empty, with most of its shops shuttered and barred, their owners departed elsewhere. Below are two views of Kulangssu, the International Settlement of Amoy, which is as crowded as Amoy is deserted, many refugees having shifted there. On the left is an old, disused lock-up; on the right is a view of a large and ruinous house on a hill, which no one will occupy even though accommodation is at a premium. Visitors are told that the house is haunted and brings bad luck to whoever lives in it.*

The Japanese force, he declared, continued to advance throughout the day, with the continued support of naval guns and aircraft.

The Chinese, the spokesman asserted, had set a part of Amoy on fire, the flames still eating their way into the city.

The Japanese forces the officer emphasized, are making every effort to protect the lives and property of foreign residents and Chinese who offer no resistance to the Japanese.

### Foreign Quarter Protected

"Furthermore," he declared, "if the Chinese forces do not hereafter make military use of the area populated by foreigners, the Japanese forces will not carry their operations into the foreign quarter."

The spokesman said there are foreign warships in the harbour.

The Japanese naval unit, which cooperated with the landing party, bombarded Amoy University, "when it became obvious that it was being utilized by the Chinese for military purposes."

"It has always been the policy of the Japanese forces," the spokesman continued, "to refrain from inflicting any damage to cultural institutions so long as they are not put to military use.

"But, as so often had happened during the hostilities in the vicinity of Shanghai and Nanking, so at Amoy, the Chinese forces had built strong defence positions on the university grounds."

### Gateway for Ammunition

With the Kwangtung troops entrenched in the city, the spokesman declared, Amoy was serving as a shelter for anti-Japanese activities "as well as a port through which much ammunition flowed into China, thus giving Amoy great significance in the present hostilities."

It is the duty of the Japanese to give protection to the 30,000 Formosans in the city whom, he alleged have been oppressed and maltreated by the Chinese.

Mr. Kazuo Okazaki, Japanese Consul-General-at-large, who is at present acting as a spokesman for the Embassy here, recalled that he was appointed Consul-General in Amoy eight months ago.

Asked if he were leaving soon for his post, he laughingly said: "I hope not."

In confirming the occupation of a part of Amoy, after street fighting, a Japanese naval spokesman last night said the operations were "going on very nicely."

To reach the city, he said, the landing party had to cross the island, a distance of about ten or twelve miles.

Absence of reports on the fire alleged to have been started on May 10 by the Chinese indicated, he said, that the flames had died out.

There were no reports of any shells or bombs falling at Kulangssu, where approximately 250 foreigners and 40,000 Chinese live in the International Settlement.

Asked for reasons which impelled the Navy to land a force at Amoy, the spokesman said that despite the blockade, Amoy was one of the principal channels through which arms flowed into China.

While arms are also being imported through other Fukien ports, they were said to be less important than Amoy in this respect.

The Japanese Navy, he declared, was also obliged to provide protection to the 30,000 Formosans in Amoy and to their property.

The city, he asserted, was being garrisoned by Kwangtung provincial troops, who are bitterly anti-Japanese and who have been oppressing the Formosans.

There is very valuable Japanese property in Amoy and Kulangssu, he indicated. This included the numerous Formosan households and retail establishments.

Formosan property, he claimed, has been damaged, looted, destroyed, occupied and confiscated by the Chinese troops. Most of the Formosans, he said, are in the export-import trade and are also retail merchants.

### Amoy Island Occupied

Hongkong, May 12.

Amoy Island, on which Japanese naval units made a landing on Tuesday, has been completely occupied by the Japanese, according to foreign advices received here from Amoy this morning. The Chinese defenders are said to have retreated to the mainland.

Sailors from the American gunboat Ashville are reported to have landed at the Kulangssu International Settlement, into which 50,000 Chinese refugees are now packed.

The American light cruiser Marblehead is meanwhile proceeding at full speed to Amoy, where she is expected to arrive early tomorrow.

It is learned also that the American destroyer Edsell, which was originally ordered to Amoy from Tsingtao, has been suddenly requested to divert its course to Foochow, where a state of apprehension evidently exists, although there is no news of actual disturbances.

The Chinese casualties in the fighting on Amoy Island are said to have been very heavy.—Reuter.

## *Japanese Warships Off Swatow*

Hongkong, May 13.

Unconfirmed Chinese reports from Amoy state that there is a concentration of five Japanese battleships and small craft at Swatow, and that the landing of troops is under way at Namtang Island.—Reuter.

### Forts Captured

Tokyo, May 12.

Three strong Chinese forts in the south-western part of the Amoy Island—Paishih, Hulishan and Panshih—were occupied by Japanese bluejackets by early this morning, a naval communiqué asserted this morning.

The capture of the three forts was preceded by intensive bombardment by Japanese warships and bombing from the air.

The occupation of the forts was carried out by the bluejackets who yesterday broke through the Chinese defence lines and captured the Amoy University grounds and the city.

Most of the Chinese soldiers from the forts sought safety in Kulangssu and on the mainland.

The boats bearing the retreating Chinese were bombed from the air and machine-gunned. Naval guns, however, were not used for fear of doing damage to foreign property in Kulangssu.

The hostilities, the communiqué said, had caused little damage to private property in Amoy, while civilian casualties were very small.—Domei.

### All Vital Points

Shanghai, May 13.

Occupation of three forts on the island was announced last night by a naval spokesman.

The Panshih fort, he claimed, was occupied on the night of May 11, while the Paishih and Fulishen forts were taken yesterday morning.

With the occupation of the three forts, "virtually all the vital points of the island are now in Japanese hands," he declared.

### Chinese Recover Lost Ground

Hankow, May 12.

A Chinese communiqué received here today states that the Chinese forces at Amoy, after counter-atacking, have driven the Japanese to Kiangtou. "The Chinese," the communique adds, "are recovering lost ground."—Reuter.

### Retire to Mainland

Amoy, May 13.

Despite a terrific bombardment from land, sea and air, isolated units of Chinese troops are reported to be still holding out in various sections of Amoy Island. The main body of Chinese defenders, however, has retired to the mainland.

Both the Japanese and Chinese are said to have suffered heavy casualties in the fighting.

While the Japanese are attending to their own wounded, hospitals and emergency centres in Kulangssu are filled to over-flowing with Chinese wounded soldiers, who were brought across from Amoy Island in small boats.

The Chinese casualties in Kulangssu, however, are believed to be only a fraction of the total number.

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Meanwhile, the food problem has become acute in Kulangssu as a result of the heavy influx of refugees.

**Refugees Block Streets**

The entire civilian population of Amoy city is at present crowded into Kulangssu, with tens of thousands of refugees everywhere blocking streets, which have become completely impassable.

All public buildings, schools and churches are full to over-flowing, and foreign committees are making emergency arrangements to feed them.

Foreigners in Kulangssu had little sleep on Tuesday night, when there was a continuous interchange of machine-gun and rifle fire.

At dawn on Wednesday the Japanese renewed their intensive aerial bombing, and soon the Chinese began falling back on Amoy City, on the west side of the island.

On the afternoon of the same day a number of large fires appeared in the city, and shortly afterwards the main body of the Chinese troops commenced retiring to the mainland.

Later, the Japanese reached the waterfront and commenced mopping-up operations, which were clearly visible from Kulangssu.

Intensive bombing by Japanese planes continued throughout the day, to which the Chinese had no means of making an effectual reply, although they continued to resist.

The evacuation of women and children to Kulangssu commenced on Tuesday morning, but no men were allowed to cross over until the evening.—Reuter.

**Mopping-up In Progress**

Amoy city is now being guarded by Japanese bluejackets, which occupied the Fukien centre on Wednesday night, a spokesman for the Japanese Navy announced yesterday morning.

A force of bluejackets, he added, is conducting "mopping-up" operations in the hills east of the city.

A few Chinese soldiers were said to be still offering resistance to the naval landing party. About 500 Chinese were killed during the two-day battle, the spokesman claimed.

No Chinese soldiers in uniform, he said, would be allowed to enter the International Settlement in Kulangssu.

**Marblehead in Amoy**

Hongkong, May 13.

The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here this morning from Manila to pick up Commodore Stapler, newly-appointed United States Commander of the Yangtze Patrol. The warship is expected to sail some time today for Amoy in order to protect American interests there.—Reuter.

**Capture of Amoy Described**

Amoy, May 14.

The Chinese troops manning the forts on Amoy Island held out against the attacks of the Japanese naval forces attacking the island until midday on Thursday, when all the forts were captured.

Meanwhile, volumes of smoke could be seen pouring upwards from the eastern section of the island. Presumably they came from villages set afire during the Japanese landing operations. The fires in Amoy itself now appear to have been extinguished, but the amount of general destruction must have been enormous.

On Friday morning, the Japanese warships, which had hitherto been lying off the Outer Harbour, gradually advanced, shelling the fort on the mainland. The fort was finally captured by a Japanese landing party. The Japanese warships are now lying off the Inner Harbour, where both British and American warships are stationed.

The food situation on the island of Kulangsu, where the entire civilian population of Amoy is now congregated, is growing desperate. Urgent appeals are being sent out for supplies of rice, meat and vegetables, and it is hoped that the Kulangsu authorities will be able to establish contact with the Japanese authorities some time today, with a view to taking steps for the relief of the refugees taking shelter on the island.

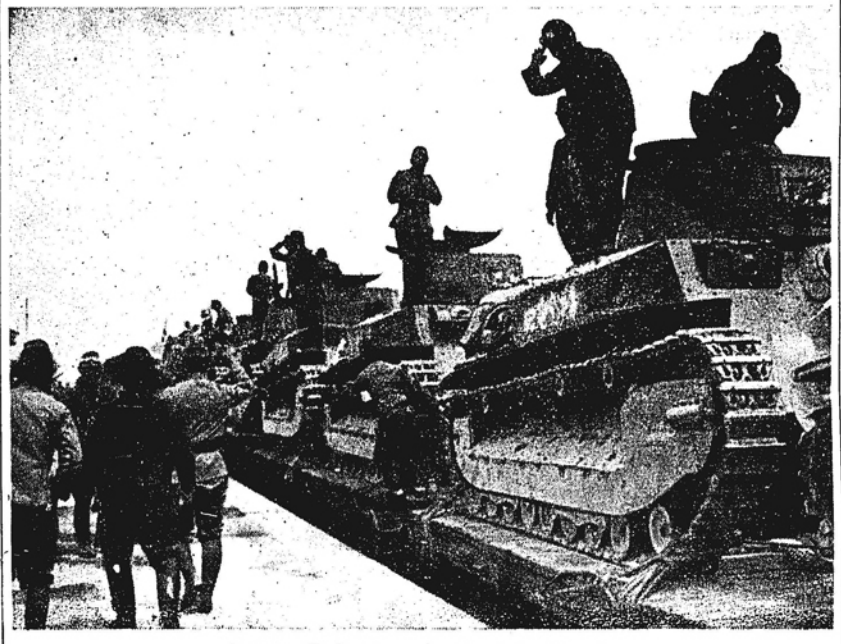
Meanwhile, Changchow is suffering from intensive bombing raids, which are carried out almost daily. It is impossible, however, to obtain any details of the raids, owing to the general state of confusion prevailing here.—Reuter.

## Chinese Agent in Tsinan

Tsinan, May 15.

Japanese Consular Police here yesterday announced the arrest of Kuo Ching-siang, said to be an agent of the Nationalist Government dispatched here to stage disturbances. Investigations are now under way to determine how the Chinese succeeded in entering Tsinan.

Found on the man at the time of his arrest, the police officials claimed, was a revolver and a written commission issued by a Chinese guerilla unit.—Domei.



**Japanese Tanks Leave for the Anhwei Front**

*A trainload of camouflaged tanks leaving for the Japanese front line in Anhwei province. Striking from Pengpu, a Japanese column has reached a point beyond Mengchen, with the apparent objective of Kweiteh, on the Lunghai Railway, as part of the new offensive to encircle Hsuchowfu. Considerable reinforcements and supplies are being landed at Pukow for transfer to the front, via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.*

## Tsingtao Only a Little Changed

Shanghai, May 15.

According to reports reaching Shanghai from Tsingtao, residents who are now doubtful of the wisdom of visiting that city this summer in view of the changed political conditions existing there, are suffering from a grave mis-apprehension. Tsingtao, it is said, will offer visitors this year the facilities that it has offered as one of China's leading summer resorts in past years—riding, tennis, swimming, yachting, boating, golf and walks in the hills. There is no martial law in Tsingtao nor any curfew restrictions.

It is quite true that, immediately after the occupation of Tsingtao by the Japanese landing forces, the Japanese soldiers and marines were quartered all over the city, including such prominent places as the Strand Hotel, Strand Hotel Villas, and various Chinese schools situated in the residential district. This, however, was purely a temporary and emergency measure, and long since the hotels have been vacated and the troops have moved on up-country.

It is also true that the entrance to the harbour was closed by a boom on December 18; but it has long since been removed and regular Japanese liners and D.K.K. vessels from Shanghai are going alongside the wharf, as in the olden days. The steamers belonging to Jardine's and Butterfield are not yet allowed to use the wharves, but they are able to come in very close to shore and land their passengers in sampans and lighters, just as is done in Weihaiwei and at Chefoo.

The city is perfectly quiet and peaceful. About 17,000 Japanese residents have returned, and a very large number of Chinese merchants with their families have also gone back to Tsingtao. The streets present the usual busy appearance of the old days, and, except for an occasional sentry on duty outside quarters occupied by troops, there is very little to indicate that Tsingtao is any different than it was before hosilities reached the area.

A great many trees have been cut down in Laoshan and certain spots on the hills have also suffered in this way, but to the casual eye, Tsingtao's hills still appear to be covered with a luxuriant verdure. The parks are being maintained, and flowers and blossoms are to be seen on every side. The beaches and the city are being kept perfectly clean and all the regular municipal departments are working in full force.

Chinese Police in smart new uniforms, unarmed, are to be seen on point duty, regulating the traffic. Nearly all shops, which have been closed, are re-opened, and supplies of food stuffs are available in any quantity desired. It is true that prices of food stuffs are higher than before, but not outrageously so, and, certainly not higher than in other places in China, although coal still remains a serious problem and is selling for $35 a ton for household lump.

It is not yet known whether the American Navy will summer there or not.

## Manila Sends Food

Manila, May 16.

As approximately 90 per cent. of Manila's 40,000 Chinese inhabitants come from Amoy, news of the desperate food situation in Kulangssu has caused considerable anxiety among Chinese here.

The local Chinese relief committee and the Philippine Red Cross are co-operating in drawing up measures for the relief of the 70,000 Chinese refugees in Kulangsu in response to messages, received through the United States Consul in Amoy, urgently requesting the despatch of food supplies and sanitary equipment.

A message sent from Amoy on Friday afternoon requested shipments of rice, while a further message sent at midnight of the same date indicated that the rice supply at Kulangsu was almost exhausted.

It is learned that the Chinese relief committee here has purchased 2,500 bags of rice in Hongkong which will be shipped to Kulangssu, care of the United States Consul.

It is also understood that two sanitary units are being organized by the Philippine Red Cross.

Reports from Amoy indicated that there were only two doctors in Kulangsu and that they would be unable to cope with any outbreak of epidemic.—Reuter.

**Destroyer Takes Serums**

Hongkong, May 16.

The British destroyer Thracian is speeding to Amoy with a consignment of cholera and typhoid serums.

The action is a precautionary measure against an outbreak of epidemic among the thousands of refugees in Kulangsu.—Reuter.

**American Navy to Assist**

Manila, May 16.

The American consul in Hongkong reported that no commercial vessels were leaving for Amoy for several days. The Red Cross, however, is appealing to Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, to make available a gunboat to carry the foodstuffs to the island.—United Press.

## Vanished Lawyer

Peiping, May .

Chinese reports that were circulated a few days to the effect that the body of Miss Wang Men-chi, a well-known woman lawyer, had been found in Tientsin are incorrect.

A reporter of the Tientsin "Yung Pao" yesterday made inquiries at the procurator's office of the Tientsin local court and was told that no woman's body had been found in the British Concession since the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The British Concession police authorities are stated to have also denied the discovery of the body of the woman lawyer. The case of the woman lawyer, who has been missing for several months, is therefore still a mystery.—Reuter.

## Japanese Warships Heavily Bombed

Canton, May 11.

The reorganized Canton air force made what is claimed to be an extremely successful debut this morning, when a number of new fighting and bombing planes took to the air for the first time and engaged the Japanese.

The first action, according to Chinese reports, took place at dawn, when a bombing squadron raided a concentration of Japanese warships at Tungkawan, one of which is alleged to have been seriously damaged.

Later, another squadron visited the recently constructed Japanese aerodrome on an island near Chungshan, where, the Chinese claim, planes in hangars and at the aerodrome were badly damaged while a gasoline depot was blown up.

The third and most exciting action occurred at 10.45, when five Japanese bombers appeared over the city and were attacked by a number of Chinese machines.

Considerably outnumbered the Japanese raiders made off, pursued by the Chinese, who later claimed that two Japanese machines were brought down.

Chinese quarters in Canton are extremely elated over what they describe as a very successful display by the new machines. They are, however, reluctant to discuss the whereabouts of the new aerial headquarters or the type of planes used.

**Five Japanese Planes Downed**

"We will do our utmost to destroy all Japanese naval, air and military bases in South China," said the Chinese spokesman in an interview regarding the activities today of the reorganized Canton air force, which, he added, were "thoroughly successful."

It was learned that altogether five Japanese machines were brought down today by fast Chinese 'planes, which arrived here recently.

Two machines were stated to have been shot down near Canton after this morning's air-raid on the city. Three more were reported to have been destroyed when a squadron of Chinese pursuit craft encountered 14 Japanese bombers in the vicinity of Chungshan this morning.—Reuter.

## *Booms Will Not Cause Floods in Yangtze*

Hankow, May 9.

Engineers here believe that the series of strong booms constructed across the Yangtze to prevent Japanese warships from steaming up-river will not cause floods in the up-river area. While the river in the immediate vicinity of the booms may overflow at high water, the area affected is expected to be small.—Reuter.

## Customs Revenues

Peiping, May 14.

Arrangements on the disposal of Customs and tax revenues have been made between the leaders of the "provisional" and the "Reformed" Governments, it was learned here today.

It was agreed, according to the report, that the Customs offices in Tientsin and Shanghai will contribute a certain sum monthly towards the servicing of foreign loans secured on Customs revenues.

This arrangement has been provided for under the terms of an agreement reached in Tokyo between Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, and the Japanese Government.

The residue will be divided between the Peiping and Nanking Governments for their administrative expenses.

The revenues derived from the Tax will be used to defray miscellaneous expenses of the two régimes.

As to the Consolidated Tax, the Chinese leaders were said to have agreed that he revenue derived from taxes on goods produced under the jurisdiction of one government and consumed in area controlled by the other would also be equally divided between the two régimes.—Domei.

## Soviets Rush Arms

Changchun, May 10.

Soviet defences in the Far East are being feverishly strengthened with the return to Khabarovsk from Moscow of Marshal Vasilii Bluecher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army in Siberia, according to intelligence reports received here today.

Marshal Bluecher, believed to have been active once in China as Gen. Galen, was reported to have urged the delegates to the first plenary session of the Supreme Soviet to expand the Soviet armaments in the Far East.

A large number of tanks, armoured cars and aeroplanes, as well as vast quantities of arms and ammunition, are pouring into the Soviet Far East from European Russia, the reports alleged.

New fortresses were also said to be under construction along the long border between Russia and Manchoukuo. Many warships were also reported to be under construction in Vladivostok.—Domei.

## Running Water for Peiping

Peiping, May 3.

The Peiping Water Company is launching a scheme to lay water pipes throughout the city so that in 15 years the whole populace of Peiping will have a running water supply. According to estimates, a sum of $250,000 will be spent every year on this project.—Reuter.

## Chinese Tourists

Peiping, May 10.

Welcoming and encouraging Chinese tourists visiting Japan, the Japanese Embassy has notified the "Provisional Government" that prospective travellers to Tokyo may get their visas free of charge when they are certified by the Government. For individuals or organizations that are anti-Communist and lacking in funds, the Embassy will grant subsidies should local Chinese authorities confirm their identity.—Reuter.

## Peiping Bank Changes

Peiping, May 5.

The Peiping branch of the Bank of Chosen has been moved to the Chartered Bank building, which was recently bought by the Japanese bank.

The Chartered Bank is to have offices in the building evacuated by the Bank of Chosen at the west end of the Legation Quarter.—Reuter.

## To Change Capital

Hongkong, May 10.

With Japanese naval aircraft making repeated raids on military establishments in Foochow, the Provincial Government on May 1 began to move its staff and documents to Yungan, in western Fukien, Chinese newspapers here reported today.—Domei.

H.M.S. Enterprise is due in Hongkong about the end of the month with relief crews for the river gunboats on the Yangtse and West rivers.

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*NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)*

# An Appeal to All the World

## Argument for the Adoption of Confucius' Philosophies and Calling a Peace Conference

BY WANG TSING-MO

*Mr. Wang Tsing-mo, aged 79, is the Director of the Taihu Conservancy Bureau. Fifty years ago he held the post of Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Commerce during the Manchu Dynasty. He is a great scholar in Chinese philosophy and literature.*

The principle of universal brotherhood is a cardinal doctrine of the moral philosophy of China. Nine hundred years ago Chang Hung-chu, one of the five leading thinkers of the Soong Dynasty, made the following remark: "All people within the four seas are brothers: all living beings are companions." It is our duty, he said, to find adequate expression of our love for our fellow men. The whole world of living things is conceived as a single organism and it is imperative that we should serve our brethren and give relief to those who are in misfortune and dire need.

The Chinese character for brotherhood is "jen" which is a compound word composed of two characters: "er," meaning two and "zun," meaning man. The connotation of this character is at once broad and profound, but to put it in the simplest way it signifies co-operative spirit as opposed to individual selfishness. Man loves life and hates death. This love for life, if cherished and broadened, would become a vital voice uniting the whole world into a single family.

### Based on Confucianism

The origin of this doctrine as expounded by Chang Hung-chu is to be found in the philosophic teachings of Confucius. Upon being questioned by one of his disciples as to the true meaning of "jen," which may be translated as the principle of brotherhood, the Master replied, "Do not do unto others what you do not want others to do unto you." This saying is in exact coincidence with the Golden Rule of the West. Mencius, a great believer of Confucius, applied the principle of universal brotherhood to the domain of government and politics.

With a strong abhorrence for the ruthless destruction carried on by the then warring nations Mencius more than once interviewed the rulers of the kingdoms of Chi and Liang and appealed for benevolent government. He tried to impress upon their minds that only the ruler who did not indulge in killing could unify and govern China. Thus, Mencius may be regarded as one of the most devout followers of Confucius.

Mencius expressed his intense hatred for war by saying: "When contentions about territory are the ground on which they fight, they slaughter men until the fields are filled with them. When some struggle for a city is the ground on which they fight they slaughter men, until the city is filled with them. This is what is called "leading on the land to devour human flesh." Death is not enough for such a crime (translation by Legge).

This denunciation of war was made over 2,000 years ago when wars were fought with merely bows, arrows, swords and lances. If the virtuous man could not bear to see the atrocities of war wrought by the primitive weapons, how much more shocked he would be to see those brought about by the far more lethal instruments of war nowadays.

### Smell of Gunpowder

The words of Mencius as quoted above may well be applied to the conditions of the present age which bears no little resemblance to the period of warring nations in Chinese history. Immediately after the Great War of 1914-1918, some attempts were made to eradicate the dangers of war and maintain world peace through such instrumentalities as the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference held in 1921 to 1922. But, after the lapse of several comparatively quiet years, the international atmosphere has again been pervaded with the stench and smell of gunpowder. The diplomatic policies of the various powers, aiming to set one against the other, have brought the world to the verge of another conflagration.

All of them have made big strides toward rearmament. The Italo-Abyssinian War in Africa has rocked the very foundations of the peace machinery of the League of Nations. The Spanish internal strife in Europe has shattered the hope of peace based upon the system of collective security. And now the Sino-Japanese conflict has staged the most terrible carnage on the eastern Asiatic mainland.

Seven months' war has already cost China tremendous losses. Casualties among the combatants on the fronts are extremely heavy, owing to China's inferiority in armament. The promiscuous bombing of the Red Cross buildings and private residences by the Japanese aircraft has claimed the lives of thousands of wounded soldiers, refugees, and other non-combatants. As to the Japanese, their superior military strength and equipment do not give them impunity from the injuries of the destructive modern warfare.

### Mutual Massacre

Mencius said: "When a man kills another's father, that other will kill his father: when a man kills another's elder brother, that other will kill his elder brother. So he does not himself indeed do the act, but there is only a slight interval between him and it" (translation by Legge). This remark connotes the endless cycle of war and revenge. A sad spectacle it is to see China and Japan, tied by racial and linguist affinities, plunging into this vicious cycle and engaging each other in mutual massacre.

In the present war, it may be observed, while Japan has achieved a considerable degree of military success, China has scored a moral victory. It is aggression on the one hand and self-preservation on the other. Naturally, we find that the enlightened public opinion of the world is on the side of China.

In his famous Chicago speech President Roosevelt suggested to the world the quarantine measures of preventing the epidemic of war from spreading and voiced his determined effort to restore "the principles of the Prince of Peace" and "shattered trust." Col. Stimson, in his message "Shall We Keep On Helping Japan?" to the New York "Times," urged the people of America to abandon isolationism and co-operate with other nations in upholding the international law.

Recently, four leading thinkers of the world, Albert Einstein, John Dewey, Bertrand Russell and Romain Rolland, in a public statement, sponsored peace and expressed their sympathy for the cause of China. With a view to checking Japan's international outlawry, they also endorsed the plan of starting a boycott movement against Japanese goods, which measure has already been undertaken by certain sections of European and American population.

The above statements, official or unofficial, reflect the sound opinion and far-sighted judgment of a candid world. In them we find the basis of an enduring world peace.

### Concerns the Entire World

Just as the present Sino-Japanese conflict is a matter that concerns the whole world, so it must be settled through the concerted action of all the important nations of the world. With this in view we propose, in the interest of world peace, that an International Peace Conference be convened, embracing all members of the League of Nations and such non-members as the United States, Germany, Italy and Japan. This Conference should aim to accelerate the progress of human civilization. Accordingly, it should have two guiding principles; respect for the will of God and universal brotherhood.

The moral deterioration of the present age is clearly indicated by the love of war. In the words of Mencius, "Those who are skilful to fight should suffer the highest punishment" (translation by Legge). We believe that this punishment is meted out by the hand of God. The respect for the will of God would curb the instinct of human greed and uproot the evils of war. The second principle, that of brotherhood, is the cohesive force of human society. It means the love for our fellowmen, a tenet common to both Christianity and Confucianism.

### Effective Measures Necessary

With these aforesaid principles in view, the International Peace Conference should take effective measures to ensure the future world peace. We hereby venture further to suggest that the following items be included in the agenda of the Conference:

Disarmament.—Aeroplanes should be used exclusively for transportation purposes. Submarines and dreadnaughts should be abolished. As to ocean cruisers, they may be retained in part for the protection of merchant vessels. The army should be reorganized into police forces big enough to give adequate protection to the people.

Development of agricultural and mining enterprises—with the disbandment of the armies of various nations, the retired soldiers may well be employed for the reclamation of lands. Such a scheme would involve the modification of the immigration restriction measures in all countries. It has been advocated in America that immigration laws be abolished, which policy could well be extended to Africa, Australia and other overseas possessions of Britain and Holland, where the agricultural and mining enterprises have owed their success largely to Chinese labour. The regulations governing these enterprises should be made a subject for careful examination and revision, based on the principle of justice.

### Natural Resources

Equitable distribution of national resources—among the natural resources, cotton and iron are both important bases of modern industry. Wool, silk, copper, tin, and other metals are also of great industrial importance. From the economic point of view, it is desirable that the various manufacturing centres should be so distributed as to be near to the regions where the raw materials come from. The problem of an equitable distribution of natural resources is so complicated that it must be dealt with by the economic experts of all the nations attending the conference. We have already seen that both Germany and Japan are demanding more natural resources. Such demands should be reviewed and discussed at the conference.

Mutual respect for national sovereignty based on self-determination—broadly speaking, this principle implies the following measures:

1. Abolition of extraterritorial rights.
2. Withdrawal of all troops stationed in alien territories.
3. Withdrawal of all naval forces from foreign waters.
4. Renunciation of all rights and privileges in alien countries.

The effective application of this principle would lead to emancipation of all the subject nations now smarting under the yoke of foreign oppression and would usher a new era of progress, in which liberty and independence are a common blessing.

Promotion of Confucianism—here we wish to suggest that, for the good of the world, Confucianism should be promoted in all nations. Confucianism enjoins the respect for the will of God and universal brotherhood. With a profound reverence for the will of God, we would hold our conscience to strict account and fill an inward urge to do good to others. With a spirit of brotherhood, we would broaden our family affection into universal fraternity. Confucianism is indeed a torch of hope that would light our way into a better world.

Now, the world must realize that to stop Japan's aggression is not only for the good of China, but also for the good of Japan. To call an international peace conference and to solve the pending Sino-Japanese issues should be the initial step in our programme for the reconstruction of the world. To strive to realize the ideal of brotherhood should be the supreme task to which we are always dedicated.

**Generalissimo Visits Children's Camp**

*General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, above, are seen visiting one of the children's refugee camps in Hankow in which they are interested. Mr. W. H. Donald is seen on the right. Below, entrance to the camp which was opened on May 1.*

## Farmer's Son Goes to War

Shanghai, May 17.

Conscription, which has been enforced by the Chinese Government, was the theme of a poignant drama in real life just enacted in Taochun district on the outskirts of Yungchun Hsien, Fukien, according to a Chinese message received here yesterday.

The leading characters were Mrs. Chiu Miao, a 50-year old widow, and her two farmer sons, Chiu Chen and Chiu Hao. The former was born by her husband's first wife, also deceased, while the second is her own. Both are in age for military service.

Out of a number of farmers in the district, only a few were to be conscripted. In fairness to all concerned, the officials selected the method of drawing to determine who should join the army.

In response to an official invitation, the district elder and the heads of farmers' families gathered together for the drawing. After some moments suspense, the widow stepped forward, the first one to draw a bamboo stick on which a conscript's name was written. Others then followed suit.

Incidentally, the name drawn by the widow was Chiu Chen, the first son. Without consulting her two boys, the widow soon interviewed the district official, requesting that the second son be allowed to substitute the brother. She was reported to have explained that the first son had already had a family, while her own son was not only single, but also much younger and stronger than his brother.

With tears in her eyes, the widow returned home. Her petition to the district official soon became known to the elder son, who immediately visited the same official to prevent his brother from substituting him. His visit was followed by the brother who insisted that he should be enlisted as it was his mother's wish.

It was revealed by the official that as a result of the mother's importunate plea, the second son was to join the army.

## Mission Worker Over Crisis in Typhus

Chungking, May 9.

Miss Edith P. Sparling, attached to the United Church of Canada Mission at Tzeluitsing, the famous Szechuen salt producing centre, who has been seriously ill with typhus fever in the past two weeks, is reported to have passed the crisis of the disease this week-end. She is now said to be recovering.

Miss Sparling has been 20 years in China. She is a Canadian and a member of a well-known mission family in west China.

There are a not inconsiderable number of typhus fever cases at present in Szechuen, although the disease has not yet reached epidemic proportions.—Reuter.

## Shaohsing Mystery

Shanghai, May 12.

It ssems, a Japanese military spokesman said yesterday morning, that "something mysterious is going on in Shaohsing." He added that he had no information on the situation in the Chekiang town, lying between Hangchow and Ningpo.

Shaohsing was reported occupied by the Japanese on Sunday. "It is possible," he said, "that a speedy Japanese unit had entered the town under the cover of darkness."

### Shaohing Rumour Explained

Shanghai, May 14.

The rumour to the effect that Shaohing had been captured by the Japanese originated from a recent engagement at Hsiaoshan in which Japanese troops were repulsed by the defenders with heavy casualties, according to a Chinese report yesterday.

After a heavy and concentrated artillery bombardment on May 3, Japanese troops crossed the Chientang River in rubber boats and rafts and landed at Hsiaoshan. Driving a small Chinese force in front of them, the Japanese advanced to Wenchiayen, about six miles from Hsiaoshan. Here, a land mine exploded, killing all the Japanese vanguards, according to the report.

Meanwhile, Chinese reinforcements launched a concerted counter-attack, forcing Japanese troops to retire to the other side of the River, after inflicting heavy casualties. The Japanese renewed their attacks the following day but without success, according to the message.

According to the latest Chinese report from Shaohing and Ningpo, the two cities remained peaceful.

## Kweichow Catastrophes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kweiyang, Kwei., Apr. 11.

The suspension bridge over the Pan River over which the main highway to Yunnan runs, collapsed over a month ago, resulting in the loss of a number of lives. A new one is to be built.

Some days ago the ferry boat crossing the Nanning River outside the Smaller South Gate of this city capsized and eleven lives officially are stated to have been lost. But "they say" that many more were lost and that the parents demand that school authorities be called to account for the sad calamity. The provincial chairman and other officials have made an investigation and one result is that the construction bureau is to build a bridge at that point, where the Higher Middle School is situated.

The Tsinghua University of Peiping, now at Kunming, is to open a middle school in this city before long. Some months ago, plans were on foot to bring large numbers of wounded soldiers to this province but apparently transportation of so many was found to be too difficult so they are accommodated in Hunan and other neighbouring provinces with waterway communication.

## Military Academy

Peiping, May 9.

The Military College at Tungchow established by the Ministry of Public Safety will be opened tomorrow, according to Chinese reports.

The results of the examinations recently held in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan and Shihchiachwang will be announced shortly. For the time being, only 100 new students will be admitted. The original aim of the College was to enlist 500 students.

The presidency of the College is taken over by General Chi Hsiehyuan, Minister of Public Safety in the "Provisional Government," in a concurrent capacity. The new students will undergo training for a year and, upon graduation, will receive appointments as officers of the "national army" which is to be organised.—Reuter.

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# Missionary Killed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peiping, Apr. 30.

One hears much about guerillas in north China and undoubtedly they are doing much for the Chinese cause but it is getting difficult to distinguish between genuine guerillas, that is men definitely fighting China's cause, and mere bandits, of whom there have always been plenty.

News has just reached Peiping of a piece of their handiwork at Tinghsien, 140 miles from here on the Kinhan railway. On the night of April 27 a large gang of bandits attacked a big Salvation Army hospital there, ransacked the place and killed one of the officers. As a result the hospital is to be closed and a large section of Hopei robbed of the benefits of a large and up-to-date medical centre.

This represented the third raid on the hospital, which is outside Tinghsien city and one mile from the railway station. The first raid was in December when armed uniformed men, probably genuine guerillas, visited the hospital and demanded medicines and bandages. These were supplied and the men paid for them.

In February there was a second raid, this time by armed bandits who broke into the compound, threatened to abduct one of the officers and his infant son and got away with all available money, amounting to $1,700

### Armed Men Smash Gate

The third raid was on April 27 when a large gang of armed men began to smash their way through the gateway. A Russian watchman fired his revolver to give the alarm and the rockets were fired. It had been agreed after the February raid that in the event of further trouble the hospital would fire rockets which could be seen by the Japanese garrison at the railway station one mile away across flat country.

The bandits got in, broke into the buildings and fired four shots at Major James Dempster, an American from Paterson, New Jersey, although he said to them in Chinese, "Don't do it. I will give you all I have." They then ransacked the premises but got no money because the only man who knew the safe combination was the murdered Dempster, the man who in February had been threatened with abduction.

They then made off and got safely away. The Russian watchman had been mortally wounded in trying to prevent the bandits breaking in and he died very shortly afterwards.

Other Salvation Army officers there, Dr. Edmund Sugg (British), Adjutant Mary Layton (British), Capt. G. Svendsen (Danish), Mrs. Dempster and her child, wife of the killed watchman and an assistant Russian watchman escaped unhurt.

### Rockets Apparently not Seen

In the morning an officer from the hospital visited Tinghsien station and saw the Japanese officers there and learned that none of the rockets fired from the hospital had been seen.

The hospital, built at a cost of $17,000 and to which has since been added valuable equipment such as X-ray apparatus, is now to be closed. There were 60 patients, its capacity, in the hospital at the time, many of them people who had been shot and wounded by bandits, possibly the same gang, who have been attacking villages throughout that area.

"Under such conditions the work of the hospital will have to be closed down," Commissioner A. J. Benwell, leader of the Salvation Army in North China, told your correspondent. He said he could not continue to risk the lives of his officers in this way and a temporary stop would have to be put to the medical work being done in the Tinghsien area.

Major Dempster, who was 43 years of age, had been a Salvation Army officer in China since 1921.

### Slight Hold of Japanese

Regrettable as is the murder of Major Dempster, it serves to show the very slight hold which the Japanese forces have on the country they have conquered. This large gang of bandits is operating in villages alongside the railway and was able to carry the hospital by assault with much firing of rifles and other firearms within one mile of the Japanese garrison at the station and within half a mile of the railway line.

When informed of the occurrence the Japanese garrison commandant expressed his regret and offered what assistance he could. All that could be asked of him was to secure the transportation of the body to Peiping for burial. But even this could not be provided, for on the night of April 28 Chinese guerillas occupied Chochow, a walled city alongside the Kinhan railway 35 miles from Peiping, attacked the Japanese garrison at the Chochow railway station and tore up several sections of track north of the station, bringing traffic to a stop.

They followed this by dynamiting the railway bridge at Liuliho, 25 miles from Peiping on the same railway and Japanese reinforcements had to be sent down the line to deal with the guerillas and Japanese aeroplanes cooperated in endeavouring to disperse and drive them from the railway zone so that repairs could be made.

### Raids Common Occurrences

These occurrences are common on this railway between Peiping and Shihchiachwang and help to explain why some supplies for the Japanese army in Shansi are sent to Taiyuanfu by road on a round-about route—to Nankow, Kalgan, Tatung and then south into Shansi.

Also within the last few days guerillas have appeared within twelve miles of the Peiping-Tientsin Railway south of Lanfang, which is just half way between Peiping and Tientsin. Large areas between the Kinhan and Tsinpu Railways, in Hopei are in the hands of Chinese troops and the fact seems to be that the Japanese authorities simply haven't enough forces at their command to control and pacify the area through which the army has swept southward. Communications are constantly imperilled and in these circumstances it is difficult to see how any of the grandiloquent schemes for economic and industrial development in Hopei by semi-official Japanese concerns are to be started, let alone flourish.

**On The Japanese Front in Anhwei**

*A Japanese machine gunner in action in a wheat field on the southern Tsinpu front in Anhwei Province. The soldier on the left has partially covered himself with wheat stalks as a camouflage.*

# Tsingtao Celebrates

Tsingtao, May 4.

Lots of residents awakened on Sunday morning with that "I'm to be queen of the May" feeling which only the knowledge of a pleasant May day before them or a dose of Kruschen salts can induce. Being German National Day the German residents, old and young alike, settled down to celebrate it with characteristic determination and satisfaction. At the Consulate reception held by Dr. Bracklo an atmosphere of enthusiasm prevailed, which continued throughout the whole day's celebrations being much in evidence at the Braunes Haus to which the German community, practically en masse, repaired in the afternoon.

Yachtsmen and the friends shared the festive feeling for the Yacht Club was to open its season with confidence and circumstance.

Mrs. Orchin and Miss G. Napier had very tastefully decorated the club room with flowers, and arranged comfortable accommodation for the 94 who partook of the very excellent buffet tiffin which Mr. G. Bloom, manager of the International Club, had provided. Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry, C.B.E., Commodore of the club, gave a peppy little speech of welcome to those present and expressd his confidence in the future of the club so forcefully and persuasively that everybody began to share his confidence and predict a great future for the club. He closed by introducing Mrs. Grant Adams, upon whom fell the happy task of distributing the prizes to the winners of last season's races.

# German Envoy to Japan

Hongkong, May 13.

Gen. Eugen Ot, German Ambasador to Japan, left for Germany this morning by Imperial Airways.

In an interview granted to the press yesterday, Gen. Ott stated that he was returning to Germany to report to his Government, but that he could not reveal the naure of his mission.

Asked if he had come to Hongkong to discuss peace negotiations between China and Japan with Dr. Oskar Trautmann, the German Ambassador to China, Gen. Ott said. "I cannot tell you anything about that. However, I am here for no special reason."

Dr. Trautmann, meanwhile, is staying at the Peninsula Hotel and is expected to leave for Hankow very soon. —Reuter.

# Shanghai Refugees

Hongkong, May 12.

British refugees who flocked here from Shanghai when hostilities broke out in the northern port last summer still owe the Hongkong Government HK$133,841, it was disclosed today in a report by Mr. W. J. Carrie, Chairman of the Shanghai Refugees Committee.

The report said the Imperial Government of Hongkong faced a deficit of HK$152,832, of which HK$133,841 was still forthcoming from Shanghai refugees all of whom had signed promises to repay the sums advanced them during their stay here.

Mr. Carrie said that he expected that less than half of the outstanding amount would be collected from Shanghai.

He said that the deficit was increased by improper uses of stores and thefts. He blamed some of the refugees for the thefts.—United Press.

# *100 Killed In Fire At Chungking*

Chungking, May 9.

At least 100 persons were killed and injured in the biggest fire in Chungking in 10 years, which devastated one of the poorest quarters of the city during the early hours of Sunday morning. Seven-thousand homes were destroyed and 30,000 people rendered homeless. The fire began at about 2.30 a.m. in congested areas, consisting largely of flimsy wooden dwellings crowded on the steep slopes outside the city wall at Linchiangmen, on the north side of Chungking, on the bank of the Kialing river.

Aided by a slight breeze, the flames raced from building to building driving the frantic inhabitants before them in an attempt to seek safety within the city. Linchiangmen, which is a very narrow gate, was the scene of desperate struggles as the terror-stricken crowd, driven by the wall of flame behind them, sought to enter the city. A number of persons, especially children, were trampled to death in the bitter fight to get through the gate.—Reuter.

# Manchester Message

Hankow, May 10.

The Chinese authorities have received the following message from the Manchester district of the China Relief and Campaign Committee upon the conclusion of the district's "China Week:"

"We are with you in your heroic struggle against aggression and we pledge ourselves to continue supporting you until the world recognizes the justice of your cause."

In the past six months, the Committee has contributed nearly £2,000 to the China Relief Fund of the Lord Mayor, and it has also sent to China £2,000 worth of medical supplies and clothing worth £500.—Reuter.

# Changchun Envoy

Changchun, May 14.

Preparations are being rushed by the Manchoukuo Government for the exchange of diplomatic representatives with the "Provisional Government" of China at Peiping and the "Autonomous Government" of Inner Mongolia. Consulates may be opened in these countries.—Domei.

# Cheaper Rice

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 3.

Hongkong rice firms are doing brisk business as the Kwangtung Provincial Government has announced regulations for the free transportation and import of foreign rice into Canton. Foreign rice up to 750,000 quintals equivalent to 1,500,000 piculs are coming here from abroad for transhipment to Canton.

Governor Wu Te-chen, in his concurrent capacity as head of the Food Administration Commission, has let it be known that every facility will be granted to bona fide importers in order that the price of rice will go down. The only restriction is that the import should not be controlled or monopolized by a private firm for profiteering.

Already the price has dropped from seven catties per dollar to eight catties. The public generally welcome cheaper prices of rice, as the soaring rate has been a burden, specially among the poor.

Rice firms are of opinion that there are sufficient stocks in Hongkong now to fill the quota allowed by the Ministry of Finance. If more foreign rice is needed, it may be ordered from Rangoon, Indo-China and Siam. Rangoon rice is popular among the refugees and poor people owing to its lower prices.

The rice will be imported virtually duty free, although the payment is to be deferred, while the Kangtung Government is to stand as surety for the eventual payment of the tariff. The Kwangtung Government will grant $4,000,000 as loans to farmers, and spring ploughing has begun.

As a fundamental solution of the rice problem, the authorities are improving means of irrigation, turning out better seed and fertilizer so that the harvest should be better. Farmers in the New Territories, Hongkong, are worried by the scarcity of rainfall, and it is feared that the coming crops may be affected.

Local rice firms which have connection with producers in Indo-China, Siam and Burma hesitate to order more rice apart from the 750,000 quintals. The Kwangtung Government is making an effort to import more rice from Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangsi where stocks have accumulated, but freight cars and towboats, are needed to bring in the shipments.

# *Missionaries Missing In Shansi*

Peiping, May 15.

Two British missionaries, Dr. H. G. Wyatt and Miss Glasby, have been shot and seriously wounded while on their way from Taiyuanfu to Taichau, in north Shansi, according to a brief telegram received here today from the English Baptist Mission at Taiyuanfu.

The injured missionaries are missing, and are feared to have succumbed to their wounds. No details of the incident are as yet available, but the other two members of the party are reported to be safe.—Reuter.

# Iron, Coal Under Japan Control

Shanghai, May 10.

Most of China's rich deposits of coal, iron and salt lie within territory controlled by Japanese troops, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy claimed yesterday.

Of China's deposits of coal and iron,—in which she was said to rank third, after the United States and Canada,—60 per cent. are within Japanese-controlled areas. For salt fields, the figure was given as 50 per cent.

Shansi province was said by the spokesman to have 130,000,000,000 tons of China's total coal resources of 200,000,000,000 tons.

Charhar was said to have deposits of 92,000,000 tons of iron, or 37 per cent. of China's total resources. Iron deposits in Hopei—also controlled by Japanese troops—were put by the spokesman at 42,000,000 tons, or 14 per cent. of the country's total.

Of salt fields, 46 per cent. were said by the spokesman to lie within Japanese-controlled territory.

# "Wild Rumours"

Taihoku, May 9.

The press ban has been lifted on a case involving 22 Formosan natives who were indicted last September on a charge of having started wild rumours in connexion with the "China Incident" and of plotting to rob rich families in the Shinso district, near Taihoku.

Four leaders, including Chin Gakushu, were sentenced to hard labour ranging from 12 to 18 months. The others were released.—Reuter.

# Buddhist Monks Assist

Hankow, May 13.

Half a million Chinese Buddhist monks and nuns are actively participating in war relief work, declares Mr. Chu Ying-kwan, veteran statesman and one of the most influential Buddhist leaders.

Mr. Chu declares that the monks are doing first aid work and are burying the dead, while the nuns act as nurses.

The Chinese Buddhists, he explains, bury the dead behind both Chinese and Japanese lines, with Chinese and Japanese Buddhist priests chanting the hymns together when Japanese dead are interred.

In Hankow, Mr. Chu personally commands 100 monks who are attending 20,000 wounded persons. No nation-wide figures are available concerning the number of wounded being attended to and dead being buried by the monks.

The Buddhists have so far established more than ten hospitals, according to Mr. Chu.—Reuter.

# Chungking Check Fires

Chungking, May 14.

It was decided at a meeting of members of the City Government here today to take measures to prevent the recurrence of disastrous fires in the Linchiangmen district, such as that which caused death and injury to at least 100 persons on May 8.

The Linchiangmen district has been five times ravaged by fire in the memory of its inhabitants, although the last outbreak was by far the worst the city has experienced.

An attempt is being made to remove a large number of the poor inhabitants to another district, and the lanes which abound in the Linchiangmen district are to be replaced with roads.—Reuter.

# Chinese Dacoits Active

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Rangoon, May 13.

Thirteen armed Chinese dacoits recently kidnapped thirty persons in Kokang state, and of this number 23 have since been released, declares a communique issued by the authorities here today.

One British subject is among the seven still held for ransom.

Measures are being taken for coordinating action with the Chinese authorities to deal with the dacoits.—Reuter.

# Peiping's New Envoy

Peiping, May 9.

In view of the increasingly close relations between the "Provisional Government" and Manchoukuo, the Peiping regime is contemplating the dispatch of a resident representative to Hsinking, according to Chinese reports.

The appointment of such a representative would be on the same lines as the appointment recently made to Tokyo.—Reuter.

# Standard Food Prices

Peiping, May 10.

In view of the fact that as a result of the imposition of standard prices huge quantities of foodstuffs have found their way from Peiping to other cities where prices are higher, the Peiping Foodstuffs Committee has abolished standard prices. Local cereal dealers have been notified of this, and in the future the prices of foodstuffs will be regulated by supply and demand.—Reuter.

# Italian Mission Leaves

Dairen, May 14.

The Italian Fascist mission, led by the Marquis Paulucci, sailed from Dairen at noon today en route home, after completing a two months' goodwill tour in Japan, Manchoukuo and North China. Marquis Paulucci paid tribute, in a statement, to the "organizing power, the resources and the vigorous moral power of Japan, as well as the strong discipline and bravery of the Japanese Army and Navy."—Reuter.

# Chinghai Boom Closed

Shanghai, May 10.

Following the closure of the Chinhai boom, martial law has also been declared by the Chinese authorities at Chushan and Tinghai, according to a Chinese report received here yesterday. The last vessel to reach Ningpo was the Hsin Peking, which returned to Shanghai yesterday, remaining in Ningpo for only a few hours. The closure of the boom was reported to be due to the tense situation caused by the Japanese military movements along the Chientang River.

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## NEWS FROM JAPAN

# Japan's New Offensive

### Believes Result Might Force Chiang Kai-shek To Sue for Peace; Developments Promised

Tokyo, May 9.

JAPAN'S new military offensive in China possibly may force Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to sue for peace, but in such an event Japan would not accept his proposals. Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye made this statement to newspaper men aboard a train en route here from Tokyo today to attend a memorial service for Emperor Komei.

As a result of the new developments in the military situation Chiang Kai-shek may reconsider his attitude and attempt to establish friendly relations with the new Government in China, the Premier said. There would be no alternative left for the Nationalist administration but to be merged with the Provisional Government of China. Premier Prince Konoye asserted.

He predicted that the war situation will show such a definite development "within the course of the current month" as will warrant the amalgamation of the Provisional and Reformed Governments "in accordance with the fixed plan." New Government machinery must be established in the meantime, he stated, for unifying Japan's policies in China.

"The China incident is progressing favourably for Japan as expected according to our plans," the Premier declared. "The new developments in the hostilities, from the point of view of objectives aimed at, are of greater importance than the capture of Nanking was. The seeming deadlock in the war situation has been reported abroad in a very exaggerated manner. Therefore, the new Japanese military operations have an important significance abroad.

"Japan is not in a position to accept a peace proposal from Chiang Kai-shek, if he should sue for peace, because Japan declared she would cease to deal with Chiang Kai-shek on Jan. 16. Consequently with the development of the war situation Chiang Kai-shek may reconsider and attempt to establish friendly relations with the new regime in China.

**Merged in New Regime**

"On her part, Japan will co-operate with the new regime in China under the anti-Comintern banner. Therefore there will be no alternative left for the Chiang Kai-shek administration in China than to be merged with the Provisional Government of the Republic of China.

"There still remain some points which need further consideration in regard to the date of the merger of the two Governments and recognition by our country. We should bring about a merger of both Governments as soon as possible and establish the new regime on a solid foundation.

"We shall start detailed studies in the middle of this month on the questions of formulating the guiding principles of the new administration and the establishment of a China policy central organ.

"We have not yet decided whether we shall have a bureau outside the Cabinet or what persons we shall appoint for the purpose.

"At the last meeting of the Cabinet Council different opinions were expressed regarding the holding of a four-ministry of five-ministry conference, and the establishment of a bureau within the Cabinet to take charge of our China policy. By the end of this month we shall decide the principles for establishing a central organ so that we may unify our China policy.

"The Imperial Government, acting on our principle of protecting foreign rights and interests, will try to avoid any friction or antagonism between foreign interests and the activities of the North and Central China Development Companies. But I have no special plan for that at present."—Domei.

**Collapse Prophesied**

Tokyo, May 11.

Impending military developments will force the collapse of the Hankow Government, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, the fiery Home Minister, told the press yesterday. He did not reveal the nature of the expected military developments, but laconically said: "The situation is coming to a definite pass."

The Admiral, however, admitted that even when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is driven inland from Hankow, "he might refuse to say he is done for".

The settlement of the China incident, Admiral Suetsugu declared, is "the greatest of the problems presently besetting Japan".

He urged "all possible reforms in domestic politics", in order to contribute to the attainment of the goals of the China policy and to enable Japan "to secure her position as the stabilizing force in East Asia".

**Foreign Minister's Views**

Similar views were expressed a day earlier by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, in his first interview with foreign newspapermen in six months.

Japan, he declared, will adhere to her policy of not dealing with the Hankow Government "even if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek changes his attitude and accepts Japan's requirements in full".

"I cannot imagine", he declared, "that any foreign nation which understands Japan's real intentions would ever offer to mediate in the Sino-Japanese dispute".

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, "being a Communist prisoner", will scarcely accede to Japan's proposals for the termination of the conflict, Mr. Hirota suggested.

The Foreign Minister declined to express his opinion as to what city will become the capital of China when the "Provisional" and "Reformed" Governments are merged.

**Full Equality in Prospect**

"This decision is to be made by the Chinese leaders concerned", he declared. "One look at Chinese history, however, will indicate which city is to be chosen the nation's Capital".

With the restoration of peace, he continued, China will be an independent state, enjoying a status of full equality with Japan.

The Government will recognize the new regime in China when the two administrations are merged and demonstrate their capacity for ruling the country as a Central Government, he added.

Japan, he reiterated, has no territorial ambitions in China.

"If China and Japan co-operate economically," he declared, "there will be no need for any territory".

Foreign capital, Mr. Hirota said, will be "greatly welcomed" in the development of China's economic potentialities.

**Trade Obstacles Abolished**

The obstacles to trade now existing in North China, he predicted, will be done away with the establishment of firm authority in the region.

Reforms in the Chinese tariff schedule, he said, were necessitated by the urgent need for the rehabilitation of North China.

"Japan", Mr. Hirota declared, "cannot remain indifferent to Soviet aid to China. However, it seems to me that Russia has not given China assistance to the extent desired by the latter.

"I believe that the Soviet authorities will sooner or later reconsider their attitude on the matter of armed aid to our foe."

Britain's recent accord with Italy and her impending negotiations with Germany, Mr. Hirota said, indicate that London is coming closer to the anti-Communist Pact.

The Anglo-French accord, he added, has contributed to the stabilization of peace in Europe, and thus to the peace of the world.—Domei.

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The Japan's Seamen's Union swung to the extreme right when an annual convention of its members in Kobe unanimously discarded the former constitution, based on liberal principles, in favour of one rooted in the spirit of Dai-Nippon.

## *"Sell Gold" Campaign Starts in Japan*

Tokyo, May 9.

Emulating Italy during the Ethiopian-war, the Japanese today launched a nation-wide "Let's Sell Gold to the Government" campaign.

The campaign is being actively backed by the powerful "Nichi-Nichi" chain of newspapers. Two thousand employees of the Ministry of Finance throughout Japan have already announced their readiness to sell their gold trinkets to bolster the Government's gold reserves.—Domei.

## Japan Facing Her Gravest Crisis

Tokyo, May 7.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, who reported to the Emperor on various diplomatic problems, declared yesterday to the Japan International Society yesterday that Japan today is facing one of the gravest crisis in her history.

The graveness of the situation, he added, is rooted not only in Japan's "grim determination to chastise and suppress" the Hankow Government, but also in the complicated nature of relationships between China and Foreign Powers.

Turning to Europe, Mr. Hirota noted that the Spanish embroglio has not yet been settled, while the Austro-German anschluss was said to have been a "strong stimulant" to the European situation.

**European Negotiations**

Tension in Europe, he said, is reflected in the recent and present negotiations between Britain and Italy, Britain and France, France and Italy and Germany and Italy. The outcome of these negotiations, he added, is "regarded with deep concern" by Japan, who forms an integral part of the tripartite anti-Comintern axis.

Mr. Hirota emphasized the nation's determination to carry on protracted hostilities against the Hankow Government and will also strive to make foreign Powers understand Japan's real aim in China—stabilization of peace in East Asia.

The most important problem facing Europe today, Mr. Hirota told his listeners, is that of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

The British Government, immersed in rearmament, is eager to avoid intervention in the dispute and is "apparently urging the Czechoslovakian Government to recognize the claims of the German minority."

**"French Propaganda"**

Mr. Hirota urged Japanese newspapers to "give less space" to "French propaganda" regarding the actual agreement reached at recent Anglo-French conversations in London.

He said he did not believe the two Powers had agreed to seek Germany's isolation by defriending Italy. As both Italy and Germany desire no conflict with Britain and France, he declared, the current series of talks will eventually lead to the conclusion of a Four-Power Pact.

Earlier this week Mr. Hirota told the Cabinet that such a Pact would result in the isolation of Soviet Russia.

**Hankow Collapse Predicted**

Early collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek administration was predicted this afternoon by Mr. Hirota in his address before the conference of provincial governors. Describing the internal and financial condition of the Hankow Government, Mr. Hirota said Communist-elements were gaining further influence.

He said the "Provisional Government" organized in Peiping on December 14, and the new "Reformed Government" at Nanking, established on March 28, were having a sound development. They will be amalgamated, he stated, when through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is restored. The "Federal Reserve Bank" of China, which started business in Peiping on March 10, is operating satisfactorily and aiding the stablization of the welfare of the people in North China.

**Customs Accord Good**

Mr. Hirota declared that the provisional agreement reached between Britain and Japan for settlement of the Chinese Customs question had proven satisfactory to all parties concerned, including Japan, the "Provisional" and "Reformed" governments, and third Powers.

Both Germany and Italy had been friendly toward Japan as signatories of the tripartite anti-Comintern pact, but Germany, which offered to mediate in the China hostilities some time ago and recognized Manchoukuo later, is now taking "a friendly move toward Japan in a more vigorous manner," Mr. Hirota said and expressed deep appreciation for the friendly attitude manifested by Italy. —Domei.

## Japanese Consulate in Amoy to Reopen

Tokyo, May 14.

The Japanese Government has decided to reopen its Consulate-General at Amoy, now that the island has been occupied by Japanese blue-jackets, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General who is in Tokyo now, will leave Fukuoka by plane on May 19 for Taihoku, Formosa, whence he will sail for Amoy. He will be accompanied by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Muda, and 25 consular policemen.—Domei.

# Japanese Plans for China

### Gigantic Scheme for Development Announced by Tokyo; Baron Goh to Head Northern Firm

Tokyo, May 8.

IN an interview with Baron Seinosuke Goh, Chairman of the organizing committee for the projected North and Central China Development Companies, Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye asked him to accept the post of President of the former concern and to select a President for the Central China firm.

It was announced at the same time that the Government has appointed Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Consul-General at Peiping, members of the organizing committee for the two firms. The first meeting of the committee will be held on May 12.

Plans for the organization of seven subsidiary companies to the North China concern were brought here from Peiping by Lieut.-Col. Sadano Ishimoto, of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Garrison in North China.

**Large Capitalization**

The seven companies will have a total capitalization of Y.2,000,000,000 and will include traffic, communications, electric power, iron manufacturing, coal mining and liquefaction, salt manufacturing and soda manufacturing enterprises. In principle, one company will operate one enterprise but so far as Tatung coal is concerned, the traffic firm will be allowed to operate coal mines for the purpose of using the fuel for its own consumption.

The total capital must be paid up by 1943. The subsidiary firms will be managed under Sino-Japanese investments. The Japanese investments will include those of the North China Development Company and Japanese private concerns, while those of China will be in the form of real estate and other property. Shares will be put on the market in Manchoukuo, Japan and North China. Foreigners also will be allowed to buy stock in the subsidiary companies.

**Four Year Plan For North**

Authorities of the Provisional Government and the Japanese Government were said to have tentatively agreed on a "four-year plan" for the first stage of the development of North China. This would terminate at the end of 1941, during which time the following projects would be carried out: improvement of agricultural life, development of communications including highway construction and railway building, and increased harbour facilities.

Special attention will be paid to the development of the Tatung coal mines and the salt field at Changlu, which are essential to the operation of heavy industries in Japan and Manchoukuo.

The first meeting of the 21 assistant committeemen appointed to aid in the plans for organizing the two semi-official companies already has been held in the official residence of Premier Prince Konoye. It was decided that they would meet every day to work out detailed plans. Premier Prince Konoye will take part in the first conference of the organizing committee, which is composed of many leading figures in Japan's governmental, economic and industrial life.—Domei.

## *Japan Disappointed at S.M.C. Talks*

Tokyo, May 11.

Negotiations for a reorganization of the administration of the Shanghai International Settlement are in progress, but the results thus far achieved "fall far short of our expectations", the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, told the press yesterday.—Domei.

## Chinese Passports

Kobe, May 15.

Chinese nationals will not be allowed to enter Japan unless they are armed with passports issued by the new Governments in North and Central China, Domei learned today.

Water Police authorities here and in other ports of Japan have already been instructed to bar the entry of Chinese bearing documents issued by the Nationalist Government. Representatives of 22 foreign and Japanese steamship companies were informed of the new ruling by officials of the Water Police here on May 11.

In view of this warning, shipping concerns will refuse to sell tickets to Chinese who had not secured their passports from the new Governments.—Domei.

## N. China Telegraph

Tokyo, May 10.

The North China Telegraph and Telephone Company with a capital of Y50,000,000 will be established soon without waiting for the organization of the North China Development Company, it was announced here this afternoon.

Mr. Inouye, director-general of the telegraph service in North China, who is in Tokyo now, has been negotiating with authorities of the Ministry of Communications on plans for the organization of the firm.

The business area of the new concern will be limited to that part of North China under the jurisdiction of the "Provisional" government, and will not include the region governed by the Mongolian Autonomous government.

**Japanese Capital**

Capital of the projected company, which is to have Chinese registry, will be subscribed by the International Electric Communication Company and the Telegraph and Telephone Contract Work Company, both of which are Japanese concerns; the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company and the "Provisional" government whose investment will be in the form of material assistance.

After its organization the North China Development Company and Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese financing organizations will take up the remaining shares of the firm.—Domei.

## Emperor Receives Prince Of Yemen

Tokyo, May 13.

Emperor Hirohito today received in audience Prince Husain, of Yemen, and his staff. Sheikh Hafiz Wahbah, Saudi-Arabian Minister in London, was also received in audience.—Reuter.

## Adviser Selected

Tokyo, May 12.

Mr. Jiro Imamatsu, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Ibaraki Prefectural Government, today was selected for the post of Adviser to the "Provisional Government of China." Two more advisers now are being chosen from among Government officials by Mr. Michio Yuzawa, Administrative Adviser of the "Provisional Government."—Domei.

## British Engineer Fined

Osaka, May 14.

Mr. J. B. Gilbertson, engineer on the British freighter Heathcote, was fined Y.30 in the Osaka district court for violating the fortress law.

He was alleged to have carried with him many photographs depicting Japanese vessels operating or moored in Dairen, Moji, Mutsure Islands, Shanghai and points along the Yangtze River and Chinwangtao. —Domei.

## Foreigners Warned

Tokyo, May 11.

Foreigners in the districts where military operations now are being carried on in China were advised by the Japanese Government today to evacuate to places of safety.

New military developments have made unsafe regions in Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces and Honan south of the Yellow River, especially along the Lunghai, Tsinpu and Peiping-Hankow Railways, a statement issued by a Foreign Office spokesman said. —Domei.

## New Japanese Warship

Kobe, May 9.

Another aircraft carrier will be added to the Japanese Navy on May 16, when the 9,000-ton Mizuho slides down the ways at the Kwasaki Dockyards here. The warship is 170m. long; draught, 5.8m.; speed, 17 knots; power, 9,000 h.p. She will carry six 12.7 cm. anti-aircraft guns and numerous searchlights.—Domei.

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## SHANGHAI NEWS

# Briton Stabbed by Japanese

### Mr. E. S. Wilkinson Whilst Studying Bird Life In Hungjao is Maltreated by Soldiers

Shanghai, May 14.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, prominent British accountant, naturalist and writer, was arrested, stabbed in the back and beaten by Japanese sentries on the Western perimeter yesterday morning and kept in custody at various Japanese military posts for approximately eleven hours before he was allowed to go home. It is understood that the attack on his person was not made until, on questioning, Mr. Wilkinson revealed that he was British.

A resident of China for more than thirty years, Mr. Wilkinson is an authority on Shanghai birds and the author of "A Country Diary" in the "North-China Daily News." He is wont to take early morning walks in the Hungjao area, with a pair of field-glasses, to study nature. He had started on such a jaunt yesterday morning when he ran afoul of Japanese soldiers in Keswick Road. The reason which the Japanese allege for his arrest was that he crossed the Japanese barbed-wire line in the vicinity of Hungjao Road. This, Mr. Wilkinson says, he did not do.

In denying emphatically the Japanese statement that he "jumped over a Japanese military barrier." Mr. Wilkinson last night gave an account of the events that led up to the actual assault on his person and what transpired after he was taken away from the Hungjao Road barrier post of the Japanese Army. He had parked his motor-car at the intersection of Keswick and Great Western Roads shortly before 7 a.m.

#### No Barbed Wire

"Walking down Keswick Road," Mr. Wilkinson said, "I stepped aside on the railway side where there is no barbed wire, in order to look at the trees.

"I may or may not have put my foot on the railway embankment—of that I am not quite sure as I was looking through my field-glasses at the trees. I then crossed Keswick Road to the east side and walked behind a small house in order to look at a creek where certain small water birds are often found. It was my intention to walk down Keswick Road to the Hungjao Road crossing and then turn into the latter road.

"While I was walking into the country on the east side I heard several shouts but never imagined they were meant for me as there were many Chinese moving in the neighbourhood. While I was looking at the creek, two or three Japanese sentries approached, shouting at me. I turned towards them and asked, in Japanese, what they wanted, later explaining that I was only going for a walk. One of the sentries drew a bayonet and told me to come along! I walked along the road very quietly with two of the sentries, talking to them in Japanese, and was still not sure of their intentions.

"When we reached Mr. F. C. Millington's house, I said to them, 'Please wait a minute," and walked quickly into the compound to ring the bell. As I rang the bell, one of the two sentries came into the compound and held a bayonet at my throat. The same sentry began to drag me out forcibly, but I explained I would go without resistance. Mr. Millington, a few moments later, ran out of the house and shouted, 'Can I help you?'—to which I replied, 'Please telephone my house or anywhere else and say there is a spot of trouble.'

"I was then taken to the Hungjao Road barrier post, and over what followed I desire at present to draw a veil. The fact remains that a number of foreigners witnessed the attack upon my person and that they will be able to supply the missing link in the story."

Actually, it is understood, Mr. Wilkinson was surrounded by Japanese soldiers, who performed a sort of war-dance about him, shouting insults and striking him about the face and body. One of them stabbed him with a bayonet in the back, over the right shoulder-blade, inflicting a large wound, but apparently not reaching the lung, while another hit him with a fist in the right eye, causing swelling and redness. It is possible that further injuries will be revealed in the course of a more thorough examination. Dr. I. G. Anderson was called to attend Mr. Wilkinson at his residence in Route Boissezon last night.

"After the incident at the barrier post I was taken, under armed guard, to another Japanese post near Chung Shan Road and was sent from there to the large Japanese Army Depot in Lincoln Avenue, about 7.30 a.m. During the rest of the day I was treated very courteously by all the Japanese military officers and men with whom I came into contact.

#### Bird Book Produced

"At the Lincoln Avenue depot I was attended by a Japanese Army surgeon who stitched my wound. Shortly afterwards General Telfer-Smollett arrived outside the post, bringing with him a copy of my book 'Shanghai Birds' to prove that my use of field-glasses in the country was quite innocent.

"About 11 o'clock I was transferred in a motor-car to the Western headquarters of the Japanese Military Police at 94 Jessfield Road, after being informed that the Japanese military authorities realized that I was quite innocent but had made a mistake in approaching the railway line. At the Jessfield Road headquarters I was treated very courteously and given a little Japanese food. After being detained there until about 4 p.m., I was finally interviewed by the officer in charge (believed to be Major Keda). During this interview a slight note of humour was injected into the proceedings when I was asked the date and had to admit that it was the unlucky 'Friday the thirteenth.' At the Jessfield Road post I signed a statement, dictated to a Japanese interpreter, in which I said that apart from the original incident with the sentries I had been very fairly treated.

#### Taken to Hongkew

"After some delay I was told that I must go to the Hongkew Headquarters of the Military Police, under military escort. At the Bridge House, where I was taken, I was received by the lieutenant-colonel in charge of the Military Police, who tendered me an apology and stated that he realized the whole affair was due to an unfortunate mistake. Finally, a car was ordered and I was sent home, accompanied by a very courteous interpreter."

Mr. Wilkinson arrived home at about 6.30 p.m. He was subsequently interviewed by Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, Superintending Consul of H.M. Consulate-General, and the Shanghai Municipal Police.

His physical condition, as he retired, was said to be not serious.

#### Spokesman's Statement

Commenting on the incident at yesterday evening's Japanese press conference, the Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Wilkinson had entered the Hungjao area via a forbidden route, i.e., over barbed wire. The public should go into the area only by the main thoroughfares where specially posted sentries will examine credentials if necessary, he said. That Mr. Wilkinson had (as the spokesman asserted) crossed British military barbed wire, south of Great Western Road, was sufficient to make Japanese sentries view him with suspicion.

The spokesman denied that Mr. Wilkinson had been taken from one Japanese military post to another, being interrogated at each. He had been questioned on the spot, the spokesman said, and then removed to the Military Police offices in Jessfield Road. The spokesman's statement is not borne out, however, by the records of the British Military and the Shanghai Municipal Police, whose representatives kept closely in touch with Mr. Wilkinson's movements as soon as they had been notified of the incident.

The day-long examination of Mr. Wilkinson, the spokesman said in conclusion, was prompted by a desire on the part of the Japanese authorities to learn by what means Mr. Wilkinson had "succeeded in entering Japanese-controlled area."

#### Formal Protest

May 15.

A formal protest will be lodged by the British authorities with the Japanese authorities during the course of the next few days in connection with the arrest, stabbing and beating of Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, local British accountant, naturalist and writer, in the Hungjao area on May 13.

Verbal protests to the Japanese authorities were made on May 13 itself, the first notification of Mr. Wilkinson's detention reaching the British consular authorities through the Shanghai Municipal Police, who in turn had been notified by Mr. F. C. Millington of what he had seen.

#### Investigation Made

The "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday that the British authorities in Shanghai will most certainly present the Japanese with a written protest "very shortly." At the moment, an investigation of the whole incident, as well as a close study of several points which will have to be raised, is being made, and the protest will not be drawn up until this examination is completed.

Mr. Wilkinson was yesterday reported to be resting easily at his residence in the French Concession, where he is under the care of a physician. It is not believed that there will be any complications of the bayonet wound which he sustained below the right shoulder-blade, or his other injuries.

The investigation by the Municipal Police and by the Japanese authorities continued yesterday.

#### Protest Ready

May 17.

A protest against the treatment accorded Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, prominent British resident, at the hands of Japanese soldiers in Hungjao area, was being prepared yesterday afternoon by officials of H.M. Embassy and Consulate-General. It was understood that the protest was to be presented to the Japanese authorities either last night or this morning.

#### Gaimusho Reticence

Tokyo, May 16.

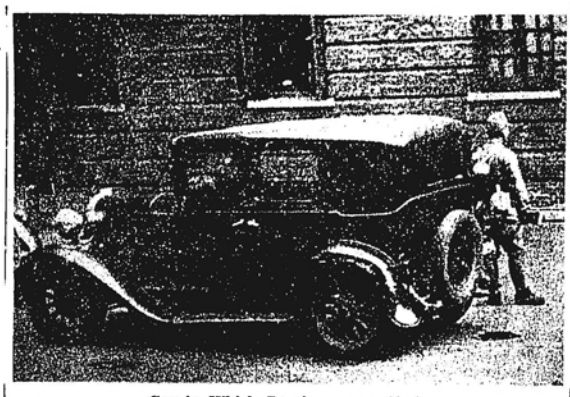
The recent incident in Shanghai involving Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, a prominent member of Shanghai's British community, and Japanese soldiers was the subject of a number of questions put to the spokesman of the Foreign Office this morning, but the latter declined to discuss the affair pending the receipt of a detailed report.

He revealed, however, that the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Kerr, had incidentally mentioned the incident when he saw Mr. Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large, last Friday and that Mr. Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General at Shanghai took up the matter with Mr. Shinroku Hidaka, Japanese Consul-General, on Saturday afternoon.—Reuter.

## *Curfew Restrictions In Hungjao Area*

Shanghai, May 14.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman, when questioned on curfew hours in the Hungjao area, stated yesterday that entry readily may be made until 10 p.m. Shanghai time, not Tokyo, which it will be recalled is 9 o'clock locally. Some residents, beyond the railway line, it is understood, have been stopped by sentries at 9 p.m. To those without passes, the boundaries are closed at 7 p.m. When residents had sufficient reasons for remaining outside the area after 10 p.m., the spokesman added, special curfew passes were issued, which were honoured at any hour.



**Car in Which Russians were Shot**

*One Russian was killed and his companion seriously wounded at 11 p.m. on May 14 when the motor-car shown above failed to stop after it had been challenged by two Japanese naval sentries at the Broadway Bridge in Hongkew. A Japanese sentry is seen guarding the car, which bears bullet holes in the rear. Alleged loot was found in the vehicle. The car was removed from the Hongkew Police Station compound by the Japanese on May 15.*

## Hungjao Conditions

Shanghai, May 12.

Both the garrison and headquarters in the Hungjao area are both trying to ease the situation and aid foreign residents, said the Embassy spokesman at the press conference yesterday afternoon, he having just returned from a trip to the district. In view of the fact that ex-soldiers may attempt to enter the Settlement through Hungjao, it would be necessary to continue searching cars and Chinese people who pass the borders. He cited an instance where military telephone lines had been cut.

He knew that residents there lived under certain inconveniences, but "both we and they are doing the best to carry on living as comfortably as possible under the circumstances."

Many foreigners had curfew passes and their servants had permits to enter and leave the outside areas in order to obtain foodstuffs and necessary commodities. Facilities were being arranged for the distribution of bread and milk, he added.

"With regard to Japanese troops searching motor cars," the spokesman concluded, "I was stopped this afternoon by British sentries (my car had a S.D.F. licence) and my vehicle was searched."

## *Curfew Situation*

Shanghai, May 13.

In order to clear up any possible misunderstanding, the Embassy spokesman at the press conference yesterday reviewed the curfew situation in areas under their control. The Garden Bridge is closed between 1 and 5 a.m., to all traffic, except to holders of special passes. Curfew is enforced in Hungjao as from 7 p.m. and in Hongkew between 1 and 5 a.m.

## Bubbling Well Mishap

Shanghai, May 17.

Hundreds of passers-by gasped at 12.30 o'clock noon yesterday when a Chinese pedestrian, in attempting to cross Bubbling Well Road suddenly, was struck by a United States Marine Corps truck and pitched about sixty feet. The accident occurred opposite the Race Course, east of Mohawk Road. The injured man was taken to hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

## Japanese Appeal

Shanghai, May 10.

Foreign residents here were asked yesterday by a Japanese military spokesman to refrain from such actions in the Hungjao area as would possibly lead to untoward incidents.

The request was made as a sequel to a merry shooting party, held by three or four young foreigners on Lincoln Avenue early on May 8. The party ended abruptly when Japanese soldiers, drawn to the scene by the sound of gunfire, persuaded the foreigners to spare the game.

Lincoln Avenue, the spokesman said, is at present "under a particularly strict surveillance." The foreigners, he added, apparently crossed the border between the Settlement and the Japanese-controlled area "by some means other than going through the sentry line," for no sentry would have allowed them through with firearms.

In requesting foreigners to abstain from similar actions in the future, the spokesman said the Japanese authorities are "anxious to avoid incidents." Two members of a prominent shipping family here were said to be among the participants in the hunt. The spokesman declined to give the participants' names.

THE local Post Office announces that the inauguration by the China National Aviation Corporation of the new Hankow-Kweilin air line is temporarily postponed.

## One Russian Dead, One Wounded

Shanghai, May 16.

A youthful Russian lay dead in the Public Morgue and another young Russian was in a serious condition in the General Hospital yesterday as a result of Japanese sentries firing on their motor-car in East Broadway, near Yuenfong Road, at about 11 p.m. on May 14.

The two men were shot by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party who were on duty at the Broadway Bridge over the Hongkew Creek and who followed them, on foot, to a point on the south side of East Broadway, where their actions are said to have aroused the suspicion of the sentries.

It is understood that the sentries first spotted the Russians' car at 10.30 p.m. as it was proceeding east in Broadway and that they called out to the driver to stop. He did not stop, however, but proceeded to the intersection of East Broadway and Taiping Road. As the sentries followed, the driver started the car again and drove it east until it vanished from view.

About twenty minutes later the car returned to the same place at East Broadway and Taiping Road, and again attracted the sentries' attention. The Russians, it is said, got out and went into a house from which they returned promptly. It is understood that they placed something in their car and then attempted to drive off again. The sentries challenged them, ordering them to halt, and one of the sailors fired a warning shot in the air from his rifle. After that, it is alleged, the driver nevertheless attempted to escape at high speed. The two sentries fired one shot each, and both Russians were hit, one being at the driver's seat and the other in the back of the car at the time.

#### One Man Succumbs

The Police and a Fire Brigade ambulance were called and the ambulance took the two wounded men to the General Hospital. There, the driver of the car, I. F. Bobrisheff, 35 years old, died a few minutes after admission, of a wound which extended from his back to his chest. The other man, Alexander Pekkar, 34 years old, had been shot in the right hip, the bullet emerging from his right thigh. Although he lost a considerable amount of blood, it is believed he will recover. He remains in the General Hospital, where a Japanese sentry was at his bedside through the early part of yesterday.

The small sedan car in which the two men were shot was taken to the Hongkew Police Station compound, where detectives examined the bullet and blood marks in it. A Japanese naval sentry was posted next to the vehicle.

Found in the automobile, the Japanese naval spokesman asserted yesterday, were eight grindstones, 1,000 sheets of sandpaper, 10 klgms. of copper wire and five large lath screws.

Questioned by Japanese officials, the wounded man was said to have admitted that the goods were stolen in Chinese shops and warehouses in the Hongkew district. He was also said to have asserted that he was merely employed by the killed man to carry grindstones for $20.

## Big Gift for Chinese

Shanghai, May 10.

A sum of $50,000 to be donated to relief work institutions for Chinese in the French Concession has been received from Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, and Minister of Finance.

In appreciation of the French authorities' efforts to assist these refugees, Dr. Kung remitted this sum to M. Paul-Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador to China, who immediately telegraphed his thanks for such a generous gift.

The Ambassador ordered the donation to be distributed as follows:

1. $30,000 to the Shanghai International Red Cross, presided over by Dr. W. W. Yen.
2. $10,000 to the relief organizations for Chinese refugees from Zikawei and surroundings in the zone under French military occupation.
3. $5,000 to the various relief works for Chinese refugees in the Aurora University and the Kiangnan Mission.
4. $5,000 as a contribution to the expenses of the Municipal Hospital for Chinese refugees suffering from cholera.—Havas.

## War on Epidemics

Shanghai, May 10.

Twenty-nine Japanese doctors and nurses arrived here on May 8 on the ss. Shanghai Maru to open a major offensive on epidemics in Central China. The group is the first of several to be dispatched to China by the Dojin Kai, a Japanese benevolent organization, supported by the Government.

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*SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)*

# World Eyes on Japan's Army

## British War Correspondent Finds Public Opinion In Britain and United States Highly Critical

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Shanghai, May 13.

"THE United States, when I passed through that country a few weeks ago, was ninety-nine per cent. pro-China; informed circles in Great Britain, while confident that the country's 'historic friendship' with Nippon will stand the test, were equally critical towards many of the activities of the Japanese forces in China. Such unfortunate incidents as the sinking of the Panay and the scenes at Nanking following the capture of that city, made a most painful impression on both those countries."

So declares Hessell Tiltman, British newspaper correspondent in the Orient and author of a number of books on Far Eastern affairs, who returned to Shanghai this week from a journey to New York, Washington and London on which he set out after six months spent covering the hostilities both on the Shanghai front and in the north.

Interviewed by the "North-China Daily News" Hessell Tiltman said that official circles both at Washington and London understood that such excesses as had occurred at Nanking and elsewhere (including the unfortunate face-slapping proclivities of over-zealous Japanese officers) were just as distasteful to the Japanese government as to neutral observers.

### Not a Law Unto Themselves

"But that fact," declared Mr. Tiltman, "only strengthens suspicions abroad that sections of the Japanese forces imagine they are a law unto themselves and can act in any manner they like. Which is, to say the least, deeply regretted by all who have at heart the cause of goodwill among nations—including the Chinese and Japanese nations.

"At London and also in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, I 'talked China' and answered countless questions put to me by leaders of public opinion, including Senators, members of Parliament, editors, writers, broadcasters and business men, concerning the hostilities as I had seen them. Without exception they expressed the view that, whatever justification the Japanese military command may have had for taking measures to curb the activities of the 29th Army at Peiping, Japan must shoulder responsibility for gratuitously converting a local incident into large-scale hostilities, involving millions of innocent non-combatants and carrying fire and sword over half a continent. All with whom I talked expressed themselves in the strongest terms regarding the incidents which are universally known overseas as 'the rape of Nanking'.

Public feeling—especially in the United States—may be summed up by a question put to a Japanese speaker at a New York meeting (a meeting, be it noted, at which the speaker had been given a perfectly orderly and polite hearing from the first word to the last).

"Can you please tell us," asked a member of the audience, when question-time was announced, "what right the Japanese army has to be in China?"

### Question Needs Answering

"An unreasonable question, perhaps. Other nations, besides Japan, have sent their troops to China to protect their nationals. But—as American and British alike pointed out to me—not a million men. Not hundreds of bombing planes. Not hundreds of tanks. It is the size of the Japanese forces and the wholesale overrunning of Chinese territory hundreds of miles away from the original incident, coupled with the Japanese refusal to permit the Chinese, an independent sovereign people, to select their own ruler, which sticks in the throats of good Anglo-Saxons and causes them to eye so critically repeated assertions emanating from Tokyo that Japan has no designs on the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"If she hasn't; remarked an American Senator of forty years standing to me, then General Chiang Kai-shek will remain the ruler of a united China until the day of his death.'

"I was in the United States when the uncensored newsreels showing the sinking of the Panay were exhibited. The reception of that film was significant. In each of three cinemas I visited one could have heard a pin drop. From the first inch of film to the last there was utter silence—the American audiences were too moved, too angry, to voice their feelings. No one who witnessed those performances could doubt that the United States is unitedly behind President Roosevelt in demanding that such an incident shall never be repeated.

"In Great Britain, every development is being followed with the closest attention, as evidenced by the fact that more—far more—questions have been showered upon the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister regarding the China war than about any other international crisis since 1914.

### Chinese Sufferings

"I was myself called upon to answer hundreds of questions regarding the fighting at Shanghai, the quality of the Chinese army, and the relations existing between the Japanese authorities and those controlling the International Settlement. Even the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugesson did not stir Great Britain more than reports of the sufferings endured by innocent Chinese civilians during these last months. The man-in-the-street in London remains entirely sceptical concerning Japan's chances of winning a friend by such methods of approach. He may be wrong, but the simple Londoner thinks the outcome of the present mess is more likely to be hate than love.

"Neither Washington nor London is inclined to attach any value to wild statements of anti-Japanese elements that Nippon is antagonistic to foreign interests, or to attach any importance to pessimistic views suggesting that there are any outstanding questions between Japan and the Powers which cannot be settled in a friendly spirit. But a certain feeling exists that on occasion the Japanese authorities have not always been quite as accommodating as they might have been. As an example, the virtual 'sealing up' of part of the International Settlement by the Japanese military authorities, without legal justification (so it was held) or any consideration for foreign business interests, was responsible for much adverse criticism. Over and over again, the question was put to me: Who controls Yangtzepoo? Is it the Japanese army or the Shanghai Municipal Council?

### Japan's Opportunity

"I return to Shanghai feeling that the Japanese military authorities who, as I know from personal observation, were most careful to avoid damage to neutral property during the fighting, would be well advised immediately to cancel all restrictions existing in Settlement areas and withdraw all military patrols. The Settlement authorities are fully competent to maintain peace—in which task, of course, Japanese members of the municipal police force would play their due part. It is the suggestion, implied in the present situation, that the Japanese military command is entitled to decide when industry shall return to normal at Shanghai which is having a most unfortunate effect in neutral countries.

"One further point. I would stress that the opinions I have quoted were expressed to me by responsible leaders of public opinion. There were plenty of other critics—mostly without personal knowledge of the recent history of the Far East or the peculiar conditions in which the Shanghai hostilities were conducted, who voiced charges of 'barbarism' and so forth against Japan. Such wild charges can be ignored as arising out of ignorance.

"On the other hand, there still exists, especially in Great Britain, a widespread sympathy with the Japanese nation and a wholehearted admiration (especially among those who know Japan at first hand) for its achievements and the character of the Yamato people. It is still not too late for Japan to prove that she values that international goodwill and affectionate regard—by limiting the exuberance noticeable upon occasion among her minor military officials now controlling occupied areas of the Chinese Republic."

MANUFACTURERS of native goods have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity following the recent enforcement of control measures on China's foreign exchange, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." Since these measures were put into effect, it is reported, importing firms in different ports have experienced difficulties in importing goods, prices of which have nearly all gone up.

**Prodigies in Chinese Language**

*Pearl Diana Scott, aged 6, and her brother, Ralph Valentine Scott, aged 9, children of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scott, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who have passed their British Chamber of Commerce examination in Chinese with high honours.*

# Soldiers Given New Legs

## Interesting Experiment at Station in French Area; Men Taught Useful Trades for Civil Life

Shanghai, May 11.

An interesting experiment which is not only helping crippled Chinese soldiers to regain an interest in life but which is also providing them with a trade and a possible livelihood is now being carried out by the Shanghai International Red Cross in a camp situated at the corner of Rue Amiral Courbet and Rue Bourgeat. The work of the camp itself might almost be divided into two chief sections: Firstly, the providing of artificial legs for the 150 or so men whose limbs have been amputated; and secondly, the providing of suitable vocations and avocations for the 250 men who now make up the camp.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" was taken over the camp yesterday afternoon by Dr. Thornton Stearns, who is in charge of the medical section. The trip was not only interesting, but also impressive in more than one respect. Most of the men seemed to be cheerful, despite the loss of one or both legs (the merriest man about camp strutted about on two stumps).

In every ward, one or more portraits of General Chiang Kai-shek occupy a prominent place on the wall, while in one room innumerable paper Kuomintang flags hung from strings stretch from one corner to the other. Despite the fact that the government of the camp is on autonomous lines, the entire camp is kept spotlessly clean and tidy, which seems rather startling at first when one realizes that most of the men come from low stations in life.

But to return to the work of the camp. There are about 140 cases of amputation, and the camp is now trying to provide these men with legs which will not only enable them to move about almost as freely as before, but which will last for many years and should be simple to repair—an important factor, for many of the men come from the interior.

### Method of Manufacture

The wooden parts of the limbs are made by the P.U.M.C. in Peiping, this having been found cheaper than making them in Shanghai where, indeed, the right type of wood is practically non-existent. The leather harnesses, however, are being made in the camp under the instruction of two experienced men loaned by the P.U.M.C. Incidentally, one of the workmen is a lad who says he is sixteen but looks twelve; he lost his left leg not in the recent hostilities, but in 1932 while working in a field.

Once one has got over the initial shock of seeing a man take off his "leg" in order to get at his shoe and sock, the sight of the various men trying out their artificial limbs becomes almost fascinating. Forty men have now been furnished with "legs" and many of them seem to get around as nimbly as before. Others, especially those with amputations higher up, do not find it so easy and many will never be able to walk without at least a stick.

The work, however, is slow, as in many cases the legs were amputated without a thought to the future, by doctors and orderlies working under great pressure. A form of plastic surgery has to be undertaken, wounds have to be operated on and healed and so on—but eventually it is hoped that all the men will be able to take their positions in life once more.

### Taught a Trade

In order to fit them for this, they are being given vocational instruction. The camp, for instance, now supplies the hospital with all the soap it needs. Yesterday, a little party of half a dozen men or more were hard at work making cotton socks and seemed to have picked up their new trade with remarkable ability. Others were being taught to dye clothes, to weave baskets, to operate telephones and so on, depending on their native intelligence and ability. In one room, a pretty young "school marm" was taking a class in reading and writing.

But, as Doctor Stearns pointed out, the work of the camp is but an experiment that should be carried to a successful conclusion in a hundred places, particularly in the interior. He himself, asked to express a personal opinion, felt that the solution to the problem, when hostilities came to an end, lay in one or two main directions.

Government factories could be set up to employ men who, thought crippled as a result of the war, had learned how to operate the not too complicated machinery and were able to get about, while another solution lay in the opening of a bureau where such men could be registered and private firms would come to these offices and employ the men where possible.

# Japanese Seize Ship

Shanghai, May 16.

It is learned that a steamer belonging to the China Import and Export Lumber Company, was detained by the Japanese at Tsingtao. The vessel is believed to be one of the company's newly registered ships, and is said to have been returned to the owners. Neither the reason nor the details of the seizure could be ascertained last night.

### Ship Released

May 17.

In connection with yesterday's report that a foreign owned vessel was detained in Tsingtao by the Japanese, it was further learned that the steamer in question is the 900 ton mv. Hsin Tseangtah belonging to the China Import and Export Lumber Company. The Japanese authorities detained the vessel for a few hours this Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining its ownership, and when they established the fact that she was acquired by the company in the beginning of the last year; before the conflict; and not transferred to the company after the outbreak of the hostilities, the vessel was immediately released.

# New Naval Attache

Shanghai, May 10.

Rear-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, the newly appointed naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, arrived here yesterday.

Last night, through a naval spokesman here, he announced his readiness to meet foreign press correspondents and to answer their written questions to the best of his ability.

Coming here with a record, which includes service as naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Naval General Staff, Rear-Admiral Nomura succeeds Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, who has been ordered attached to the General Staff in Tokyo. Rear-Admiral Nomura will concurrently head the Special Service Section of the Japanese Navy here.

# U.S. Puzzled Over Japan's Policy

Shanghai, May 15.

Chinese propaganda has become less effective in the United States in recent months but Americans still are unable to understand Japan's intentions in the China hostilities.

This was the opinion expressed to newspaper men here by Mrs. Kohko Furusawa, representative of the Japanese Women's Club of Southern California, who is visiting Shanghai with three other Japanese women.

For the first few months after the start of hostilities, she said, Americans on the Pacific Coast were regaled with "clever Chinese propaganda" and false news reports which were widely published in the newspapers.

"The propaganda extended not only to the newspapers but to cinema houses, where fabricated news reels were shown," Mrs. Furusawa said. "We Japanese in America observe that, generally speaking, Americans seem to be sympathetic toward the Chinese, and accuse Japan of tormenting weak China."

The four Japanese women left Los Angeles on March 14 for Japan, where they visited military hospitals, the "Mainichi" said. They arrived in Shanghai on Thursday by plane and will visit military hospitals and base camps in this area for two weeks, planning to travel as far as Nanking.

Others in the group are Mrs. Kohko Murase, representative of the American branch of the Koyasan Buddhist Temple; Miss Mitsuyo Kuriki, of the American Japanese Young Women's Association; and Miss Teruko Kiyomura, of the American Japanese Girls' Association.

# Remarkable Feat

Shanghai, May 10.

Chinese is popularly supposed to be one of the most difficult languages to learn and many a student who has sat for the examinations held by the British Chamber of Commerce will agree with this. Yet a six-year old British girl and her nine-year old brother have been given first class certificates by the Chamber, having obtained first class passes of 80 and 81 per cent. respectively.

The two children are Pearl Diana Scott and Ralph Valentine Scott and are the children of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scott. Mr. Scott, who is with the Chinese Maritime Customs, taught the two children and it should be noted that the examination they took was the usual one for adults and not a special one for children.

Save for the name and the pronouns, the examiner's report, which is dated April 21, 1938, reads the same for both children, namely:—

"I examined Master Ralph Valentine Scott (Miss Pearl Diana Scott) yesterday and beg to say he (she) passed a successful examination. He (she) was able to converse freely on almost any moderately simple subject and also he (she) was able to recognize over 200 characters when presented singly and isolated from any surrounding context. I suggest that he (she) be granted a first class pass."

Their marks were obtained as follows:—

Reading Chinese text and translating same into English: Miss Scott, 17; Master Scott, 17.

Translating English text into Chinese: Miss Scott, 14; Master Scott, 15.

Conversation: Miss Scott, 40 Master Scott, 41.

General knowledge (including knowledge of isolated characters): Miss Scott, 9; Master Scott, 8.

# Russian Senior Warder

Shanghai, May 10.

Senior Warder S. N. Choohlantzeff, Russian, of the Ward Road Municipal Gaol, was found dead from a gunshot wound in the head at the Gaol at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The service pistol from which the bullet had been fired lay by his side.

Senior Warder Choohlantzeff had been ill for a period of months, suffering from chronic appendicitis. He had only recently returned to duty from the sick list. After the shooting yesterday morning he was taken to the General Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance. There he was pronounced dead and the body conveyed to the Public Mortuary, Kiaochow Road.

He joined the Gaol staff in July, 1925, as an assistant warder and passed through the grade of warder attaining the latter rank last June. His services at the Gaol were appreciated by his superiors, who found him a conscientious and efficient warder. He leaves a widow and two grown sons in Shanghai.

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# Bombing in Louza

Shanghai, May 11.

Terrorism flared up in the International Settlement yesterday evening when two military hand-grenades were thrown in the Central and Louza districts within about two hours, spreading panic amongst thousands of residents.

The missiles were both of the "potato-masher" type, but only one of them exploded, and injured at least seven Chinese who were passing the scene, in Kwangse Road, at the time.

Police were first called to the intersection of Kiangse and Tientsin Roads at about 7.30 p.m. and found an unexploded hand-grenade in the open street. The thrower had escaped.

The second, and really serious incident occurred in Kwangse Road, between the Sincere and the Sun Sun Buildings and about 100 yards north of Nanking Road, at 9.45 p.m. There an unidentified person threw a "potato-masher" bomb either from one of the buildings or from the street and caused more or less serious injury to seven Chinese pedestrians, all men, while it is believed two or three more passers-by were wounded slightly and ran away frightened before the arrival of the ambulance. The injured were all taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital.

**Seaforths Turn Out**

The report that a bombing had taken place in their sector caused a quick turn-out of three lorry loads of the First Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders, who proceeded to Louza Police Station and stood by there until quiet had returned to the district. As they left the Station, shortly after 11 p.m., a small party of Japanese Military Police in plain clothes and riding in a lorry without licence plates, came up Nanking Road and turned into Kweichow Road at high speed. A collision was narrowly averted by the prompt action of the driver of one of the British army trucks. The Japanese party circled the block and halted, in Kwangse Road, near the scene of the bombing to make independent investigations.

The bomb had struck almost in the middle of the road, exploding mushroom-like. The seven Chinese who were hit ran, as best they could, towards Nanking Road and Tientsin Road, leaving trails of blood. Windows were shattered on both sides of the street and a Sun Sun Hotel truck parked at the east kerb was pitted by bomb fragments. The roar of the explosion could be heard plainly for blocks round.

**Reserve Unit Arrives**

After police from Louza Station, the Reserve Unit arrived quickly on the scene and threw a cordon about the district. Searches were immediately instituted and continued for hours, both the Sincere and the Sun Sun amusement places being emptied and the patrons searched individually as they came out. It was estimated that nearly 4,000 persons were thus searched. Six suspects had been taken to Louza Station by midnight for questioning.

Major K. M. Bourne, the incoming Commissioner of Police; Mr. G. W. Gilbert, in charge of Divisions; Mr. H. D. M. Robertson, Divisional Officer; Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, and other high police officials attended and conducted investigations. Officers of the American Marines made special inquiries as soon as the news of the bombing had been transmitted to their Headquarters.

The motive for last night's bombing remained a mystery at an early hour this morning. It was believed, however, that the motive was non-political.

**Seaforths Patrol**

May 12.

As an aftermath of Tuesday (May 10) night's bombing in Kwangse Road, north of Nanking Road, British troops started patrolling the Louza ditsrict yesterday morning in company with the Shanhai Municipal Police.

Details of the First Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders, carrying rifles, made the rounds of the principal streets throughout the day, each squad being accompanied by a foreign member of the Settlement Police. They patrolled the areas north and south of Nanking Road at regular intervals, working out of Louza Police Station. Their presence in the crowded thoroughfares where so many bombings have recently occurred appeared to have a quieting effect on the Chinese population.

Yesterday, the S.M.P. Reserve Unit searched further hundreds on Nanking Road, while patrols from Louza Station combed the area for suspects.

Although Japanese military lorries and cars continued to traverse Nanking Road, there seemed to be a dropping off in their number.

**Comb Louza Area**

May 13.

A vast police and military machinery functioned again in the Louza district, the Chinese amusement area, throughout yesterday.

The district, which has been the scene of recent bomb outrages, was patrolled in the morning, afternoon and evening by the Station Police, Police Reserve Unit, Police Specials, and men from the First Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders, carrying rifles. Nanking Road, Yu Ya Ching Road and various side-streets were combed by police and military and, besides, searches were made of innumerable alleyways both north and south of Nanking Road.

Plain-clothes members of the Japanese Military police accompanied the Municipal Police on some of the special tours made of the district.

The Police Specials had search parties on Nanking Road, from Yu Ya Ching Road to The Bund, and on the side-streets. Hundreds of Chinese pedestrians were halted and searched for possible weapons and bombs.

It is understood the Seaforth Highlanders will continue to patrol the Louza area, which is in the British Defence Sector.

**Unexploded Bombs Found**

May 10.

An unexploded bomb of potato masher type was found in a gutter in Chekiang Road, about twelve feet away from Kiukiang Road, at about 8.45 p.m. yesterday. In view of the constant movements of the search parties sent out by the Louza Station, the missile was believed to have been discarded by its owner. After a Chinese policeman had been told by a passer-by of the discovery of the bomb, it was removed by the police.

May 12.

An unexploded bomb of potato masher type was found outside the Land Bank of China building, corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads, at about 5.20 a.m. yesterday. Police were called to the scene to remove the missile.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

**Aftermath of Bombing**

*Upper, Patrol of the Seaforth Highlanders, accompanied by a foreign sergeant of the S.M.P., in Kweichow Road near Nanking Road. Below Members of the Police Reserve Unit searching Chinese pedestrians for bombs and pistols on Nanking Road at Kwangse Road, near the scene of Tuesday (May 10) night's bomb-throwing.*

# Sales of Defence Bonds

Shanghai, May 11.

Local Japanese authorities were reported in the Chinese circles yesterday to have taken steps to stop the sales of Chinese National Defence Bonds and Gold Bonds. Mr. Su Hsi-wen, Mayor of the "Ta Tao" City Government, was said to have sent agents to spy on the activities of bond subscription committees, alleged to have been formed for the sale of the bonds. According to a Chinese report, a consignment of these bonds has been shipped to Shanghai from Hongkong.

# French Employees Decorated

Shanghai, May 10.

Fourteen employees of the French Municipality were decorated with municipal medals by Mr. F. Auge, French acting Consul-General at a ceremony held yesterday at 5 p.m. in the yard of the French Municipal Council building, at No. 373 Avenue Joffre. Mr. Auge inspected three sections of the Garde Municipale drawn on parade, while the Police band played the National Anthem.

Among those attending the ceremony were: Mr. P. Auge, Col. Perrettier, the French Commanding officer, Comdt. L. Fabre, Director of the French police, Mr. R. Sarly, Assistant Director of the French police, Mr. E. Fauraz, Director of the F. M. Services, Mr. H. Brionval, Rev. F. Moulis, and many others.

Silver Municipal Medals were awarded to Messrs. S. S. Ho, S. F. Wong and F. Ngai. The following were decorated with Municipal Bronze Medal: Messrs. K. S. Zeng, T. Z. Tsu, M. L. Filippetti, J. T. Hou, Z. T. Wang, D. S. Tan, T. S. Wang, K. D. Yu, G. L. Kuo, and W. K. Kou.

# *Russian Boy Wounded By Hand-grenade*

Shanghai, May 16.

Igor Yastreb, the 7-year-old son of a Russian photographer, was injured critically at noon yesterday when a military hand-grenade exploded at his feet in East Seward Road at Dent Road. The boy had been exploring the war ruins at the corner and had discovered the grenade. After examining it he put it down again and it exploded, wounding him severely in the body and limbs. He was taken to the General Hospital, where little hope is held out for his recovery.

# Three Hurt in Collapse

Shanghai, May 14.

Three men were injured, not seriously, shortly before noon yesterday when a portion of a wall collapsed in a Chinese house at the intersection of Canton and Chekiang Roa. They were taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

# Customs Chinese Abducted

Shanghai, May 10.

Following the arrest of a revenue guard in the Customs examination shed on the Bund, the Customs Commissioner is understood to be taking the matter up with the Japanese consular authorities.

According to eye-witnesses, the revenue guard, No. 98, Yang Wen-lung, was dragged into a military car by plainclothes Japanese and taken to Hongkew at about 11 a.m. yesterday. No news of his whereabouts was known up to last evening.

The Chinese was reported to be in uniform and working in the Customs shed when a Japanese plainclothes man ordered him, at the point of a pistol, to follow him to a car. Seeing the Chinese undaunted, two other Japanese came up and started to push him to the Bund. The efforts of the trio were not successful until two additional Japanese came to their help. He was finally placed in a Japanese military car and taken to Hongkew.

The abduction of the Chinese was generally believed to be connected with the strong opposition raised by the Chinese members of the Customs staff to the reported transfer of the administration to the "Reformed Government." A meeting, attended by the majority of revenue guards and other Chinese members of the indoor and outdoor staff, was called on May 7, causing the Customs routine to be at a standstill for several hours.

On the advice of several high Customs officials, the men returned to their posts. Many members of the indoor staff had to work as late as 6 p.m. in order to catch up with the delay. Another meeting was held on May 8, when the members decided to await instructions from the Chinese authorities at Hankow.

It could not be ascertained yesterday whether the man held by the Japanese had in any way been responsible for the convening of the "protest" meeting on May 7.

The Customs building was guarded by the River Police yesterday.

**Still Detained**

May 11.

The whereabouts of Revenue Guard No. 98, Yang Wen-lung, remained unknown yesterday afternoon. The Customs Commissioner is understood to have taken the matter up with the Japanese consular authorities.

Chinese members of the Customs staff carried on their work as usual yesterday, awaiting instructions from Hankow. A suggestion was made at their meeting on May 7 for the organization of a "Customs Protection Association of the Chinese Employees of the Shanghai Customs," but no resolution was passed. Efforts at the formation of such an organization have been definitely abandoned in accordance with a Government order issued some time ago against organizing associations of a political nature.

**Another Kidnapped**

May 12.

Mr. Chang Hong-kwei, 29-year old assistant of the General Office of the Shanghai Customs, was kidnapped from the Customs building on the Bund at about 11.30 a.m. yesterday.

This is the second Chinese forcibly taken away by Japanese plainclothes men in the past 48 hours since the raising of strong opposition by the Chinese members of the Customs staff to the reported transfer of the administration to the "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Yesterday's abduction was carried out on the second floor of the Customs building in the presence of scores of employees, foreign and Chinese, and others. Despite the fact that the building was guarded by a squad of the River Police on the ground floor, the man was carried off without difficulty.

Mr. L. H. Lawford, Customs Commissioner, and several high foreign Customs officials, were among the eye-witnesses of the daring kidnapping. Both Mr. Lawford and an Appraising Commissioner, attempted to stop the men but their efforts proved to be of no avail.

Apparently provided with intimate details of the movements of the victim, the three Japanese in plainclothes came straight to the counter of the Appraising Department, where Mr. Chang was working. One of them then asked for Mr. Chang. No sooner had the latter acknowledged his name than they seized him.

**Commissioner on Scene**

Before the men and their victim had reached the staircase, Mr. L. H. Lawford came on the scene and stopped them from leaving the place. With one hand in his pocket, one of the plainclothes men stuck out the pocket against the foreigner, forcing the latter to step aside.

Accounts were conflicting as to how the Japanese left the building with their man. It was generally believed that the Chinese was taken in a car to Hongkew across the Soochow Creek, where the first kidnapped Chinese is reported to be detained.

Like the first case, the Customs authorities have taken the matter up with the Japanese Consular authorities. No satisfactory reply is understood to have been given in either case.

**Customs Man Released**

May 13.

After remaining 24 hours in Japanese captivity, Chang Hong-kwei, 29-year old assistant of the general Office of the Shanghai Customs, returned to the Customs building at about 11 a.m. yesterday, accompanied by four plainclothes Japanese.

The release of the Chinese resulted from a vigorous protest made by Mr. L. H. Lawford, Customs Commissioner, with the Japanese consular authorities. No news was, however, available of the Revenue Guard No. 98, Mr. Yang Wen-lung, who was abducted from the Customs examination shed two days earlier by Japanese plainclothes men.

Soon after his return, Mr. Chang was sent home for a rest. While in the Japanese hands, Mr. Chang was only asked a few questions. He did not see the Revenue Guard, believed to be also detained in Hongkew.

**Guard in Hospital**

May 14.

Mr. Yang Wen-lung, Revenue Guard No. 98 of the Shanghai Customs, is lying in Foo Ming Hospital as a result of injuries received when he was abducted from the Customs examination shed on May 9 by Japanese plain clothes men, according to a Chinese report. He is expected to be released by his captors soon after his recovery.

# Customs to Function Normally Soon

Shanghai, May 10.

The Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai and the Japanese-occupied area in Central China will begin to function normally in the near future, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said last night. The Customs, he added, are not yet collecting duty on goods destined for the use of the Japanese community here, such as foodstuffs.

Ordinary merchandise entering Shanghai is not given the benefit of free entry, he indicated. Goods now entering free of duty, with the exception of those destined for the armed forces, will in the future pay the required duty.

Asked if the Reformed Government was in actual control of the Customs, the sopkesman replied: "I don't like to say yes or no to that question."

# Army Car Throws French Escort

Shanghai, May 12.

A Russian constable of the French Police, Basile Oulibine, was fatally injured at 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning on the French Bund when he was thrown from a Japanese Army lorry and against an electric standard at the kerb. His collarbone was broken and he suffered various bruises, although it is believed he was spared internal injuries. He was picked up from the pavement and taken, in a Concession ambulance, to Ste. Marie Hospital. His rifle was smashed in the violent crash. The car from which he was hurled was slightly damaged. He died late last night from his injuries.

The accident occurred while Oulibine was accompanying a convoy of Japanese Army cars bound from Nantao to Hongkew. It was brought about by a collision between the car he was accompanying and the one immediately in front of it. The contact of a protruding box with a light-pole was the direct cause of the Russian policeman being thrown from the second truck. The place of the mishap was opposite No. 7 the French Bund.

The French Police took charge of the situation and halted the convoy. They took statements from the drivers and other witnesses before the convoy was allowed to proceed. It is understood that the Japanese authorities are now also conducting an investigation with a view to determine the responsibility for the accident.

Traffic on the French Bund was again normal half and hour after the crash, and Japanese military convoys holding the proper passes were permitted to use the road under the supervision of the French Police.

OWING to an error, the name of the British seaman of H.M.S. Bee who was drowned in the Whangpoo River about the middle of last month was given as "Robert Walter Peacock." It should be noted that the name of the seaman who was drowned was "Herbert Walter Peacock." The funeral was held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery on April 26.

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*SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)*

# Annual Spring Flower Show

## Despite Hostilities, Quality Takes Precedence Over Quantity in 1938 Exhibition

Shanghai, May 16.

IT seems a pity that the word "colourful" should have been so overworked for other purposes that it has become trite, for no other adjective would do full justice to the remarkable display of flowers placed on exhibition yesterday in the Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Road, by the Shanghai Horticultural Society. To the average man in the street, it has become little short of miraculous how Shanghai flower lovers, on the bare outskirts of one of the greatest commercial cities in the world, manage to produce, year after year, in the spring and the autumn, such an abundance of sweet scents and glowing colours, of beauty and quality.

This year's spring flower show deserves even greater credit. In 1937, the society experienced trouble in arranging the spring show, owing to the impossibility of securing the Race Club premises, while the autumn show had to be cancelled entirely owing to the local hostilities. As the president pointed out in his annual report for 1937, most of the exhibitors' gardens were in the outlying districts and members were hard hit. But yesterday's show, although it seemed to be slightly smaller than in previous years, showed how quickly gardens can recuperate when gardeners refuse to admit defeat. Indeed, what yesterday's display lacked in quantity, it made up for in quality.

The "Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy" for the best exhibit in the show was won by Mrs. T. B. Dunn, who was also first in the banquet table competition. The National Sweet Pea Society's medal was awarded to Sir Victor Sassoon for his six bunches of sweet peas, while Mrs. J. R. Main was awarded the National Rose Society's Medal for her exhibit in class 6.

In the special School Championships, keen rivalry was seen, the Cathedral School for Girls winning the prize with 114 points. Their nearest competitors, the Public School for Girls, secured 54 points.

The full list of awards is as follows:—

Best Exhibit in the Show:—The Sir Peter Grain Perpetual Challenge Trophy.—Mrs. T. B. Dunn.
Banquet Table:—Mrs. T. B. Dunn.
School Championships:—1, The Cathedral School for Girls; 2, The Public School for Girls; 3, The Peter Pan School.

CLASS

1, 6 bunches of Sweet Peas:—2. Sir Victor Sassoon.
2, 4 Vases—Sweet Peas:—2. Miss Basto Silva.
3, Basket or Bowl of Cut Roses:—1, Mr. T. G. Drakeford; 2, Mrs. J. R. Main; 3, Sir Victor Sassoon.
4, Basket or Bowl of Cut Roses:—2, Mrs. J. R. Main.
6, 12 Blooms—Roses:—1, Mrs. J. R. Main; 2, Mr. T. G. Drakeford.
8, 30 Blooms—Pansies:—1, Dr. T. B. Dunn; 2, Mrs. A. K. Craddock.
10, 6 Spike—Stocks:—1, Miss Basto Silva; 2, Sir Victor Sassoon; 3, Mrs. A. K. Craddock.
11, 8 Vases—Hardy Annuals or Perennials:—1, Lady Maze; 2, Mis Basto Silva; 3, Mrs. W. H. Lock.
12, 4 Vases—Hardy Annuals or Perennials:—1, Sir Victor Sassoon; 2, Lady Maze; 3, Mrs. Morris Stranack.
13, Basket of Cut Flowers:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins; 2, Mrs. F. Reiss; 3, Mrs. J. R. Main.
14, Bowl of Cut Flowers:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins; 2, Mrs. J. E. Baker; 3, Mrs. J. R. Main.
15, Vase of Cut Flowers:—1, Dr. T. Emodi; 2, Mrs. T. B. Dunn; 3, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.

JUNIOR COMPETITION

Class 16, Vase (under 8 years of age):—1, Janie Surmi; 2, Dierdre Hamill; 3, Eve Powell; H.M., Renate Kerr, Pat Gillett.
Class 17, Flower Bowl (under 8 years of age):—1, Heather Grant; 2, Renate Kerr; 3, Elizebeth Harwood Herbert; H.M., Susan Scott, Robbi Woetzel, Ninon Berthet, Marcia B. Hubert, Eve Powell.
Class 18, Basket (under 8 years of age):—1, Mary Chambers.
Class 19, Vase (over 8 and under 15 years of age):—1, Dora Stanly Cheeseman; 2, Irene Cherdynseff; 3, Peggy Main; H.M., Ena Dobson, Patricia Dunn, L. Hekking, Mary Roche.
Class 20, Flower Bowl (over 8 and under 15 years of age):—1, Halesia Kerr; 2, Moreen Dumbarton; 3, Patsy Flynn; H.M., Penelope Cassels, Patricia Dunn.
Class 21, Basket (over 8 and under 15 years of age):—1, Heather Fraser; 2, Patricia White; 3, Floria Madar; H.M., Gillian Hamill.
Class 21 A (Special), (between 15 and 17 years of age):—1, Marion Henderson; 2, Yvette Berthet; 2, Yvette Berthet; 3, Milly Brown; H.M., Diana Gibbings.
Class 21 (Special), (between 15 and 17 years of age):—1, Marion Henderson; 2, Bertha Oppenheim; 3, Milly Evans; H.M., Valetine Snoleff.

FLOWERING POT PLANTS AND FERN SECTION
CLASS

4, Begonia sempervirens:—1, Lady Maze.
5, Gegonia coccinea:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
17, Nasturtium climbing:—1, Miss Basto Silva; 2, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
22, Petunia:—H.M., Sir Victor Sassoon.
16, Monstera delicosa:—H.M., Mr. Fong Su Ching.
32, Adiantum gracillimum:—1, Miss Basto Silva.
34, Adiantum macrophyllum:—1, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
37, Nephrolepis Boston Fern:—2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
33, Nephrolepsis Todeoides:—2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
36, Asplenium nidus:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
34, Adiantum macrophyllum:—2, Mrs. C. A. Momber; 3, Lady Maze.
41, Specimen Fern on Rock:—1, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
65, Hardy Pine:—H.M., Mr. Fong Su Ching.
50, Selaginella Kraussiana:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching; 2, Miss C. A. Mombar.
Pelargonium climbing:—1, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell; 2, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.
Bouganvillea pink:—1, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.
Sweet pea:—1, Sir Victor Sassoon.
Arum white:—1, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Saxifraga:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
Lobelia:—1, Sir Victor Sassoon; 2, Mr. G. S. Mitchell.
Viscaria:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray.
Phlox:—2, Sir Victor Sassoon.
Candytuft:—H.M., Miss Basto Silva.
Amaryllis:—1, Miss Basto Silva; 2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
Stock:—H.M., Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Foxglove:—1, Miss Basto Silva; 2, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.
Canterbury bells:—1, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.
Gerrium:—H.M., Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Arctotis:—1, Miss Basto Silva.
Penstemon:—H.M., Miss Basto Silva.
Veronica:—1, Lady Maze.
Mimulus:—3, Miss Basto Silva.
Aquilegia:—1, Lady Maze.
Calceolaria:—1, Sir Victor Sassoon; H.M., Lady Maze.
Marguerite:—1, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell; 1, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.
Geranium, scented:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
Fern hanging ball:—H.M., Miss C. A. Momber.
Ferns other kinds:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching, 2, Miss C. A. Momber.
Begonia Metallica:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
Secavaria:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
Pereskia:—1, Mr. Fong Su Ching.
White Jasmine:—1, Mr. C. England.
Statice:—1, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.

VEGETABLE SECTION

Class 2, Artichoke, globe, four:—1, Lady Maze.
Class 4, Beet, six:—1, Lady Maze; 2, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Class 8, Beans, French, thirty pods:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 9, Beans, Broad, thirty pods:—1, Mrs. C. A. Momber; 2, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Class 11, Cabbages, small, two:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 11, Cabbages, large, two:—1, Mrs. C. A. Momber; 2, Mrs. M. Stranack.
Class 12, Carrot, six:—1, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell; 2, Mrs. C. A. Momber
Class 17, Cucumber, four:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 22, Horseradish, 3 roots:—1, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings; H.M., Mrs. R. D. Murray.
Class 23, Kale curled, two:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray.
Class 24, Kohl Rabi, two:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
Class 25, Leeks, four:—1, Mrs. M. Stranack; 2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
Class 27, Lettuce, Cabbage, four:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 34, Onion, six:—1, Lady Maze; 2, Mrs. C. A. Momber.
Class 35, Peas, thirty pods:—1, Mrs. M. Stranack; 2, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 36, Parsley, 20 sprays:—1, Lady Maze; 2, Mrs. R. D. Murray.
Class 37, Potato, twelve:—1, Miss Basto Silva; H.M., Mrs. W. J. Hawkings.
Class 39, Radish, twelve:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Mrs. J. R. Main.
Class 40, Rhubarb, 6 stems:—1, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings.
Class 41, Sage:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray, 2, Mrs. M. Stranack.
Class 44, Spinach, 20 leaves:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Miss Basto Silva.
Class 46, Strawberry, 1 basket of 16 Fruits, large:—1, Mrs. J. W. Shotter; H.M., Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Class 47, Strawberry, 1 basket of 16 Fruits, Alpine:—1, Mrs. P. S. Hopkins.
Class 48, Swiss Chard, six leaves:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Mr. G. E. Mitchell.
Class 49, Tomato, six:—1, Sir Victor Sassoon.
Class 50, Turnip, four:—1, Mrs. G. E. Mitchell; H.M., Mrs. M. Stranack.
Mint:—1, Mrs. R. D. Murray; 2, Lady Maze.
Fennel:—H.M., Mrs. G. E. Mitchell.
Vegetable Collection:—1, Mrs. C. A. Momber; 2, Mrs. M. Stranack.

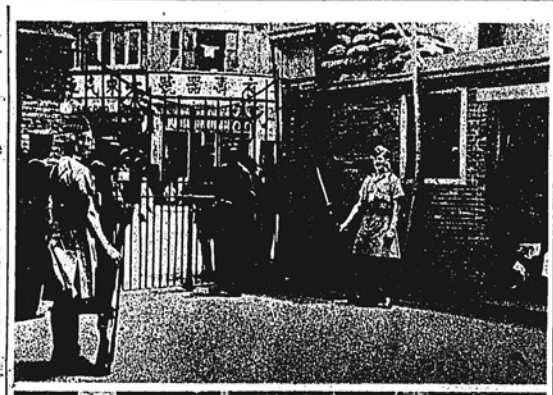
## Many Suspects Seized

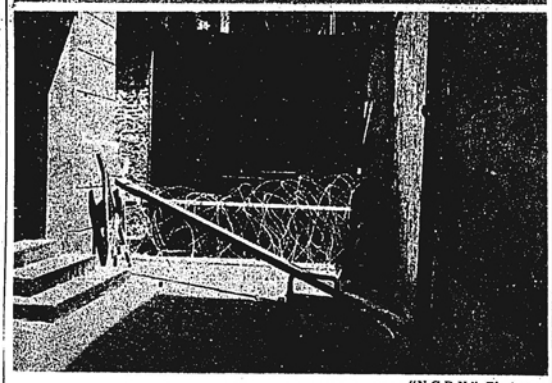
Shanghai, May 11.

The Louza district of the International Settlement continues to be the scene of intense police activity, search parties combing the area early and late for suspects and arms. On the night of May 9 and yesterday, Louza police arrested twelve suspects and seized two pistols, in their own territory and the French Concession (with the assistance of the French Police).

Search parties under Inspector E. E. Williamson and Sub-Inspector A. MacLeod operated on Nanking Road and side streets yesterday morning and afternoon, searching a large number of Chinese pedestrians. No shots were fired in the course of the police operations.

A bomb was found by the police in the Louza district on the night of May 9 and rendered harmless.





"N.C.D.N." Photos.

**Seaforths on Guard at Special District Court**

*The detachment of British troops stationed within the compound of the First Special District Court, North Chekiang Road, was increased on May 16 because of rumours of an intended seizure by the Japanese. The top view shows the British sentries at the gate, while below is seen one of the barbed-wire barricades. The Fourth United States Marines placed a guard at the Kiangsu High Court premises in Weihaiwei Road, in the American defence sector.*

## Japanese Fire on Italian Ship

Shanghai, May 15.

Three Chinese suffering from gunshot wounds were taken off the Italian-owned river steamer Torino as soon as she tied up at The Bund at about 11.30 o'clock last night. The ship reported having been fired on "by Japanese" near Haimen, when the three were wounded. They were rushed to the Lester Chinese Hospital by a Fire Brigade ambulance.

The "North-China Daily News" was informed that the ss. Torino was passing along the shore line of Haimen Island, on her way to the city itself, when, despite the protection of the Italian flags flown at mast-head and painted on either side of the ship, she was fired on by Japanese units on shore, and three Chinese were wounded.

She drew away from the island and continued on to Haimen City, hoping to pick up her usual mixed cargo, as well as passengers, for the journey back to Shanghai. On arrival at Haimen, however, she found "some sort of a battle" going on between Chinese and Japanese units, although neither body appeared to be in very great force.

The Torino accordingly turned about and returned to Shanghai, coming up off the Bund at 11.30 p.m. The three Chinese who had been injured during the shooting from the shore were placed in a Fire Brigade ambulance and rushed to hospital where, it is understood, they were able to give a short report to the Shanghai Municipal Police after their wounds had been dressed. The contents of any such report, however, had not been made public at the time of going to press.

A few minutes before going to press, another version, which could not be officially verified, was received that the ship, after leaving Haimen city, ran into the line of fire between a Japanese military motor boat and a Chinese mobile unit on the shore, when the three men were hit by flying bullets. This same report denied that there was any fighting in Haimen city.

## *Chauffeurs Crossing Creek Need Passes*

Shanghai, May 10.

Chinese chauffeurs passing over the bridges to the north of the Creek, whether accompanied by their masters or not, must be in possession of a Japanese pass, which can be obtained at the Pass Office, Hongkew Police Station, it was announced yesterday.

## Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ritchie Leaving

Shanghai, May 10.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ritchie, China residents of long standing, are finally leaving today in the P. & O. ss Corfu for England. With so many friends in China, as well as the presence in the Far-East of members of their family, however, they expect to find the "Call of the East" to prove exceptionally strong in their case, and it is, therefore, possible they may be returning before very long.

Many find it hard to realize that Mr. Ritchie has served the Chinese Postal Administration for over 37 years, covering areas as far apart as Tsinan, Chengtu, Harbin, Canton, Hankow and Nanking, so little has he borne the passing of time. For many years he was Director of Posts in Shanghai and introduced many improvements. Latterly he was head of the Business Department of the Directorate General of Posts (with the concurrent post of Chief Inspecting Commissioner) for the entire country and played a conspicuous part in developing and speeding up all branches of the mail and parcel services, particularly in outlying regions.

It has been said that the nationwide development of the parcel service in particular owes more to him than to any other member of the service. He carried on as Director of Posts in Nanking (in addition to his other duties) during the recent hostilities and, when working conditions became quite impossible chartered a British steamer which, like all other British merchant ships, was finally ordered to proceed to Shanghai. Despite great difficulty and danger Mr. Ritchie eventually reached Shanghai with many of his staff and the large office balance of cash and stamps safely on board.

**"Going Concern"**

In January he returned to Nanking by the same steamer to make preparations for the reopening of the office, and on April 30, the day of his retirement he was able to hand over to his successor the Nanking Post Office as a "going concern."

It is no exaggeration to say that he has earned the deep respect of the Government which he has served so well as well as of Chinese and foreign colleagues in the postal service.

**Present Plans**

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie plan to visit England and Ireland. He is another of those Ulstermen who followed in the wake of Sir Robert Hart and helped to build up Chinese Government Services. Mr. Ritchie was long a valued contributor to the columns of the "North-China Daily News."

They will say a temporary goodbye to their daughter here (Mrs. Basil Wallace of the Customs) and en route to England will meet another daughter in Manila (Mrs. MacIntyre of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) and their son in Bombay, a partner in Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and who is now in charge of the erection of important Government and other buildings in India.

## Scare at Two Courts

Shanghai, May 17.

Considerable tension was felt yesterday at the First Special District Court in North Chekiang Road, and the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, Weihaiwei Road, as reports were circulated that the Japanese-sponsored "Reformed Nanking Government" intended to assume control of both institutions.

The First Special District Court is situated in the British defence sector, and yesterday morning reinforcements of British troops were sent to the Court, which is already being guarded by men of the First Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders. It is understood that further soldiers were held in readiness at the Race Course for despatch to North Chekiang Road should they be needed there.

At the same time the headquarters of the Fourth Regiment, United States Marines, sent two squads of men to the High Court premises in Weihaiwei Road, in the American sector. It was reported to be the first time that United States Marines had been posted at that institution.

**Japanese Visit Court**

Whereas no attempts were made by the Japanese during the day to seize either Court, a delegation of Japanese jurists visited the First Special District Court yesterday morning. It was composed of a Chief Procurator of the Tokyo High Court and two other procurators, accompanied by an interpreter. They arrived in North Chekiang Road, with members of the Settlement Legal Department, at about 10.10 a.m., and were conducted through various courtrooms by Chief Inspector R. W. Ward, head of the Judicial Police. They passed nearly an hour in the building and asked a number of questions about the procedure followed in the court departments.

Special precautions were taken by the Settlement Police throughout the day to prevent any disturbances at the two Courts. The gates were kept mostly closed and only authorized persons allowed to enter.

It is understood that the Consular Body held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the status of the Courts.

**Attempts on Courts Denied**

London, May 16.

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, 80-year-old former President of the War College and World War Commander-in-Chief of the western approaches, today denied that the Japanese were taking over the Special District Court in Shanghai. He said negotiations were underway with the Japanese authorities for settlement of the question.—United Press.

## Ferry Boat Capsizes

Shanghai, May 13.

Eight Chinese passengers were missing as a result of the capsizing on May 10 of a small ferry boat off Pootung shore.

The passengers, together with six others, boarded the ferry near the Roosevelt Terminal. The boat capsized in the swift current, throwing all the passengers into the river. Six passengers and the loadah were rescued, but the eight other passengers were still missing yesterday.

According to the regulations promulgated by the Bureau of Police of the former Shanghai City Government, a ferry boat was only allowed to take six passengers.

**Further Accidents**

May 16.

Tragedy overtook ten passengers yesterday when two small ferry boats capsized one after another in the Whangpoo within a brief period of 30 minutes on Saturday morning.

Around ten similar tragedies were reported in the past few months and over 40 passengers were believed to have been drowned. Overloading was generally held to be the cause of these happenings.

The first tragedy on Saturday occurred at 8.30 a.m., when a ferry boat carrying twelve passengers from the Roosevelt Terminus to Pootung capsized in midstream. Out of the number, only nine were saved.

About 30 minutes later, another boat, carrying a similar number of passengers, left the Roosevelt Terminus also for Pootung. It also capsized, and only half of the number were saved.

These ferry boats, according to a Chinese report, were only allowed to carry six passengers at a time formerly.

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## Englishman Raised to High Dignity

Shanghai, May 16.

For (it is believed) the first time in recorded history, an Englishman has been raised to the dignity of Archimandrite of the Russian Orthodox Church. This occurred in London on the eve of Russian Easter (April 24) and especial interest in the event has been taken in both Shanghai and Harbin, for the Englishman was at one time connected with the Customs service. Although of late years he was known as the Abbot Nicholas, he was known as "Mr. C. S. Gibbes, unclassed assistant," just over ten years ago, both in Shanghai and Harbin.

A Bachelor of Arts of Cambridge University (1899) and Moral Science Tripos (1899), Mr. Gibbes received his first appointment with the Customs in 1920. Thirty years ago, as Mr. Gibbes, he became tutor to the Tsarevitch, holding this post until two months before the Russian Royal Family was assassinated.

Later, in Ekaterinburg, he assisted M. Sokolov to establish the fact of the assassination and subsequently served with the British Mission to Adm. Koltchak. He then joined the Customs at Harbin.

While in Harbin, Mr. Gibbes met an exiled Orthodox priest and worked on a number of philanthropic projects with him. Four years ago, he entered the Orthodox Church and the Russian priest, who is now the Archbishop Nestor, performed the ceremony of raising him to the dignity of Archmandrite in the Church of St. Philip, Buckingham Palace Road, London, last month.

### Re-Named Twice

Mr. Gibbes was given the name of Alexis when he entered the Orthodox Church, the name commemorating his long association with the Tsarevitch. When he subsequently took monastic orders his Christian name was changed once more and he became Nicholas, in memory of the Tsar. He went to England not long ago to work among members of the Orthodox Church there who no longer speak Russian; he is now training a choir to sing in English.

Heretofore, the services at St. Philips' church have been partly in English and partly in Russian. The new Archimandrite intends to have an all-Engish service once a week eventually, as well as the present "mixed" service.

## Guerilla Bands

Shanghai, May 12.

Thirty Chinese, suspected to be members of Chinese guerilla bands operating in Pootung, are being detained by the Japanese military authorities, according to a Chinese report.

The men were arrested in house-to-house searches in Tungchong Road area, Pootung, where offices of the "Ta Tao" City Government, are located.

The search was instituted on Tuesday following the receipt of information by the Japanese authorities of alleged Chinese plans to seize Pootung offices. During the search, machine-guns were placed at different street crossings. About 1,000 blue jackets and soldiers were gathered for the work, according to the report.

Four Chinese, including three women, are also being detained in Pootung in connection with the attempted assassination of Mr. Soo Hsi-wen, Mayor of the Pootung régime.

Similar searches for members of Chinese mobile units were also conducted in the western area. According to a Chinese report, large numbers of huts in Chungshan Road, Peihsinching, Pan Ka Chao, Yang Ka Lou and Yao Mao Sze Chiao districts were set on fire and destroyed, rendering many Chinese homeless.

## "Hit-and-Run" Driver

Shanghai, May 17.

A Chinese pedestrian was knocked down and severely injured by a speeding motor-car which carried no licence-plates, in Bubbling Well Road at Seymour Road last night.

The accident occurred at 8.35 p.m., the victim sustaining head injuries which necessitated his removal by ambulance to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig.

The mysterious car, which sped on and escaped the Police after the mishap, was described by witnesses as a dark-coloured saloon, probably a Ford "V-8." Police in all districts were trying to trace it last night. As the glass of the head-lights was broken, a check of garages was ordered.

**Italian Empire Anniversary Celebrated**

*Father Gherzi blessing the banner before presenting it to Colonel E. Andreini on behalf of the Italian Fascists in Shanghai at the celebration of the Italian Empire anniversary here on May 9. Signor Riggio, secretary of the Fascist organization in Shanghai, is seen holding the banner which was handed to Col. Andreini later by Signora Laura Scarsini.*

# Seamen's Mission Home

### Rent-Free Premises in Union Building, Canton Road, On Public View for the First Time

Shanghai, May 12.

THE new premises of the Missions to Seamen on the ground floor of the Union Building, 17 Canton Road, were declared open by Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, at a little ceremony yesterday afternoon. A large crowd of well-wishers, including a number of ladies from the Harbour Lights Guild, attended.

Introducing their guest of honour, Dean Trivett, chairman of the committee, said that the Missions to Seamen had been going in Shanghai for almost seventy years now, yet probably the most difficult period in the whole of its existence was during the second half of last year. Yet the hostilities could be thanked for one thing—they had brought the Missions across the Creek from Broadway into the Central District, giving them a "new lease of life." He then introduced Sir Percy Noble.

After thanking them for the honour done him in asking him to declare the new home of the Missions open, Sir Percy said that as a sailor he did not have to tell them how much the Missions were appreciated. The new building was just off the Bund and he was therefore quite sure that in the future sailors—both from the navy and the merchant marine—would find their way towards it not only more quickly but also in greater numbers. From the annual report, he saw that seamen of 20 nationalities had visited it in the past year, and he was glad to note this.

Also in the annual report was the name of Captain Pote-Hunt, he went on, whom he first met thirty years ago and who always visited him in England whenever he visited that country. It gave him great pleasure to see connected with the Missions the name of the captain who had been regarded by the Royal Navy with respect and admiration during his 37 years as a pilot (applause).

### The "Merchant Navy"

Although the Royal Navy and the "Merchant Navy" were, in peace time, considered two entirely different branches of service at sea, in war-time it was found that they were not, and the Navy had the greatest admiration for all those merchant captains in Shanghai who, during the hostilities of last year, continued to run up and down the river "without turning a hair."

He was perfectly certain that in the future the Missions to Seamen in Shanghai, under its chaplain, the Rev. F. W. Weaver "and his Commander-in-Chief, if I may use the term, Mrs. Weaver (laughter)," would be prosperous and successful. Anything he could do to help the Missions they could be sure he would do. He declared the new home open and wished it every success.

Mr. Weaver replied by thanking Sir Percy for having been so kind as to open the new home. He would also like to thank the Union Insurance Society of Canton for having so generously given them the use of the rooms rent free, so that they could be a 'real place for rest, recreation and spiritual comfort for our sailors." They must also not forget the Resident Naval Officer but for whose help they would probably never have been able to get all the furniture and fittings out from the Broadway house to their "new home."

After an appeal for more ladies on the Harbour Lights Guild and for support of the Missions' flag day on June 4—which had to be abandoned last year owing to the hostilities—he concluded by asking for a greater financial support, a Frigidaire being but one of the many essentials they were still lacking.

### The New "Home"

The new premises, which were on public view yesterday for the first time, occupy what at one time were the offices of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., and comprise all that part of the ground floor to the south of the main, or lift, entrance. A separate door leads into the Missions, and the little blue, illuminated sign which for so long shone out each night on Broadway now shines out over Canton Road, and is plainly visible from the Bund.

The billiard tables, venerable piano, comfortable arm chairs and sofas, small library and so on—not to mention innumerable pictures of the sea—have all been installed and the place has already taken on the cheerful look so typical of the Missions to Seamen.

Incidentally, on a prominent place stands a little display, consisting of a quantity of bullets and shrapnel, together with half a shell casing, all picked up as mementoes in and around the old premises north of the Creek.

## Radio Communications

Shanghai, May 14.

Communication with R. C. A. and Mackay radio stations in San Francisco will be opened to the public by the former Chinese Government's Radio Administration at 8 o'clock this morning. Fees and methods of transmission will remain unchanged.

Since January the communication area of the Radio Administration has been greatly expanded. Worldwide service now is provided by communication by way of Osaka. Communication with Manila, Hongkong, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Nanking and Soochow also is available. Contact with Hangchow will be resumed shortly.

Communication with various places in North China is provided by way of Tientsin and Tsingtao, messages for Manchoukuo are transmitted by way of Dairen.

## British Boxer Funds Examinations

Shanghai, May 13.

The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government will hold its sixth annual scholarship examination this summer for twenty scholarships for study in Great Britain.

The scholarships are offered for the following:—

Physics, 2 (one specialising in Optics and one in Theoretical Physics): Mathematics, 1: Geography, 1 (specialising in Physical Geography): Surveying & Mapping, 1 Agricultural Chemistry, 1 (specialising in Soils & Fertilizers) Animal Husbandry, 1 Veterinary Science, 1 Fisheries, 1 Mechanical Engineering, 2 (one specialising in the Agricultural Implements and one in Locomotive Construction) Civil Engineering, 2 (one specialising in Railway Engineering and one in Conservancy Engineering) Industrial Chemistry, 1 (specialising in Oil Refinery) Biological Chemistry, 1 (specialising in Nutrition) Pathology, 1 Education, 1 History, 1 (specialising in Modern History) Economics, 1 (specialising in History of Economics) Law, 1 (specialising in International Law).

Commencing on May 10 and ending on June 25, registration of applicants to take place in Shanghai, Hankow, and Chungking. The examination will be held simultaneously at Chungking, Wuchang, Canton, and Shanghai at the end of July. For local applicants, particulars of the scholarships and examination are obtainable from Mr. R. Calder-Marshall No 2 Peking Road.

## Two Foreigners Injured

Shanghai, May 13.

Two foreigners were injured, not seriously, while watching a disastrous fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Maitland, 33 Columbia Road, before daylight yesterday morning. They are Mrs. U. J. Kelly, of 23 Columbia Road, and Mr. F. Alberti. Mrs. Kelly suffered dislocation of one shoulder, and Mr. Alberti leg injuries while in the milling crowd which sought to get a close view of the fire. They were both taken to the Country Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

The fire started at about 4.30 a.m. and was of unknown origin. The first and second floors of the house and the roof were damaged very badly by fire and water, while the contents of the ground floor were affected by water only. All the occupants of the building escaped injury. The bright glare from the flames was visible throughout the surrounding area.

Firemen from the Bubbling Well and the Central Stations fought the flames for more than two hours before the fire was extinguished.

Eastern district firemen were called to an early morning fire in a row of Chinese dwelling-houses, Lane 635, Tongshan Road, and spent nearly an hour and three-quarters fighting the flames. Three houses were damaged, one of them being practically destroyed.

## Annual Dinner

Shanghai, May 11.

"The accountant spends the best years of his life trying to prove that 2 plus 2 equals 4 and he meets with many serious situations when the figures do not add up that way; most common of all is to find that the client has made 2 plus 2 equal 3," said Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, chairman, amid laughter at the annual dinner of the Society of Chartered Accountants in China.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, chairman of the S.M.C., was the guest of honour at the dinner, which was held on the evening of May 6 in the Shanghai Club, and 75 people, of whom 25 were members, sat down to table.

Reviewing the activities of the society during the past year, Mr. Wilkinson said that owing to the local hostilities the usual gatherings were not held. He would, however, remedy one deficiency by a short lecture on "the very servious art of the accountant," which he could put very shortly. The most difficult cases an accountant met with were those of "too-keen financiers who try to make 2 plus 2 equal 5—and there is many a man behind the bars today merely because he has not grasped that great principle."

Joking apart, the profession of an accountant could be a very worrying one and during such times as those that had recently passed, and which they were in fact still experiencing, the worries of the client were, to some extent, passed on to his professional advisers, so that if accountants took their profession really seriously they shared those worries to a very great extent.

### "An Old Friend"

Turning to their guests, he welcomed Mr. C. S. Franklin not "only as an old friend but as the representative of our governing body, the Shanghai Municipal Council."

"It is indeed a pleasure," he went on, to see him here if only to give us the chance to say how deeply we have appreciated his work on the Council during the dark hours of the recent months; how we know that under his wise guidance the Council can remain as a solid body representing our interests to the best possible advantage; and how pleased we are to see that he has again accepted the onerous office of chairman.

"I must say, Sir, that there is one clever move made every year by the Council and that you have merely inherited from your predecessors; somebody gets up and attacks the Orchestra—and the whole of those assembled get so heated over the argument that they spend all the time available talking about it and so pass every other motion with acclamation! This, I would say, is the very strongest of all reasons for never parting with the orchestra, and I hope you will notice that in order to encourage that excellent institution we had had it here tonight."

Mr. Franklin suitably replied to the toast of the guests.

## Jewish Co., S.V.C.

Shanghai, May 11.

The Jewish Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, celebrated in fitting style its fifth anniversary at the annual dinner of the unit held at the S. V. C. Club last night. Captain N. S. Jacobs, the Company Commander, presided over what proved an enjoyable affair. In welcoming the guests, Captain Jacobs reviewed the history of the unit and expressed his satisfaction that the Jewish Company had already blooded its spear, so to speak, in the recent mobilization of the Corps. He emphasized the keen interest and warm support accorded the unit by Sir Elly Kadoorie and his two sons, Lawrence and Horace, as well as by the Jewish Community as a whole, for which the Jewish Company was grateful.

Colonel J. W. Hornby, Commandant of the Corps, and Mr. Horace Kadoorie suitably replied on behalf of the guests and wished the unit success in the future. A toast to the Jewish Company was proposed by Major E. S. Barraclough, Commander of "A" Battalion, of which the Jewish Company is a component unit. The Kadoorie Cup and other trophies and prizes won in the Company's annual rifle and Lewis Gun competitions were presented by Sir Elly Kadoorie, after which a programme of lively community singing and a number of topical and witty parodies were enjoyed.

Among the guests were Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. Lawrence and Horace Kadoorie, Colonel J. W. Hornby, Major E. S. Barraclough, Major C. J. Corbin, Major G. H. Mann, Mr. R. G. Currie, Captain E. A. R. Fowles, Captain P. H. Barton, Captain H. P. Krogh, Rev. Mendel Brown, Captain G. Danson and Mr. L. Greenberg.

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*SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)*

## IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By "Stroy"

Shanghai, May 16.

Do Russian newspapers differ in any respect from newspapers in other languages? This question must be answered in the affirmative—Russian newspapers, like newspapers of any other nationality, carry their own distinctive stamp. There is not only a different lay-out of material, but there are several different features, and a different relation between the paper and its readers. In addition to items of universal interest, readers make several specifically Russian demands on the papers they buy and subscribe to.

First and foremost, of course, Russian newspapers, like newspapers the world over, serve as sources of information on foreign and local events. Like newspapers in other countries, they are moulders of public opinion and may serve as media for propaganda. Among them there are serious newspapers and light newspapers, political journals and yellow-sheets, party organs and purely commercial concerns. In these respects they are identical to periodicals in all countries and at all times.

Russia, it is true, never boasted such journalistic leviathans as the highly capitalized newspapers of America; but before the revolution there existed in Moscow the "Russkoye Slovo," with a daily circulation of 1,500,000 and correspondents in every capital of the world and in literally every city in Russia, all of whom sent their information by telegraph. The most famous journalists worked on this paper, and its publisher was that amazing self-made man I. D. Sytin, who started his career by peddling books from village to village and in time built up the nation's largest book-publishing concern, also owning the largest and most influential newspaper in Russia—completely independent of the Government. During the Great War, Mr. Sytin went to London where he carried on negotiations with the famous publisher of "The Times," Lord Northcliffe, for jointly establishing a powerful centre of newspaper and telegraphic information serving the needs of both Europe and Asia—but the Russian revolution and the untimely death of Lord Northcliffe prevented the realization of this gigantic plan.

### The Differences

To return to the opening question of these lines, however, how does a Russian newspaper—even here in Shanghai—differ from a non-Russian one? Firstly, a Russian newspaper has only one editorial—there are no leaderettes—and secondly, the department of letters to the Editor leads a very spasmodic sort of existence. It usually contains accounts of charitable organizations or letters of appreciation—when it contains anything at all—and while, like in English periodicals, letters dealing with specific subjects occasionally appear, polemics seldom wage around it. If they do, they quickly die down; while sometimes they assume so personal a character that the Editor is forced to put an end to them himself.

Russians do not especially like to discourse with the Editor of a newspaper, but they do like to discourse with its *feuilletonist*—or, rather, the *feuilletonist* likes to discourse with them.

In a newspaper, this man enjoys a prestige and influence often no smaller than that of the Editor himself. It would be difficult to say, who is more necessary when starting a successful newspaper—a good Editor or a lively *feuilletonist*. The feuilleton, although existing in the French press as well, must be acknowledged the offspring of Russia. The editorial is the editorial; but the centre of interest is always the *feuilleton*. The *feuilleton* is a mixture of politics and public life. It must be written with imagery, in a colourful, brilliant and sparkling style, and must always tackle a subject of topical interest. An affluent paper may have two or even three *feuilletonists*, but the leading role is played by the Number One, who each day takes the most vital topical problem—sometimes political, sometimes general, sometimes even literary or philosophical—and writes on it colourfully, freshly, wittily, effervescently and, most important of all, boldly and freely. A Russian's love of *feuilletons* can perhaps be best compared with an Englishman's love of cartoons.

### A Combination

Now and again the talent of a *feuilletonist* and the talent of an Editor are combined in one man; and then he is the most influential personage in town. Such was A. S. Suvorin, proprietor of the largest paper in St. Petersburg, the "Novoie Vremia"—a paper always loyal to the Government. Suvorin was its publisher, Editor and Star *feuilletonist*. In the early '70's he purchased a small newspaper with a low circulation and a systematic deficit; and it was his *feuilletons* that made it first the most popular in the capital, and in time the most officially influential in all Russia. At the marriage of one of his daughters he presented her with but one column of obituary notices, and this in itself constituted so large a sum in the yearly income that everyone was amazed at his generosity.

The influence of a *feuilletonist* was further exemplified by the case of V. M. Doroshevitch, known as the "king of the *feuilleton*." As Editor and *feuilletonist* of the "Russkoye Slovo" he drew 24,000 roubles a year, and asked for an increase of 6,000 roubles. The publisher, I. D. Sytin, refused. In a huff Doroshevitch left Moscow for St. Petersburg and ceased writing altogether. But when the *feuilletons* of Doroshevitch stopped appearing in the "Russkoye Slovo," the circulation of that most widely-read newspaper in Russia began to drop so rapidly that old Sytin hurried personally to St. Petersburg and, tears in his eyes, begged Doroshevitch to return to a salary of 48,000 roubles a year.

### The Russian Reader

Brilliant *feuilletons* alone, however, will not buy over the Russian reader. He is very sensitive about the reputation of his newspaper and its political tendencies, and above all values its independence. A Russian reader likes to see a newspaper grow before his eyes. And only when he thinks that it exists solely on its own money, cannot be bribed, and serves the interests of its readers only, will he remain faithful to it. Proof of this is contained in an attempt to start, before the revolution, a large newspaper, the "Russkaya Volia," to which banks, following the will of the Government, assigned 5,000,000 roubles. The famous writer Leonide Andreev was invited to become Editor; the *feuilletonist* was A. V. Amphiteatrov, second in talent only to Doroshevitch; and the editorial staff was composed of the flower of the journalistic and literary world. But the newspaper simply would not go, because the public knew that through the banks the Government had a definite interest in it.

The Russian reader is very requiring and discriminating; that explains why in all centres of emigration there are—in spite of the general poverty—not one but several newspapers. And to satisfy an emigrant reader today is even more difficult than it was to satisfy a Russian reader before the revolution.

### Registrations with Ta-Tao

The Emigrants' Committee, authorized by the police authorities of the Ta-Tao Municipal Government to carry out a registration of Russian emigrants, is at present flooded by work. This registration would be more correctly termed a re-registration of the whole emigrant popuation, or practically of all Russian Shanghai; as excluding the 2,000 Russians having Soviet passports, the remaining mass of 2,000 people are all emigrants. A person wishing to register must first of all fill in a questionnaire which, further to the usual questions, asks for the date and manner of arrival in China. As a rule the Emigrants' Committee registers all parties without difficulty, but in case a person is completely unknown or has no suitable guarantors, he is subjected to a personal questioning by people invested with the powers of registration. Of late the number of applications made for visas to summer-resorts is increasing, such visas being given at the rate of ten a day. So far only those are leaving for the summer-resorts whose profession is catering to the needs of holiday-makers; and while the latter may this year be lesser in number, there is no doubt that many will leave as heretofore.

### Baptism of Russia

On July 28 Orthodox Shanghai will solemnly celebrate the 950th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia. Services will be held in all churches, and meetings will take place, devoted to the memory of this historical date. With Bishop Juvenalius as Chairman, a Jubilee Committee has been formed including scholars, editors of newspapers, artists, musicians, representatives of the clergy, Mr. C. E. Metzler, head of the colony, and Commander N. G. Fomin, Chairman of the National Committee. The general course of the solemnities will be directed by Dr. D. I. Kazakoff, Chairman of the Orthodox Confraternity.

The question of unemployment among Russians is beginning to increasingly occupy the minds of charity workers. When during battles in the vicinity of Shanghai teams of workers were formed for transporting goods out of the Wayside and Yangtzepoo districts, the colony was itself surprised at the vast number of Russian unemployed who immediately offered their services. Here were men of all ages and all professions—not only the youth that could not be absorbed by the Russian regiments in the Settlement and Concession, but aged men, men with middle-school and high-school education and even one scholar, to say nothing of musicians, ex-officers and so on. At present the number of unemployed in the Russian colony is no less than 3,000. What to do with them?—that is a question that many ask themselves. Some speak of emigration to other countries, but that is a plan that at best must wait long to be realized. A series of questions on the subject asked by the "Shanghai Zaria," brought the suggestion that these unemployed could be used in improving the city's welfare. Russians could participate in a sanitation campaign, or, better still, could be given plots of land in the outskirts of the city which would serve as model farms for growing mushrooms and other vegetables. This, parties making the suggestion state, would be more productive than the distribution of free meals and the offering of a shelter for the night to those without homes.

### Club News

The concluding meeting of the season of the literary club "Monday" will be held at the Russian Club this evening. Mr. Michael Spurgot, poet, Mr. V. Val, novelist, Mr. Sokolsky, artist, and Mme. V. N. Ievleva, journalist, will take part in the programme. Next year this club will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its existence.

The Russian Tennis Club will open at the Race Course on May 25. As in previous years it will have six tennis-courts, and will also boast a large verandah where members and guests may rest. The presentation of prizes to the victors of the 1937 competitions will be held in the beginning of June. The Russian Tennis Club, whose Honorary Secretary is Mr. L. A. Popoff, serves as the centre of social life for the younger set during summer.

Russian Turko-Tartars celebrated the birthday of Prophet Mohammed last week. A religious service was held, and lectures on the history of Islam were made at a meeting that took place in the Ukraine House in 1292 Ave. Edward VII. On the occasion of this holiday, Mulla Auhadi Yamaletdin asked all firms to free their Mussulman employees from work. Russian Tartars note with interest the opening of a large new mosque in Tokyo, and their representatives recently visited the Japanese Consulate-General to express their gratitude for the consideration for the national interests of Turko-Tartars in the Far East paid by Japanese authorities. This fact was especially noted in the solemnities accompanying the opening of the new Mosque in Tokyo.

BY SAPAJOU

**The German A.D.C.**

## THE STAGE

### "Der Geheimvertrag"

(The German A.D.C.)

Jeremias Llewellyn .....S. Lahrmann
Sylvia Llewellyn..Frau Hedwig Mueller
Madge Llewellyn ....Frau Jutta Paech
Oberst Sullivan .....F. Steinle
Jane Sullivan .....Edith Lehmann
Arthur Sullivan, sein Sohn ....H. Koch
General Linstone-Craft ..H. Woelcken
Ashton, Chefkonstabler..N. Kaltscheuer
Lord Waltington .....E. Schild
Sir George Toltin ....H. Kaeckmeister
Binton .....K. Liers
Euphrosyne Lindemore ..Maria Stohler
Henry .....W. Winkel
Anne .....Irmgard Berg
May .....Marlise Moeller
Lord Bischof von London
Dr. F. Windisch
Martha .....Hildegard Berg
Maria .....Lilli Berg
Regie .....W. Trendel
Zufluesterin .....Marya Haenggi
Inspizient .....M. Steingass
Buelnenbilder .....R. Paulick
Schminke .....J. Novotny

Shanghai, May 13.

Fresh talent appeared side by side with old stand-bys last night in the German Players' comedy production at the Lyceum Theatre. "Der Geheimvertrag" ("The Secret Document") is a sparkling play in which No. 10 Downing Street is shown "behind the scenes" when the disappearance of a vital document from the Prime Minister's desk threatens national disaster and all but ruins the career of the quite innocent secretary to the Premier. Moving like a whirlwind through five acts, the plot finds an amusing solution at the end, and all is saved. Louis von Kohl wrote the play.

Mr. S. Lahrmann made his debut as the Prime Minister and treated the role with great dignity and sympathy, making the most of its possibilities, including the humorous side. His voice had a quality of distinctness that was excellent on the stage. As the unimaginative detective called on the case, Mr. N. Kaltscheuer went over well and had the audience in hysterics from time to time with his professional observations, not to mention his professional stance. Mr. K. Liers and Mr. W. Winkel, both new players in the German A.D.C., earned their share of the applause and contributed much to the priceless scene in the servants' quarters, Dr. F. Windisch, who has long been known for his comedy parts, glibly handled a clerical role which, though small, was one of the high points of the evening. Frau Hedwig Mueller, as the voluble wife of the Prime Minister, had some of the best lines of the script which she put over effectively.

Certainly Mr. W. Trendel, who directed the play, deserves praise for successful work with a large cast many of whom had not appeared on the local stage before.—V.M.

## Armed Robbers

Shanghai, May 13.

At about 7.20 o'clock last night, four men, two with pistols, entered a Chinese shop at 1291 Avenue Edward VII, near Mohawk Road, and stole money and jewellery to the total value of about $100. They escaped before the alarm could be given and without firing any shots.

#### Kiaochow Road Robbery

A gang of four Chinese, partly armed with pistols, robbed House 153, Lane 273, Kiaochow Road, of various property at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The men escaped with loot whose total value was estimated at $430. No shots were fired.

#### Japanese Robbed by Gang

May 15.

A Japanese riding in a public rickshaw in Canton Road at 9.30 o'clock on Friday evening was pulled into Bing Vong Ka, an intersecting alleyway, and robbed of his wallet containing about $25, it was reported to the Settlement Police yesterday morning. According to the report, seven or eight Chinese participated in the robbery.

#### Chinese House Robbed

May 17.

The robbery of a Chinese house, 608 Avenue Edward VII, on the International Settlement side, was reported to the Municipal Police yesterday morning. According to the report, five men entered the place at 10 p.m. on May 15 and intimidated the occupants with three pistols. They stole various loot to the total value of $130, and escaped. No shots were fired.

#### Two Men Arrested

Two alleged members of an important gang of Chinese armed robbers were arrested late yesterday afternoon in the street at Connaught and Yenping Roads by detectives from the S.M.P. Crime Branch Headquarters led by Det. Sub-Insp. G. Pryde. The arrests led to a raid on a Chinese house in Lane 88, North Fokien Road, in the West Hongkew district, where the headquarters detectives discovered two automatic pistols. The two suspects will appear in the First Special District Court today.

THE Japanese military are building a highway in Pootung, which will eventually connect Shanghai with East Chekiang districts, states a report to the "Morning Leader." The road, now under construction by 80 Chinese farmers controlled by a Japanese foreman, will be 6 metres wide and 20 li long and will run parallel to the motor highway leading from the riverside of the Whangpoo to the seaside at Futang.

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# Chinese Delegates to Labour Sessions

Shanghai, May 17.

Mr. K. H. Ling, Secretary-General of the Chinese Banks Association, will sail tomorrow in the ss. Conte Biancamono for Europe to attend the forthcoming International Labour Conference.

Mr. P. K. Chu, Secretary-General of the Worlds' Chinese Students' Federation, and Dr. Poeliu Dai, Executive Secretary of the China Institute of International Relations, will accompany Mr. Ling to Geneva. They are advisor and secretary to Mr. Ling respectively.

The delegates will represent the employers. Mr. Li Ping-heng and Mr. Chu Hsueh-fang who will represent the Chinese Government and labourers respectively are already in Europe. Mr. Ling is also expected to attend the International Red Cross Conference to be held in London.

The International Labour Conference was inaugurated in 1919 and since then 23 meetings have been held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

# Chinese Factories

Shanghai, May 10.

Efforts by owners of Chinese cotton mills in the war zone in Shanghai to secure passes from the Japanese military authorities to inspect their plants have so far resulted in failure, according to a Chinese report.

Those who have secured individual passes to enter Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and other districts here under Japanese occupation have been equally disappointed. Notices were found to have been posted at the doors of these mills, referring their owners to certain Japanese cotton mill owners for negotiations if entry into these plants is desired.

Similar treatment is accorded by the Japanese to foreign-registered mills or mills on which foreign interests have legitimate claims, according to the report. An exception has been made, however, in the case of Chung Hwa (Li Kee) cotton mill which has been rented to Mr. Yu Chu-sung, a member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Citizens' Association (not the Shanghai Civic Association). Work is reported to have been resumed by this Chinese plant.

The same report recalls Japanese plans for "co-operation" with Chinese owners for the development of the cotton industry, but owing to the Japanese demand to have 51 per cent. of the profit with a capital entirely put up by the Chinese, these have been rejected by the Chinese.

Meanwhile, the Pootung régime has ordered all factories in the western extra-Settlement area to reopen before May 31. Failure to do so, according to the régime's official notice, will lead to seizure.

Over 30 factories are in this area, representing a total of $10,000,000, it is reported. Owners of these plants are planning to remove them to the interior.

# Opium Cargo Seized

Shanghai, May 16.

Opium valued at over $50,000 was seized in the ss. Taksang which arrived from the south yesterday morning.

This is the third seizure made during the past several days on vessels arriving from south China ports. Previous seizures were made in the ss. Szechuen and ss. Tsinan, where 5,500 ounces and 4,500 ounces of opium were found respectively.

In view of the large scale smuggling of drugs from South China, Customs and police authorities are keeping a sharp watch over vessels entering port, especially coastal ships from Hongkong, Swatow and Amoy.

The opium seized yesterday was reported to weigh 4,500 ounces. Customs officers searching the vessel found packages of opium hidden in tubs containing fresh fruit. Opium was also found in fruit tubs and in containers carrying legitimate cargo in previous cases.

The total amount of opium seized in the three instances was 14,500 ounces which are valued at well over $150,000.

**Packed in Fruit**

May 17.

Seventy pounds of opium was seized yesterday by the Chinese Maritime Customs, assisted by the French Police, in a raid on a godown on the French Bund.

The opium was contained in seven packages which had been concealed in a cargo of dried fruit consigned to a Chinese fruit dealer in the Concession. The narcotic packages were found in the course of examination of 33 boxes of the fruit, which had been landed from the ss. Taksang.

The consignee could nowhere be found.

# *WEDDINGS*

## Down-Lachinova

Shanghai, May 12.

The wedding took place on May 9 at St. Nicholas Military Church, of Mr. Richard Terence Down and Miss Vera Lachinova, daughter of Mrs. V. D. Lachinoff of Shanghai, and the late Mr. B. D. Lachinoff, formerly managing director and vice-president of the board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Rev. M. Rogojin officiated.

The bride was given away by Mr. W. W. Ritchie, and was preceded by Master Walter Sapojnikoff bearing the family ikon. Her frock was of white peau d'ange modelled on princess lines. Her long tulle veil fell from a small coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white lilies. Her bridesmaids were the Misses M. Nagatkine, I. Manasseyn, L. Jernakoff, and L. Horsky, who wore dresses of white georgette with coral and blue sashes. They wore short veils and their flowers were coral sweet peas. The best man was Mr. Robert Booth, the ushers being Mr. F. Schaeffer, and the bride's brothers, Mr. Dmitri and Mr. Boris Lachinoff.

The bride's mother wore a frock of grey lace with a corsage of blue flowers.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at the French Club, the health of the bride and bridegroom being proposed by Mr. W. W Ritchie. The honeymoon is being spent in Hongkong.

## Moeller-Duebgen

Shanghai, May 13.

Yesterday afternoon at the German Church the wedding took place of Mr. Theodor Emil Moeller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henrich Moeller of Hamburg, Germany, and Miss Irma Elisabeth Duebgen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Düebgen of Shanghai. Pastor Krüeger officiated. A civil ceremony had previously taken place at the German Consulate-General before Dr. H. Traut.

The bride wore a long trained dress of white satin with a flowing veil and carried a bouquet of white roses. There were two bridesmaids, the Misses Gisela Düebgen and Maremi Berg, and four child attendants, the Misses Ragna and Ellen Hildebrandt, and Ursula Armbruster, the page being Master Bübi Ashelm. The bridesmaids were dressed one in pale pink and the other in pale green georgette, and their flowers were African daisies. The little girls wore full-skirted frilled blue organdie frocks, with wreaths of pink roses on their heads, and carried baskets of pink roses. Mr. Wilhelm Köpcke and Mr. Paul Ungerer were the ushers.

The bride's mother wore a gown of black satin and black lace, with a black hat.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the German Garden Club after which the bride went away in a pale blue knitted silk dress trimmed with dark blue. Her hat and shoes were to match. The honeymoon is being spent at Karatsu.

# Empire Day Observed

Shanghai, May 10.

The second anniversary of the successful Abyssinian campaign, which has been named by the Italians as Empire Day, was celebrated by Italians in Shanghai with a parade at Italian military headquarters in the morning and a reception in the Italian Club in the evening. His Excellency Signor Giuliano Cora, the Italian Ambassador to China, was present at both functions.

The parade in the morning was held at the headquarters of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Savoia Grenadiers, 62 Robison Road. A flag was presented to the Grenadiers by Italian Fascists here, while Colonel E. Andreini, commanding officer of the Italian forces, and a number of other officers received decorations. A service of mass was held on the parade ground, being conducted by Father E. Gherzi, of Zikawei Observatory.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a reception was held in the Italian Club to members of the diplomatic and consular body, members of the Italian community and their friends. Also present at the ceremony were representatives of the Nazi Party in Shanghai.

After recalling the political situation in Europe at the time of the Abyssinian crisis, Signor Giuliano Cora laid stress on the enormous value of the reappearance of the imperial splendour on the sacred hills of Rome. He also made reference to the Rome-Berlin Axis and the visit of the Fuehrer to the Italian capital.

Signor Mario Appelius, the Italian writer and journalist, also related the historical event, mentioning his personal experiences during the Ethiopian campaign.

# *FUNERALS*

## Mr. James Clive Robinson

Shanghai, May 10.

In the presence of a number of friends funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery for the late Mr. James Clive Robinson with Rev. John P. Minter, of the Community Church, officiating. The deceased was the only son of Mrs. Amy Edith Robinson and died at his residence, 35 Scott Road, on May 5 at the age of nineteen. He is survived only by his mother, his father having died several years ago in Shanghai. Mr. N. Aall, the Consul-General for Norway, was present on behalf of the deceased's Consulate. The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. J. Aquino, A. Robinson, A. Brandt, R. White, Fred Kock and R. W. Gunn.

## Mr. S. N. Choohlantzeff

Shanghai, May 12.

The funeral of the late Mr. Stephan N. Choohlantzeff, Senior Warder in the Ward Road Jail whose untimely demise occurred on May 9 took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon in presence of a large attendance of mourners who included colleagues and personal friends. The chief mourners were the widow and two sons. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Rogofin assisted by Deacon Avksenoff and a choir of mixed voices under the direction of Professor Kolchin. Among those present were Mr. W. Grant, Governor of the Jail, Mr. A. H. Samson, Deputy Governor, and various ranks from the Jail, Major Ivanoff, Commandant of the Russian Volunteer Co., with a number of his officers and a large representation from the Russian Community. At the Cemetery a guard of honour was present under Assistant Jailer Bouvier. The coffin was carried to the grave by Assistant Warders Popoff, Shatukin, Reinberg, Serebrinnekoff, Szegedi and Kalashnikoff.

## Mrs. Alice Margarite Bao

Shanghai, May 15.

In the presence of relatives and many friends funeral services according to the Roman Catholic faith were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, for the late Mrs. Alice Margarite Bao. Father de Chalain, of St. Pierre's Church, celebrated the Requiem Mass in the morning at St. Pierre's, and officiated at the funeral services. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Y. T. Bao of the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., and besides her husband is survived by two sons, Anthony and Peter, aged ten and nine years, respectively. Mrs. Bao died at her residence, 1317 Rue Lafayette, on May 12 after an attack of typhoid fever. The remains will repose at the International Funeral Directors until interment at a later date.

## Doreen Worlock

Shanghai, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon in Bubbling Well Cemetery the remains of the late Doreen Enid Worlock, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Worlock, were laid to rest, the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral officiating. The chief mourner was the mother, the father at present being in Tsingtao. The little white coffin, which was covered by a blanket of white flowers, was carried to grave by two uncles of the deceased.

## Mr. Adolf Holzberg

Shanghai, May 17.

In the presence of relatives and a host of friends funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Baikal Road Cemetery for the late Mr. Adolf Holzberg, with Rabbi Ashkenazi, of the Ohel Rachel Synagogue, officiating. The deceased has been a resident of Shanghai for more than 40 years and was highly esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances, specially by the Jewish community. A diamond merchant, Mr. Holzberg has spent hs entire life in this profession, first learning the trade as a boy of seventeen years at Antwerp, Belgium. The deceased has travelled the world over at least five times and was well-known in every large country and capital.

He died at the Paulun Hospital early yesterday morning after an attack of pneumonia at the age of 74 years, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Holzberg; step-daughter, Madame Tony Monchatre, and grandson, Jacques Monchatre. The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. P. M. Krell, G. Genkin, S. Fein, A. Fein, R. Kopelman, Lipkovsky, Zurohoff and Sicmonotith.

# *From the SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE*

## Municipal Staff

Order Book Extracts, April 30-May 7.

**Police Force.**—Probationary Sergeant T. E. Dearn is promoted to the rang of Sergeant with effect from April 7, 1938.

The following are appointed Probationary Sergeants from the dates specified:—

R. Rimmer from March 14, 1938.
H. U. Hirschberg from March 17, 1938.
A. C. P. Abbott from March 25, 1938.
M. E. Meyer from April 9, 1938.
J. R. Dudley from April 12, 1938.
H. M. Ely from May 4, 1938.

The following are appointed Assistant Warders from the dates specified:—

J. G. Clark from April 1, 1938.
F. Margison from April 1, 1938.
D. G. Brauns from May 1, 1938.

Warders E. E. Knight and E. J. Roper are promoted to the rank of Senior Warder on probation from May 1, 1938.

The resignation of Japanese Constable No. 168, S. Mizosoye is accepted with effect from April 30, 1938.

**Public Health Department.** — Miss K. Biddie is appointed Stenographer and Typist on probation from May 2, 1938.

Miss M. J. Bittel is engaged as a candidate for appointment as Probationer Nurse on trial from May 2, 1938.

**Education Department.**—Mr. J. J. Pope, Assistant Master, Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, retires on May 17, 1938.

**Finance Department.**—Mr. G. O. Jackson, Accountant, retires on May 7, 1938.

## Advocate's Report for April

The Acting Municipal Advocate states in his report that 7,435 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during April, as compared with 6,538 cases in March. Out of the total number of cases prosecuted, 6,061 were Administrative Cases, and 1,374 were Criminal Cases. Out of the total number of Administrative Cases brought to trial, 4,390 persons failed to appear and their bail was confiscated and eight cases were withdrawn as compared with 3,360 cases in which bail was confiscated and 25 cases withdrawn in March. 1,663 Administrative Cases were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,661 persons were convicted and two acquitted. 118 Criminal Cases were withdrawn, and 1,256 were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,130 persons were convicted, and 126 acquitted. The total number of Administrative and Criminal Cases prosecuted to completion was 2,919 as compared with 3,091 cases in March. 2,791 persons were convicted, and 128 persons acquitted, as compared with 2,919 persons convicted and 172 acquitted in March.

In addition to the above, there were 69 private criminal prosecutions, as compared with 50 in March.

**Percentage of Convictions.**—90.0 per cent. of the persons charged in Criminal Cases, and 99.9 per cent. of the persons charged in Administrative Cases were convicted, making a total percentage of convictions for the month 95.0 per cent. as compared with 94.7 per cent. for the month of March.

# *PERSONAL NOTES*

MR. and Mrs. C. J. Chancellor left for home on May 10 via Siberia.

MR. H. R. Cleland is a passenger in the ss. Ranchi, which left London for Shanghai on April 22.

THE Danish Consul General, Mr. Poul Scheel left on May 10 via Siberia on home-leave and expects to be back in Shanghai during the autumn.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Percy Noble called on Vice-Admiral Oikawa in the Idzuma at 3 p.m. on May 10, the latter returning the call in H.M.S. Falmouth, half an hour later.

VICE-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, and members of his staff, were guests at the weekly meeting of the Zero Club in the "North-China Daily News" building on May 11.

MR. C. D. Belton of the General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., left on May 10 in the ss. Corfu on transfer to Cairo, as general manager in charge of the company's interests in the Near East.

VICE Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China fleet, left on May 12 at 9.30 a.m. in the H.M.S. Bee for Nanking. He is expected to be away for about a week, and will return in the same vessel, which is the flagship of the Rear-Admiral of the Yangtse Patrol.

FRIENDS of Miss Mary Jean Hamlin, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid F. Hamlin of Shanghai, will be interested to know that she was married on March 8 to Mr. William Edgar McLean at St. Giles' Cathedral, Vancouver, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. McLean's address is Estevan, Vancouver Island, B. C.

THE many friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Loveless, will be interested to learn of the birth of their son, Peter Alan, at the Kowloon Hospital, Hongkong, on May 2. Mr. Loveless, who is connected with Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywod and Clark in Hongkong, was formerly resident in this city for several years.

DR. A. von Miorini left Shanghai on May 14 in the ss. Tricolore for Europe, where he will attend the 11th International Congress of Surgery in Vienna, being elected delegate of China to this Congress. After this congress Dr. von Miorini has made all arrangements to return from Europe to China by motor car, taking the route from Haiffa via Baghdad, Teheran, Khabul, Keyber Pass, Agra, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon to Haiphong. The whole trip will be filmed in the new technicolor films.

MANY friends of Mr. W. J. Williams, who left Shanghai in 1920 after terminating his services as Chief Assistant Electrical Engineer with the old Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to take up the position of Chief Electrical Engineer under the Government of the Federated Malay States from which post he retired last year, will be interested to learn that he has now accepted the appointment offered by the Trinidad Government (B.W.I.) to reorganize its Electrical and Tramways Departments which it is anticipated will take some two years or so.

MR. H. H. Molland has succeeded Mr. W. W. Ritchie as Director of Posts for Kiangsu.

MR. Harold Reynell left in the ss. Hoten Maru for England via Siberia and expects to return to Shanghai in September.

MADAME de Oxholm, the wife of the Danish Minister left on May 10 via Siberia for Denmark, where she intends to spend the summer.

MR. J. S. Hummel, General Foreign Sales Manager of Messrs Warner Bros., First National Pictures Inc., accompanied by his wife, and also the General Far Eastern Supervisor, Mr. Harold S. Dunn, will arrive in the ss. Conte Biancamano on May 16.

THE marriage of Miss Margerite Collinet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Collinet, with Mr. Jean Jouvelet of the Chinese Postal Administration, son of Comdt. Jules Jouvelet, and Mrs. Jules Jouvelet;—was celebrated in Hanoi on April 30. Witnesses for the bride were:—Col. H. Caseville and Mr. P. Tuyaa, administrator of the civil services of Indochina; and for the bridegroom: Mr. Y. Cloarec, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Mr. M. Clerget, chief engineer of the French Railway Company of Indochina and Yunnan.

# British C.-in-C.

Shanghai, May 11.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday morning in H.M.S. Falmouth, which made fast to the British Naval buoys.

Vice-Admiral Noble left in H.M.S. Cumberland on April 19 for the Colony. After a brief stay in Shanghai, it is understood that the Commander-in-Chief will leave for a tour of inspection of British vessels on the Yangtze. Yesterday, Vice-Admiral Noble called on Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, on board the flagship Idzumo to return the Japanese Commander's call.

The U.S.S. Augusta, with Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board, will sail for Tsingtao at 8.30 o'clock this morning from her anchorage off the Bund. The date of her return to Shanghai has not yet been definitely fixed.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight May 7, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 16 and Chinese 776. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners Measles 2; Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis 1 each. Chinese Typhoid Fever 43; Tuberculosis 37; Cerebrospinal Fever 17; Measles 12; Dysentery 10; Typhus Fever 7; Diphtheria 5; Beri-beri 3; Relapsing Fever 3, and Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Influenza and Malaria 2 each.

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# Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Closing Quotations, May 13, 1938

REPORT No. 19/1938 for week ending May 13 (Friday); compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

**Comparative Opening Cash Prices and Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning**

| STOCK | This Friday Morning May 13, 1938 — Buyers | Sellers | Last Sales | Nom | Last Friday Morning May 6, 1938 — Buyers | Sellers | Last Sales | Nom. | Highest — Cash | Highest — May | Lowest — Cash | Lowest — May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks, Finance Companies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Properties, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | .... | .... | 0.50 | .... | .... | .... | 0.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | .... | .... | *1,580 | .... | .... | .... | *1,580 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Union Mobiliere | .... | .... | .... | 19.50 | .... | .... | .... | 19.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 6.05 | — | .... | .... | 6.05 | 5 | .... | 5 | .... |
| **Insurances** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.) | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Asia Life Insurance Co. | 30 | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| International Assurance Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 3.90 | .... | .... | .... | 3.90 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. | .... | .... | *529 | .... | .... | .... | *527.50 | .... | *529 | .... | *529 | .... |
| **Lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 188 | .... | .... | .... | 188 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Cathay Land Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | .... | .... | 0.75 | .... | .... | .... | 0.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine | .... | .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. "B" | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| San Sing Properties, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 8.50 | .... | .... | .... | 8.50 | .... | 8.50 | .... | 8.50 | .... |
| Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. | — | .... | .... | 84 | .... | .... | .... | 84 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Docks, Wharves and Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 100 | .... | 100 | .... | 100 | .... |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 152¼ | .... | .... | .... | 152¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wheelock & Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 14.50 | .... | .... | .... | 15.75 | .... | 14.50 | .... | 14.50 | .... |
| **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 13.50 | .... | .... | .... | 13.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 9.75 | .... | .... | .... | 9.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Telephone Company | .... | .... | .... | 72 | .... | .... | .... | 72 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." | .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. "Bear" | 30 | 31 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | 30 | .... | 30.50 | .... | 30 | .... |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A" | .... | .... | .... | 605 | .... | .... | .... | 605 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. "B" | .... | .... | 21 | .... | .... | .... | 21 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. "C" | .... | .... | 21.25 | .... | .... | .... | 21.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto Palace Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B" | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" | .... | .... | .... | 15.25 | .... | .... | .... | 15.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chosen Corporation, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Champ Course Francais French | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (French Race Course) non-French | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. Founders | .... | .... | .... | 50 | .... | .... | .... | 50 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | *6.30 | .... | .... | .... | *6.30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Metal Industries of China, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 8.10 | .... | .... | .... | 8.10 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Millington, Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 1.45 | .... | .... | .... | 1.45 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Office Appliance Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2.50 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... |
| S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 7.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 1.25 | .... | .... | .... | 1.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Union Brewery, Ltd. | — | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Bonds and Preferences** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8% | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. Cum. Pref. 7% | .... | .... | .... | 75 | .... | .... | .... | 75 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8% | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | .... | .... | 137.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 136.50XD | 137.50 | .... | 137.50 | .... |
| New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | .... | .... | 5.30 | .... | .... | .... | 5.30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock | .... | .... | 105 | .... | .... | .... | 103.50 | .... | 105 | .... | 104 | .... |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. | .... | .... | 58 | .... | .... | .... | 58 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref. | .... | .... | .... | 13.25 | .... | .... | .... | 13.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. 6½% cum. pref. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Cottons** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary | 12.70 | 12.80 | 12.70 | .... | 12.60 | .... | 12.70 | .... | 12.80 | .... | 12.70 | .... |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. | — | .... | .... | 95 | — | .... | .... | 95 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. | — | .... | .... | 27 | — | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Plantations** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | — | .... | 16.50 | .... | .... | .... | 16.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. | .... | .... | 7.60 | .... | .... | .... | 7.60 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 11.75 | .... | 12 | .... | 11.50 | .... |
| Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.79 | .... | .... | .... | 0.79 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd. | .... | .... | 3.10 | .... | .... | .... | 3.10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.49 | .... | .... | .... | 0.49 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd. | .... | .... | 3.60 | .... | .... | .... | 3.60 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 5.60 | .... | .... | .... | 5.60 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd. | .... | .... | .... | 24 | .... | .... | .... | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd. | .... | .... | 1.80 | .... | .... | .... | 1.80 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd. | .... | .... | 2.25 | .... | .... | .... | 2.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd. | 0.78 | 0.83 | 0.83 | .... | .... | .... | 0.83 | .... | .... | .... | — | .... |
| Langkat | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | .... |
| Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 1.10 | .... | .... | .... | 1.10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.80 | .... | .... | .... | 0.80 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.71 | .... | .... | .... | 0.71 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rubber Trust, Ltd. | 2.50 | .... | 2.50 | .... | .... | .... | 2.55 | .... | 2.50 | .... | 2.50 | .... |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.70 | .... | .... | .... | 0.70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Semambu Rubber Ests. Ltd. | .... | .... | 0.73 | .... | .... | .... | 0.73 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921) Ltd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| STOCK | Authorised Capital (No. of Shares) | Issued Capital (No. of Shares) | Paid up Value (or Face Value) | Fin. Year ends | Last Dividends, etc. | Paid or due | Business Done Year 1937 — Highest | Lowest | Business Done Year 1938 — Highest | Lowest | Total No. of Shares Done for — Last Week | This Week | Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—May 13 — 1937 | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks, Finance Companies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Properties, Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 180,000 | $10 | Dec. | Div. 10% 1937 | 7-3-38 | 15 Feb | 14 June | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,500 | .... |
| China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 200,000 | 120,000 | $10 | Dec. | Final Div. 6% (Mkg. 10%. 1936) (Nil 1937) | 10-3-37 | 15.50 Apr | 15.50 Apr | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,200 | .... |
| China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 400,000 | 400,000 | T5 | Dec. | Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½—$0.39, 1931 (Nil 1937) | 14-3-32 | 0.40 Apr | 0.40 Feb | 0.50 Mar | 0.50 Mar | .... | .... | 29,200 | 1,000 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. | 400,000 | 160,000 | H $125 | Dec. | Fin. Div. £3 (Mkg. £5-10-0, 1937) Less I/T | 26-2-38 | 1,945 June | 1,380 Dec. | 1,602½ Mar | 1,440 XD Feb | 9 | .... | 223 | 274 |
| Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 350,000 | T10 | Mar. | Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1937) | 4-5-34 | 4.25 Feb | 3 June | .... | .... | .... | .... | 49,450 | .... |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. | 250,000 | 250,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1937) | 25-2-35 | 5 Feb | 2.70 June | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15,546 | .... |
| Union Mobiliere | 100,000 | 100,000 | $20 | Dec. | 3% for 1937 | 3-5-38 | 20 July | 18 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,170 | .... |
| Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 517,500 | T10 | Mar. | Div. $0.20 a/c 1936-37 | 22-7-37 | 8 Mar | 6 July | 5 May | 5 May | .... | 50 | 10,450 | 50 |
| **Insurances** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.) | 75,000 | 75,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.40, 1934 (1936 Nil) | 15-5-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Asia Life Insurance Co. | 100,000 | 40,000 | G$5 | Dec. | Div. 15%—G. $0.75, 1934 (1936 Nil) | 27-12-34 | 25 Dec | 16.50 Apr | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,000 | .... |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique | 70,000 | 70,000 | F100 | Dec. | Div. 5% 1936 | 29-5-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| International Assurance Co., Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 600,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1936) | 13-5-34 | 4.55 Feb | 3 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 101,345 | .... |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. | 200,000 | 135,000 | £5 | Dec. | Final Div. 15/- (Mkg. 30/-, 1937) | 13-4-38 | 636 Apr | 515XD. Oct. | 560 Mar | 495 Jan | 60 | 10 | 754 | 1,078 |
| **Lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | 19,335 | T100 | Feb. | Final $2.00 (Mkg. $4.00 a/c 1937-38) | 21-4-38 | 200 Feb | 190 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 114 | .... |
| Cathay Land Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 480,374 | T10 | Dec. | Final 2%—$0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1937) | 5-5-34 | 3.75 Mar | 3 Apr | 3 Mar | 3 Mar | .... | .... | 17,300 | 400 |
| China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 800,000 | 500,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $0.15 a/c 1934 | 20-2-35 | 1.45 Mar | 0.90 June | 0.75 Apr | 0.70 Apr | .... | .... | 84,150 | 4,000 |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine | 20,000 | 20,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. $7. a/c 1936 (Nil 1937) | 18-3-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" | 500,000 (A and B) | 39,800 | T10 | Sept. | Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1937) | 28-11-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. "B" | | 155,018 | T10 | Sept. | Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1937) | 28-11-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| San Sing Properties, Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 805,007 | T10 | Mar. | Div. 2%—$0.28, 1933 (Nil 1937) | 16-3-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 2,386,800 | 2,386,800 | T5 | Dec. | Fin. 4%—$0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1936) | 25-4-35 | 17 Feb | 8.70 Aug | 9 Mar | 8.50 May | 600 | 500 | 25,680 | 14,818 |
| Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 120,000 | 64,281 | $50 | Dec. | Final 3% & Bonus 1% (Mkg. 11% 1937) | 28-2-38 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Docks, Wharves and Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.30—$0.42, 1932 (Nil 1937) | 14-3-33 | 3.80 Feb | 2.25 Jan | 4.10 Mar | 3.25 Feb | .... | .... | 18,302 | 15,826 |
| Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | 55,200 | T50 | Dec. | Div. $3.50 a/c 1937 & Int. Div. $3.50 a/c 1938 | 15-3-38 | 108 July | 92 Jan | 100 May | 95 Apr | .... | 275 | 4,759 | 1,375 |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | 60,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. $5- a/c 1937 | 14-4-38 | 250 Feb | 140 Dec. | 157¼ Mar | 145 Jan | .... | .... | 1,459 | 293 |
| Wheelock & Co., Ltd. | 1,000,000 | 217,532 | T10 | Mar. | Div. $1- a/c 1936-37 | 24-6-37 | 18.60 June | 10.10 Feb | 16 Mar | 14 Mar | 100 | 350 | 62,329 | 4,000 |
| **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.90—$1.26, 1930 (Nil 1937) | 25-2-31 | 13.30 Apr | 7.50 Jan | 13.80 Apr | 13 Apr | 375 | .... | 4,005 | 1,775 |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. | 700,000 | 560,000 | $10 | Dec. | Div. 4% 1936 (Nil 1937) | 8-4-37 | 10.70 Apr | 9 Feb | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7,272 | .... |
| Shanghai Telephone Company | 400,000 | 115,142 | T50 | Dec. | .... | .... | 88 Mar | 68 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,246 | .... |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." | 700,000 (Reg. and Bear) | 670,000 | £1 | Dec | Final Div. 5% (Mkg. 7%, 1937) Coupon 55 | 26-4-38 | 39.50 Apr | 36.50 Feb | 34 Mar | 32 Apr | .... | .... | 1,327 | 140 |
| do. "Bear" | | | | | | | 41 Mar | 31.50 Dec. | 35 Mar | 30 May | 430 | 550 | 22,656 | 11,950 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A" | 40,236 | 40,236 | £20 | Dec. | Final Div. 21/- (Mkg. 36/-, a/c 1937) Coupon 48 | 5-4-38 | 635 Mar | 625 June | .... | .... | .... | .... | 311 | .... |
| do. "B" | 359,230 (B and C) | 108,505 | £1 | Dec. | Final Div. 7.8d (Mkg. 1/4. 8d a/c 1937) Coupon 21 | 5-4-38 | 25.75 Apr | 24.50 Feb | 21 Apr | 21 Apr | .... | .... | 467 | 200 |
| do. "C" | | 250,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final Div. 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7. 2d, a/c 1937) Coupon 17 | 5-4-38 | 25.75 July | 24.50 Feb | 21.25 Apr | 21.25 Apr | .... | .... | 3,844 | 200 |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auto Palace Co., Ltd. | 150,000 | 118,500 | $8 | Dec. | Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1936) | 5-4-34 | 6.80 Mar | 5 Feb | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,935 | .... |
| Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B" | 50,000 | 49,703 | $10 | Dec. | Div. $0.17 a/c 1937 | 16-3-38 | 10.75 July | 4.25 Mar | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5,100 | .... |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) | 200,000 | 140,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $0.70 a/c 1937 | 29-4-38 | 16.50 Mar | 14.25 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,500 | .... |
| China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 231,803 | T10 | Feb. | Div. 6%—$0.84 a/c 1936-37 | 10-5-37 | 13 Mar | 13 Mar | .... | .... | .... | .... | 325 | .... |
| Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" | 2,000,000 | 1,960,000 | £1 | June | Div. 5% a/c 1936-37 Free of I/T Coupon 44 | 18-1-38 | 20.25 July | 13 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18,072 | .... |
| Chosen Corporation, Ltd. | 750,000 | 725,000 | £1 | June | Div. 1/- (Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax | 15-1-38 | 10.60 Jan | 9.40 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9,300 | .... |
| Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. | 40,000 | 40,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1, 1934-35 (Nil 1937) | 27-11-35 | 17 May | 15 July | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | .... |
| Champ Course Francais French | 30,000 | 30,000 | $20 | Dec. | Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1937) | 1-3-35 | 22 May | 22 May | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (French Race Course) non-French | | | | Dec. | Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1937) | 1-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. Founders | | 6,490 | Free | Dec. | Div. $4.63 a/c 1934 (Nil 1937) | 1-3-35 | 50 July | 45 May | 55 Apr | 55 Apr | .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd. | 28,000 | 26,342 | $20 | Feb. | Div. 5%—$1, 1934-35 (1936-37 Nil) | 30-5-35 | 10 June | 9 Mar | 10 Mar | 10 Mar | .... | .... | 104 | 5 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. | 1,500,000 | 1,193,867 | H $7.50 | Dec. | Div. H.$0.40 a/c 1937 | 6-4-38 | 8 Apr | 8 Apr | 6.30XD Apr | 6.30XD Apr | .... | .... | 500 | 500 |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. | 75,000 | 45,000 | $10 | Feb. | Div. $1 a/c 1936-37 | 25-6-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | 100,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.25 a/c 1937 | 1-2-38 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Metal Industries of China, Ltd. | 2,000,000 | 250,000 | $5 | .. | .... | .... | 10.70 June | 5.90 Apr | .... | .... | .... | .... | 72,440 | .... |
| Millington, Ltd. | 300,000 | 110,000 | $4 | Dec. | .... | .... | 1.50 June | 1.25 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5,250 | .... |
| Office Appliance Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | 60,000 | T8.50 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.40—$0.56, a/c 1932 (Nil 1936) | 21-4-33 | .... | .... | 3 May | 3 May | .... | 750 | .... | 750 |
| S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. | 600,000 | 597,251 | T2.50 | Dec. | Div. $0.14, 1935 (Nil 1936) | 31-7-36 | 3 Feb | 1.75 June | 2 Mar | 2 Mar | .... | .... | 10,070 | 2,500 |
| S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd. | 35,000 | 23,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 10%—$1.40 a/c 1937 | 9-5-38 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 301,765 | T1 | Dec. | Div. 8% (—$0.11) 1935 (Nil 1937) | 17-3-36 | 1.50 Jan | 1 Feb | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11,606 | .... |
| Union Brewery, Ltd. | 500,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.35, 1933 (Nil 1937) | 27-5-34 | 5.50 May | 3 Mar | .... | .... | .... | .... | 400 | .... |
| **Bonds and Preferences** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8% | 5,000 | 5,000 | T100 | Dec. | 4%—$5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934 | 31-12-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do. Cum. Pref. 7% | 7,500 | 7,500 | T100 | Dec. | 3½%—$4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35 | 1-4-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 100,000 | 80,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 8%—$1.12 for 1937 | 29-4-38 | 17.50 May | 15.50 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,500 | .... |
| Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8% | 600,000 | 205,125 | T5 | Dec. | Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10—$0.14, 1933 | 30-12-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 10,000 | 9,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 8—$11.19, 1937 | 3-5-38 | 170 July | 165 Apr | 150 Mar | 137.50 May | .... | 40 | 751 | 240 |
| New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | 4% (Mkg. 8%) a/c 1934 & 6½% a/c 1935 | 14-3-38 | 7 July | 5 Jan | 6.25 Mar | 5.25 Mar | .... | .... | 30,706 | 6,861 |
| S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock | 230,000 | 220,000 | T100 | Dec. | 1st Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50—$2.0979, a/c 1938 | 1-4-38 | 137.50 Feb | 122 Jan | 111.50 Mar | 99XD Apr | 45 | 328 | 10,279 | 2,444 |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. | 10,000 | 10,000 | T50 | Dec. | Tls. 3.50—$4.89 1937 | 30-3-38 | 73 Mar | 65 May | 58 Mar | 57 Mar | .... | .... | 1,855 | 307 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref. | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3½%—$0.49 for half year ended 31-12-37 | 5-4-38 | 17 Mar | 16 July | 13.75 Mar | 13.75 Mar | .... | .... | 5,545 | 200 |
| do. 6½% cum. pref. | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3¼%—$0.45 for half year ended 31-12-37 | 5-4-38 | 16 July | 13.75 Dec. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,680 | .... |
| **Cottons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary | 2,000,000 | 1,200,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $1.40 a/c 1937 | 3-5-38 | 18.50 June | 12 Dec | 14.50 Mar | 12 Feb | 6,300 | 4,100 | 573,950 | 108,156 |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. | 240,000 | 240,000 | $50 | Oct. | Div. $2.50 & Bonus $1.25 for half year ended 30-4-37 | 27-5-37 | 121.25 Apr | 92 Jan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,690 | .... |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. | 200,000 | 150,000 | T10 | June | Div. $5 & Bonus $5 (Mkg. $10, a/c 1936-37) | 30-12-37 | 35 June | 29 Mar | .... | .... | .... | .... | 100 | .... |
| **Plantations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | 70,000 | 70,000 | £1 | Sept. | Final Div. $1- (Mkg. $2 a/c 1936-37) | 16-12-37 | 30 Apr | 16XD. Dec. | 17 Mar | 15 Feb | .... | .... | 4,260 | 1,450 |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. | 400,000 | 350,000 | 10s | Dec. | Final Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.70 a/c 1937) | Pending | 13.75 Apr | 7 Dec. | 7.60 Mar | 6.50 Feb | .... | .... | 58,628 | 2,170 |
| Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. | 500,000 | 496,000 | 10s. | Dec. | Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50, a/c 1937) | 13-5-38 | 19.60 Apr | 11 Sept | 13.25 Mar | 11 Feb | .... | 1,000 | 179,257 | 19,874 |
| Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 335,499 | T1 | Sept. | 1st Int. Div. $0.05 a/c 1937-38 ($0.55, 1936-37) | 9-3-38 | 7.25 Apr | 4 Dec. | 4.15 Mar | 4 Apr | .... | .... | 44,518 | 2,925 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd. | 960,000 | 960,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1937) | 12-4-38 | 1.86 Apr | 0.85 Dec. | 1 Mar | 0.70 Jan | .... | .... | 598,060 | 71,050 |
| Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd. | 500,000 | 353,698 | T1 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.45, a/c 1937) | 11-4-38 | 6.40 Apr | 3.20 Dec. | 3.75 Mar | 3 Jan | .... | .... | 332,040 | 21,550 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. | 1,200,000 | 956,747 | T0.10 | Dec. | Div. $0.15 a/c 1937 | 21-4-38 | 2.05 Apr | 0.80 Oct | 1.25 Mar | 0.85 Feb | .... | 2,250 | 345,900 | 79,613 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 1,095,850 | 1,051,438 | T0.10 | June | Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.06 a/c 1936-37) | 13-10-37 | 1.31 Apr | 0.47 Dec. | 0.51 Mar | 0.40 Jan | .... | .... | 1,135,900 | 87,606 |
| Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd. | 500,000 | 484,837 | 2/- | Dec. | Final Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.50, 1937) | 14-4-38 | 7 Apr | 3.40 Dec. | 3.90 Mar | 2.50 Jan | .... | .... | 228,786 | 7,750 |
| Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. | 350,000 | 200,000 | T1 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.65, a/c 1937) | 8-4-38 | 10.15 Apr | 4.90 Dec. | 5.20 Mar | 4.75 Mar | .... | .... | 51,582 | 4,055 |
| Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd. | 750,000 | 665,000 | £1 | Dec. | Div. 8% 1937 (Coupon 34) | 6-4-38 | 63 Mar | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... | .... | 595 | .... |
| Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd. | 850,000 | 750,000 | 2/- | Dec. | Final Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.21 a/c 1937) | 1-4-38 | 3.20 Apr | [illegible] Dec. | 1.85 Mar | 1.55 Jan | .... | .... | 469,850 | 11,170 |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd. | 15,000 | 14,800 | T10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) | 21-3-38 | 38 Apr | 27 Jan | 20 Apr | 20 Apr | .... | .... | 6,225 | 300 |
| Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd. | 500,000 | 461,804 | T0.75 | June | Int. Div. $0.05 a/c 1937-38 ($0.25, 1936-37) | 12-1-38 | 4.85 Apr | 2.50 Dec. | 2.55 Mar | 1.80 Mar | .... | .... | 366,298 | 19,665 |
| Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd. | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.06 (Mkg. $0.12, a/c 1937) | 14-3-38 | 1.53 Apr | 0.70 Oct | 0.98XD Mar | 0.70 Feb | .... | .... | 938,930 | 169,650 |
| Langkat | 250,000 | 250,000 | Gs.10 | Oct. | Div. Tls. 0.50—$0.70, 1928-29 (Nil 1937) | 3-3-30 | 14.50 Mar | 7 Jan | 7 Mar | 4 Apr | 1,400 | 225 | 36,772 | 4,430 |
| Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Apr. | Int. Div. $0.03, 1937-38 ($0.12, 1936-37) | 17-11-37 | 1.90 Apr | 1 Nov | 1.27½ Mar | 1 Feb | .... | .... | 297,600 | 36,500 |
| Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd. | 350,000 | 317,219 | $1 | Oct. | Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10, a/c 1936-37) | 9-2-38 | 1.10 Apr | 0.60 Dec. | 1 Mar | 0.60 Jan | .... | .... | 65,170 | 23,800 |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd. | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.09 a/c 1937) | 20-4-38 | 1.28 Apr | 0.60 Oct | 0.88 Mar | 0.60 Feb | .... | .... | 568,640 | 43,150 |
| Rubber Trust, Ltd. | 25,000,000 | 1,082,000 | T1 | Sept. | Final Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40, a/c 1936-37) | 23-12-37 | 5.72½ Mar | 2.90 Dec. | 3.40 Mar | 2.50 May | .... | 4,000 | 421,918 | 60,412 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. | 6,000,000 | 1,011,000 | T0.10 | Sept. | Div. $0.05 a/c 1936-37 | 16-12-37 | 1.10 Apr | 0.55 Jan | 0.72 Mar | 0.68 Mar | .... | .... | 546,055 | 9,000 |
| Semambu Rubber Ests. Ltd. | 900,000 | 900,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.09, 1937) | 20-3-38 | 1.35 Apr | 0.67 Nov | 0.92 Mar | 0.63 Feb | .... | .... | 327,630 | 92,100 |
| Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921) Ltd. | 1,140,000 | 1,140,000 | T0.10 | Jan. | 2nd Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04 1937-38) ($0.07 1936-37) | 30-1-38 | 1.49 Apr | 0.80 Dec. | 0.88 Mar | 0.67 Feb | 3,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 71,000 |

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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## Money and Exchange

**Hongkong & Shanghai Bank**

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1938

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 10⅜ .....$ 22.59
U.S. $100 @ 21 11/16 .....$455.84

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 11 .....$21.818
U.S. $100 @ 22¾ .....$439.56
London—demand .....11
4 months' sight credits .....11 1/16
4 months' sight docts .....11⅛
6 months' sight credits .....11 3/16
6 months' sight docts .....11⅜
New York—demand .....U.S. $22¾
4 months' sight credits .....22⅞
4 months' sight docts .....23
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....10 13/16 U.S. .....$22⅞

**Chartered Bank**

Canadian $100 @ 22⅛=$451.96

**Netherlands Trading Society**

Java Guilders $100 .....Buying 40¾
Netherlands Guilders $100 .. " 40¾
Java Guilders $100 .....Selling 39¾
Netherlands Guilders $100 .. " 39¾

**American Express Co., Inc.**

Buying U.S.$100=$439.56 £1=$21.82
Selling U.S.$100=$449.44 £1=$22.33

**Italian Bank For China**

It. Lire 4.10=$1 Swiss Frs. .98½=$1
Tourist Lire 4.54 .....=$1

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Belgas 1.32=$1 Belgas 29.40=£1

**Other Quotations**

Berlin-Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 55
$100=Reg. Mk. 107½

## Local Exchange Report

*Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson*

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

| £ | Highest | 11 | Lowest | 10¾ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. G.$ | | 22¾ | | 22¼ |
| Yen | | — | | — |

MERCHANTS COSING RATES

| Cash | | SELLING | BUYING May | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | T.T. | 10¾ | 4 m/s. l.c. | 10 15/16 |
| G.$ | T.T. | 22¼ | 4 m/s. l.c. | 22⅜ |
| Fcs. | T.T. | 795 | 4 m/s. | 820 |
| Rs. | T.T. | 60 | 7 d/s. | 61 |

BAR SILVER

| | READY | FOR'D |
|---|---|---|
| London pence per std. oz. | 18¾ | 18 7/16 |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 42¾ | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 49.08 | — |
| Bombay offtake 25 bars. | | |

London silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 18¾ for ready and 18 7/16 forward. New York was unchanged at 42¾ and Bombay was 3 annas down at 49.08.

It was reported India bought and sold. Business was small. Market steady. After the official fixing American trade bought and speculators sold at the fixed rate. Business remained small, market closed quietly steady.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 10¾d. sterling and 22¼ U.S.$.

The Inter-bank market after opening with nominal quotations of 10⅞d. and 22½ U.S.$ turned easy until buyers were satisfied at 10¾d. Later in the morning a slight reaction set in with quotations firming up to 11.-d. and 22¾ U.S.$. These quotations were short lived and from then for the rest of the day the market fell away and with few good sellers about quotations drifted down to:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 13/16 | sterling | 22⅝ U.S.$ | Cash |
| 10¾ | " | 22¼ " | May |
| 10 11/16 | " | 21¾ " | June |

## Manila Gold Shares

(Closing Bids in Pesos)

| | May 14 | May 16 |
|---|---|---|
| Antamok | Unq. | Unq. |
| Atok | .28 | .27 |
| Benguet Consolidated | 9.20 | 9.20 |
| Consolidated Mines | Unq. | Unq. |
| Demonstration | Unq. | Unq. |
| Mine Operations | .10 | .10 |
| San Mauricio | .46 | .46 |
| United Paracale | Unq. | Unq. |

Turnover: 69,000 Pesos.
Shares Index: (closing prices): 81.57.
—Reuter.

## Japan Trade Figures

Tokyo, May 10.

Japan's adverse trade balance during the first 10 days of May is Y.10,550,000. Total trade with foreign countries amounted to Y.147,808,000. Exports totalled Y.60,628,000 and at Y.79,178,000. The adverse balance since January is Y.123,185,000.—Domei.

## Norway Gets Loan

Oslo, May 9.

The Government has contracted a loan of Swiss Frs. 46,500,000 from a group of Swiss banks.—Havas.

## April Rubber Outputs

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| Alma Estates, Ltd. | 43,000 |
| Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation | 39,000 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Est. | 32,000 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. | 39,000 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 22,000 |
| Henrietta Rubber Estate Ltd. | 115,100 |
| Kapayang Rubber Est. Co., Ltd. | 8,000 |
| Repah Rub. & Tapioca Est. Ltd. | 35,000 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. | 22,000 |

## London Stocks

**Monday's Closing Quotations**

| | May 13 | 16 |
|---|---|---|
| War Loan 3½% (Red.) | £101¼ | 101⅛ |
| **JAPANESE BONDS** | | |
| Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907 | 45 | 45½ |
| Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1924 | 55 | 54½ |
| **COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL** | | |
| Allied Ironfounders | 23/10½ | 23/6 |
| Armstrong, Stevens | 7/4½ | 7/4½ |
| Assoc. & Elec. Indus. | 38/- | 38/- |
| Austin Motors, ord. | 25/7½ | 24/9 |
| Bristol Aeroplane, ord. | 53/3 | 53/11½ |
| British-American Tob. | 103/9 | 101/10½ |
| Cable & W., new form. | 57¾ | 56 |
| Cammell Laird, ord. | 7/9 | 7/7½ |
| Courtaulds | 38/9 | 38/3 |
| Distillers | 93/7½ | 94 |
| Dunlop Rubber | 28/6 | 28/3 |
| General Elec. (Eng.) | 73/1½ | 71/10½ |
| Guinness (A) Son & Co. | 116/- | 116/- |
| Hawker Siddeley Aircraft | 29/3 | 29/- |
| Imp. Chem. Indus. | 31/3 | 30/9 |
| Imp. Tobacco | 134/4½ | 132/6 |
| Leyland Motors | 83/9 | 83/7½ |
| Marks & Spencer "A" | 57/6 | 57/6 |
| Pressed Steel, com. | 15/3 | 14/7½ |
| Rolls-Royce | 92/1½ | 91/7½ |
| Smethwick Drop Forgings | 18/9 | 18/9 |
| Tate & Lyle | 79/- | 77/6 |
| Turner & Newall | 79/1½ | 78/6 |

## *Japan's China Trade Shows Huge Gains*

Tokyo, May 13.

Despite hostilities over a major part of China, Japan's trade with that country in April showed remarkable gains over the corresponding month of last year.

Japan's imports from China, Hongkong, Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory during the month, official figures showed, totalled Y.59,612,000. The total for April, 1937, stood at Y.39,432,000. The percentage of gain for the year was '51 per cent.

Exports for the month were valued at Y.99,951,000, against Y.74,029,000 a year earlier. The percentage of gain thus reached 35.—Domei.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United Steel | 23/- | 22/7½ |
| Vickers, ord. | 21/7½ | 21/1½ |
| Woolworths | 64/9 | 64/3 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | |
| Anglo Dutch | 25/10½ | 25/6 |
| Rubber Ptn. Invest. | 24/10½ | 24/6 |
| **MINES** | | |
| Burma Corp. | 9/9 | 9/7½ |
| Commonwealth Min. | 1/7½ | 1/7½ |
| Exploration Co. | 2/3 | 2/3 |
| Marsman Invest. | 11/6 | 11/6 |
| Randfontein Ests. | 35/- | 34/- |
| Sub-Nigel | 208/9 | 208/1½ |
| Tanami Gold Min. | 6d. | 6d. |
| **OILS** | | |
| Anglo Iranian | 83/9 | 83/1½ |
| Burmah | 121/3 | 119/4½ |
| Mexican Eagle | 5/- | 4/3 |
| Shell Trans. & Trad. | 65/- | 64/4½ |
| **CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.** | | |
| 4½% Gold Loan, 1898 | £87 | 86 |
| 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47 | 79 | 77½ |
| 4½% Anglo-French Loan, 95 | 95 | 94 |
| 5% Crisp Loan, 1913 | 57 | 56 |
| 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 | 70 | 68 |
| 6% Stg. Notes, 1925 | 22⅜ | 20 |
| 5% Honan Rly., 1905 | 44 | 43 |
| 5% Hukuang Rly., 1911 | 35 | 34 |
| 5% " " (Ger. Is.) | 33 | 32 |
| 5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly. | 22 | 21 |
| 5% S'hai-Nanking Rly. | 40 | 39 |
| 5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B. | 33 | 31 |
| 5% " " G | 33 | 31 |
| 5% " " B | 33 | 31 |
| 5% " " G | 33 | 31 |
| 5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. | 25½ | 25 |
| S'hai Elec. Construction | 36/- N | 36/- N |
| S'hai Waterworks "A" | 24½ N | 24½ N |
| Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton | 31½ N | 31½ N |
| Chard. Bank of I. A. & C. | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.) | 94 | 92½ |
| " " (Col. Reg.) | 96½ | 96 |
| Chinese Eng. & Min. | 15/6 | 15/3 |
| Chosen Corp. | 8/1½ | 8/1½ |
| Pekin Syndicate | 2/9 N | 2/9 N |
| Gula Kalumpong Rubber | 20/- | 20/- |

N—Nominal.

## Europe Uses Less Sugar

New York, May 16.

Fourteen European countries consumed 4,379,902 long tons of sugar over a period of seven months ended on March 31, 1938 as compared with 4,415,948 long tons for the corresponding preceding period, the Lamborn Sugar Survey announced today.

Sugar stock on hand in these countries on April 1 were 4,482,700 long tons as compared with 3,968,000 long tons last year, the Survey said.—United Press.

## U.S. Steel Mills

New York, May 16.

Steel mill activity in the United States for the week ended May 14 was placed at 30.7 per cent. of capacity, according to the weekly statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute, published oday.

This compares with 30.4 per cent. of capacity last week and 90.0 per cent. of capacity for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 0.3 per cent. of capacity and a decrease of 59.3 per cent. of capacity respectively, compared with the figure for the week under review.—Reuter.

## Shanghai April Foreign Trade

A grand total of $15,314,687 for foreign imports from abroad during April 1938, swelling the January-April figure to $67,098,688 is noted from the returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs for Shanghai. Exports totalled $12,086,491 for April and $45,720,278 for the January-April period.

**Net Imports**

(Including Bond Withdrawals)

| | Apr. C.S.$ | Jan.-Apr. C.S.$ |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton piece goods, grey | 25,503 | 51,849 |
| Piece white or dyed | 204,683 | 506,084 |
| Piece printed | 9,868 | 24,567 |
| Piece miscellaneous | 21,698 | 108,353 |
| Cotton, raw, yarn | 549,876 | 1,345,389 |
| Cotton manu., sundry | 63,728 | 146,823 |
| Flax, ramie, hemp | 201,767 | 1,130,903 |
| Wool and Manu., | 843,332 | 2,631,392 |
| Silk | 56,538 | 162,550 |
| Metal and Ores | 1,903,653 | 3,971,670 |
| Machinery and Tools | 925,989 | 5,998,993 |
| Vehicles and vessels | 703,981 | 2,276,192 |
| Metal Manu., | 486,537 | 2,587,701 |
| Fishery Products | 54,559 | 455,751 |
| Canned Goods | 306,283 | 1,091,658 |
| Cereals and Flour | 334,170 | 7,286,358 |
| Fruits, seeds | 119,561 | 338,500 |
| Medicinal goods | 287,259 | 542,028 |
| Sugar | 68,992 | 366,543 |
| Wines, beer | 60,196 | 291,030 |
| Tobacco | 1,027,248 | 4,776,506 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 766,859 | 2,336,822 |
| Dyes, varnishes | 671,752 | 1,753,000 |
| Candles, resins, etc., | 2,140,766 | 8,326,621 |
| Books, maps, paper | 1,576,936 | 7,662,572 |
| Hides, leather, etc., | 137,565 | 349,083 |
| Timber | 252,899 | 521,726 |
| Bamboo, straw, etc., | 235,960 | 457,607 |
| Coal, fuel, tar | 349,926 | 1,856,411 |
| Chinaware, etc., | 94,650 | 482,612 |
| Stone, earth | 25,234 | 135,674 |
| Sundry | 806,519 | 2,215,720 |
| Grand Total | 15,314,687 | 67,098,688 |

**Net Exports**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Animal products | 3,482,029 | 10,256,022 |
| Hides, leather | 579,023 | 1,202,649 |
| Fish products | 23,457 | 39,258 |
| Beans and Peas | — | — |
| Cereals | 1,538 | 1,538 |
| Dyestuffs, vegetables | 209 | 72,887 |
| Fruits, preserves | 11,046 | 46,336 |
| Medicinals | 116,086 | 318,709 |
| Oils, tallow, wax | 421,164 | 3,162,268 |
| Seeds | 33,176 | 108,735 |
| Spirituous beverages | 41,296 | 124,689 |
| Sugar | 4 | 4 |
| Tea | 452,219 | 4,082,364 |
| Tobacco | 285,803 | 1,660,710 |
| Vegetables | 29,537 | 76,151 |
| Vegetable products | 110,197 | 212,419 |
| Bamboo | 5,263 | 8,620 |
| Fuel | 10,500 | 60,313 |
| Rattan | 32 | 127 |
| Timber | 46,232 | 152,180 |
| Paper | 165,794 | 339,653 |
| Textile fibres | 759,997 | 3,208,112 |
| Yarn, thread | 1,745,520 | 8,356,265 |
| Piece goods | 1,227,896 | 3,731,938 |
| Other textiles | 225,461 | 677,242 |
| Ores, metals | 257,736 | 764,729 |
| Glass, glassware | 44,555 | 127,821 |
| Stone, earth | 83,137 | 309,714 |
| Chemicals | 180,428 | 514,933 |
| Printed Matter | 133,491 | 787,042 |
| Sundry | 1,608,735 | 5,316,841 |
| Grand Total | 12,086,491 | 45,720,278 |

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER—BY COUNTRIES.

| Imported From | Apr. G.U. | $ | Jan.-Apr. G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India | | | 209,057 | |
| Hongkong | 508,062 | | 2,996,744 | |
| Total Imports | 508,062 | * | 3,206,101 | ** |

* Bank-notes, face value U.S.$75,000 were imported during the month.
** Bank-notes, face value Chinese $15,879,640, Piastres 18,540, £48,121, and U.S. $142,047, were imported during the period.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF MERCHANDISE

| Imports | G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Imports | 7,030,696 | |
| Less Re-exports Abroad | 242,271 | |
| Net Imports | 6,788,425 | 15,314,687 |
| Exports | | |
| Gross Exports | | 12,163,201 |
| Less Reimports from Abroad | | 76,710 |
| Net Exports | | 12,086,491 |
| Total Net Imports and Exports | | 27,401,178 |
| Excess of Imports Exports | | 3,228,196 |

| January-April | 1937 G.U. | $ | 1938 G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. G.U. | | | | |
| Gross Imports | 102,696,636 | | 30,441,958 | |
| Less Re-exports Abroad | 229,137 | | 694,726 | |
| Net Imports | 102,467,521 | 234,575,461 | 29,747,232 | 67,098,688 |
| Exports | | | | |
| Gross Exp. | 164,091,235 | | | 45,861,299 |
| Less Reimp. from Abroad | 60,537 | | | 141,021 |
| Net Exp. | 164,030,698 | | | 45,720,278 |
| Total Net Imp. and Exp. | 398,606,159 | | | 112,818,966 |
| Excess of Imports Exports | 70,544,763 | | | 21,378,410 |

## British Foreign Trade

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 15.

There was a considerable decline in overseas trade last month compared with April, 1937, according to figures released by the Board of Trade.

Imports last month totalled £73,679,000 compared with £83,004,000 the same month last year, while exports amounted to £37,266,000 against £43,027,000 and re-exports £5,010,000 against £7,274,000.

The value of imports is said to be the lowest since February, 1937, and that of exports the lowest since September, 1936.—Reuter.

## New York Stocks

**Monday's Closing Quotations**

| | May 14 | 16 |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 9½ | 9 |
| Alleghany Steel Co. | B 15 | 15¾ |
| Allis Chalmers | 43¼ | 41¾ |
| Amer. Can | 88½ | 87 |
| Amer. Cyanamid "B" | 18⅜ | 18⅞ |
| Amer. & For. Power | B 3½ | 3½ |
| " " $7 pfd. | B 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| Amer. Locomotive | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| Amer. Metals | 30 | 30 |
| Amer. Radiator | 12⅛ | 11⅞ |
| Amer. Rolling Mill | 16⅜ | 16⅛ |
| Amer. Smelting | 37¾ | 36⅝ |
| Amer. Sugar Refining | B 26⅜ | B 26 |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. | 130 | 129⅞ |
| Amer. Tobacco "B" | 70¾ | 71 |
| Amer. Waterworks | 9⅜ | 9⅛ |
| Anaconda Copper | 28⅛ | 27 |
| Atchison, T. & S. Fe. | 28¾ | 28 |
| Atlas Corp. | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| Auburn | B 3½ | B 3½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| " " pfd. | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| Barber Co. | 16½ | 16 |
| Barnsdall Oil Co. | 13½ | 13⅛ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 47⅞ | 46⅛ |
| Boeing Airplane Co. | 25¼ | 24⅞ |
| Borden Co. | 16½ | 16 |
| Borg Warner | 21 | 20⅝ |
| Briggs Manufacturing Co. | 18⅜ | 17⅞ |
| Bklyn-Manhattan Trans. | 10½ | 10½ |
| " $6 cum. pfd. | 31 | 31½ |
| Case, J.I. | B 77½ | 77½ |
| Can. Pacific Rly. | 6 | 6 |
| Celanese Corp. | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Cerro de Pasco | 38⅞ | 36⅞ |
| Chase Nat. Bank | B 30⅛ | B 29½ |
| Chesapeake Corp. | 32¾ | 32 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 26¾ | 27⅛ |
| Chrysler | 43½ | 42⅛ |
| Columbia Gas & Elec. | 6⅞ | 6¾ |
| " "A" pfd. | 65 | 64¾ |
| Coml. Credit | 32⅝ | 32⅞ |
| Coml. Solvents | 7⅛ | 7 |
| Comm. & Southern (ord.) | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| " $6 cum. pfd. | 41½ | 40¼ |
| Consolid. Edison | 25½ | 24½ |
| Consolid. Oil | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| Continental Can | 39 | 38 |
| Continental Oil | 26½ | 26 |
| Corn Products | 64¼ | 64 |
| Curtis Wright (com.) | 5 | 4¾ |
| " " "A" | 20⅛ | 19¾ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna | B 5½ | 5½ |
| Deere Co. | 18½ | 17⅞ |
| Distillers Corp. Seagrams | 13⅞ | B 13¼ |
| Douglas Aircraft | 46 | 45⅛ |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 102½ | 100 |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 9 | B 8¾ |
| Elec. Boat Co. | 8¾ | 8½ |
| Elec. Bond & Sh. | 8½ | 7⅞ |
| " " $5 pfd. | B 49¾ | 50 |
| " " $6 pfd. | 54 | 53½ |
| Elec. Power & Lt. | 10¾ | 10⅛ |
| " " 7% pfd. | 40⅛ | 37½ |
| Flintkote Co. | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Freeport Sulphur | B 25 | B 25¼ |
| Gen. Amer. Trans. | 37 | 37¼ |
| Gen. Cigar | 23 | B 22½ |
| Gen. Elec. | 36 | 34¾ |
| Gen. Foods | 26 | 25⅝ |
| Gen. Motors | 30½ | 30 |
| Gen. Rly. Signal | B 17 | B 17 |
| Glidden Co. | B 17⅛ | B 17½ |
| Goodrich (B.F.) | B 14 | 13½ |
| " " $6 pfd. | 54 | 53½ |
| " " $5 pfd. | B 41⅞ | 43⅞ |
| Goodyear Tire & R. | 18¾ | 18¼ |
| Great Nthrn. Rly. | 17¼ | 16½ |
| Great Western Sugar | 27 | 27 |
| Greyhound Corp. | 9⅜ | 9¼ |
| Hecker Prods. | 6⅞ | 6¾ |
| Humble Oil | 68 | 66½ |
| Int. Nickel | 47 | 46¼ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. (For. Is.) | 8⅝ | 9 |
| Interstate Department | 8¾ | 8⅝ |
| Kennecott | 34⅜ | 33¼ |
| Lambert Co. | B 11¼ | B 11 |
| Libby-Owens-Ford Glass | 29 | 28¾ |
| Lockheed Aircraft | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| Loew's Inc. | 42 | 42⅛ |
| Lorillard | 16¼ | 16 |
| McKesson & Rob. $3 pfd. | B 32¾ | 31½ |
| Martin, Glenn L. Co. | 23⅜ | 22⅞ |
| Monsanto Chemical | 75 | 74 |
| Montgomery Ward | 32¾ | 31⅞ |
| Nat. Bond & Investment | B 13½ | 13½ |
| Nat. Cash Register | 17¾ | 17½ |
| Nat. City Bank | B 23⅞ | B 23½ |
| Nat. Dairy Prods. | 13⅛ | 13 |
| Nat. Distillers | B 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| Nat. Power & Lt. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Nat. Supply Co. | 17¼ | 17 |
| New York Central | 13¼ | 12¾ |
| Niagara Hudson & Power | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| North Amer. Aviation | 9 | 8⅞ |
| North Amer. Co. | 21 | 19⅞ |
| Northern Pacific | 8⅞ | 8⅜ |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. | 27¼ | 26⅝ |
| Pacific Lighting | B 37¼ | B 37 |
| Packard Motors | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Paramount Pictures Inc. | 8 | 7⅞ |
| " " 1st pfd. | B 76½ | 76⅝ |
| Pennsylvania R.R. | 16⅞ | 16¼ |
| Phillips Petroleum | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Public Serv. of N.J. | 31½ | 30½ |
| Pure Oil | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| " 5% conv. pfd. | B 76¼ | B 75½ |
| Radio Corp. of Amer. | 6 | 5¾ |

## Sale of Old Dock Freely Reported

Shanghai, May 18.

No direct confirmation of a report of the sale of the Old Dock could be secured from the directors of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. (owners of the dock) yesterday, but a notice to shareholders of that company was published by the secretary in the following terms:—

"Notice is hereby given that negotiations for the sale of part of our property have been in progress for some time, and it is hoped that a final settlement will be reached in a day or two, when further details will be announced."

Local opinion takes this to refer to the probable sale of the Old Dock. The Old Dock, which has been a familiar sight on Broadway East for decades, has served Shanghai since 1862, being the property of S. C. Farnham & Co. up to the beginning of the present century, when the amalgamation with Boyd & Co. changed the ownership to S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. In 1906, this became the Shanghai Docks & Engineering Co., Ltd.

The Old Dock is being sold to a local shipping firm, it was learned yesterday, and further information as promised by the company, informing them that the sale has been satisfactorily concluded, is now being awaited by the shareholders.

## Belgian Bank Rate Up

Brussels, May 10.

The National Bank of Belgium raised the discount raise from 2 to 4 per cent. today. Rates on loans were advanced from 3 to 5 per cent —Havas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Republic Steel Corp. | 14½ | 13⅝ |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 36½ | 36½ |
| Schenley Distillers | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| " 5½% pfd. | 69½ | B 68 |
| Sears Roebuck | 57¾ | 56⅛ |
| Shell Union Oil | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| Socony-Vacuum | 13¼ | 13⅛ |
| Sthrn. Cal. Edison | 22⅛ | 21⅝ |
| Sthrn. Pacific | 13⅛ | 12⅞ |
| Southern Railway | 8⅛ | 7¾ |
| Sthrn. Rly. $5 pfd. | 13⅛ | 12¾ |
| Stand. Brands | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| " " $7 pfd. | 21 | 19⅝ |
| Stand. Oil of N.J. | 48⅞ | 47¾ |
| Sterling Prods. | B 59½ | B 60 |
| Studebaker | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Swift International | B 24¾ | B 25¼ |
| Technicolor | 22⅞ | 22 |
| Texas Corporation | 37½ | 37¼ |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | B 30½ | 30½ |
| Tide Water Associated Oil | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| Transamerica (new) | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Tw.-Century-Fox | 22⅛ | 22¼ |
| " " pfd. | B 29½ | B 29½ |
| Un. Carbide & Carbon | 66¾ | 64⅝ |
| Un. Pacific | B 65 | 64½ |
| Un. Aircraft (new) | 27 | 26⅝ |
| Un. Airlines Trans. | 8⅞ | 8⅝ |
| Un. Corp. | 3 | 3 |
| " $3 pfd. | 31 | 30¾ |
| Un. Gas Corp. | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| Un. Gas Improvement | 10⅝ | 10⅜ |
| United Light & Power Co. | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| U. S. Indus. Alcohol | B 17½ | 17½ |
| U. S. Rubber | 28 | 27 |
| " " 8% non-cum. | 69½ | 69 |
| U. S. Smelt. R. & M., | 56 | B 54½ |
| U. S. Steel | 45 | 43⅞ |
| Vanadium | 15¼ | 15 |
| Warner Bros. Picts. | 5⅛ | 5 |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 78⅝ | 76⅛ |
| Woodward Iron | 13½ | B 12⅝ |
| Youngstown Sheet & Tube | 31⅛ | 30⅝ |
| **BONDS** | | |
| Amer. & For. Power | 53 | 52 |
| Brazil | 13½ | 13⅜ |
| Chic. Mil. Stp. & Pac. | 9½ | 9 |
| Cities Serv. | 58½ | 57¾ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv. 4½s | 87½ | 86½ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 64 | 64 |
| New England Gas | B 55 | 55 |
| Peru 6s 1961 | B 8½ | B 8¾ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 52 | 50½ |

B—Bid.—Reuter.


## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

*(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)*

CAPITAL:
Authorized ..... $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up ..... 20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund ..... 10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling ..... £6,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $20,000,000

*Head Office:* HONGKONG

*London Branch:* 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 THE BUND

*Shanghai Sub-Agency:* 66 BROADWAY

*New York Agency:* 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

*Full particulars on application*


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## COMPANY MEETINGS

# Asia Life Insurance Co.

### Annual Meeting Held; Three and a Half Lakhs Profit Made During Period; Trying Conditions

Shanghai, May 13.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Asia Life Insurance Co. held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Head Office, 17 The Bund, Mr. C. V. Starr, chairman of the board of directors, reported net profit of $367,794.21 from the year's operations not including the non-recurrent items which amount to another additional sum of $51,270.79, bringing the total for the year to $419,065.00.

Dividends paid to policyholders amounted to $194,751.54 while a 10 per cent. dividend per share was voted to the shareholders. Total assets of the Company have increased by $1,250,639.94 during the year under review and insurance in force also increased from $59,559,470.00 to $63,156,776.00, the highest figure in the company's history.

The chairman in his speech said:—

This is the 17th annual general meeting of the shareholders of our company. During those seventeen years the Orient, and China in particular, has passed through several critical periods. We have had more than the average seventeen year old company's share of problems to solve and difficulties to overcome. But each in turn has been solved and overcome, and each has served to strengthen and season the company and its management. Lessons learned in past years of war and revolution served us well in 1937. Experience with past currency changes, credit restrictions and monetary problems may prove equally valuable in 1938.

**Year's Working**

With considerable satisfaction your directors are able to present accounts to you today showing $367,794.21 gain from the year's operations not including the non-recurrent items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Profit on sale of investments | $ 704.97 |
| Unclaimed Policyholders' dividends written off ..... | 16,726.10 |
| Recoveries from tax reserves and assets previously regarded doubtful ..... | 33,839.72 |

which bring the gross gains for the year to $419,065.00. From this sum $194,751.54 was paid in dividends to policy holders.

Net revaluation of investments and exchange amounted to $38,335.38, and the net gain in free surplus for the year was $185,978.08. Full actuarial reserves, conforming to American, French and British standards, have been set aside to meet policy obligations, and now total $8,257,099.58, an increase of $1,048,474.77 over last year's figure. Total assets have increased by $1,250,639.94, and now total $10,058,357.37.

Insurance in force has increased from $59,559,470.00 to $63,156,776.00, the highest figure in the Company's history. The diversification of the business is a factor of strength to the Company, contracts in force (and their accompanying earning power) being distributed as follows:

| | per cent. |
|---|---|
| In Shanghai ..... | 18.2 |
| North China ..... | 11.4 |
| Manchuria ..... | 1.2 |
| Central-West China ..... | 5.0 |
| South China ..... | 8.7 |
| Hongkong ..... | 7.5 |
| French Indo-China ..... | 6.2 |
| Malaya ..... | 12.4 |
| Dutch East Indies ..... | 2.2 |
| Philippine Islands ..... | 27.2 |

Investments also are diversified and an approximate balance is kept between assets and liabilities in various currencies. Chinese dollar assets include a substantial proportion of sound equities either in the form of shares or real estate.

**Mortality**

Mortality among the company's policyholders during 1937 was 62.40 per cent. of the expected provided for in rates and reserves, and was $79,579.93 less than for the previous year. This is of particular interest as it indicates that the Sino-Japanese hostilities have had less effect on the insuring class than might have been supposed. The company has thus far had but three claims directly traceable to the hostilities, amounting to $10,550.00. There is a possibility, however, that post war epidemic conditions may prove more costly than the war itself.

Income from interest, dividends and rents increased $38,845.51 over 1936, and the yield on mean invested assets increased from 4.31 per cent. to 4.42 per cent. The company's reserves are calculated on an assumed yield of only 3½ per cent.

Satisfactory mortality and investment yields enabled the directors to continue paying dividends to policy holders throughout the year which compare favourably with other companies operating in the same fields.

The company's prompt service to beneficiaries, and to policyholders requiring temporary financial assistance, has operated continuously through all branches and has been much appreciated. Loans to policy holders secured by policy reserves on December 31 amounted to $1,985,953.30. Payments to beneficiaries and policy holders since the company was formed have now reached the sum of $7,121,603.44.

**New Business**

New business written during 1937 totalled $11,637,136.– as compared with $11,782,566.– in 1936. Our agency force and entire staff have maintained their traditional fine spirit and high morale, though many of them worked under trying conditions. A special word of appreciation is due them.

The surplus of $218,933.01 carried forward from 1936 together with net gain in 1937, $185,978.08, give us $404,911.09 to be dealt with by this meeting. All investments having been adjusted to conservative valuations and reserves having been provided for all reasonable contingencies, known and unknown, your Directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of 10 per cent., being U.S.$0.50 per share. The U.S.$20,000 thus required having been provided for at exchange rates prevailing December 31, this leaves a balance of $337,114.48 in surplus account which your directors recommend be carried forward, after paying such director's fees or bonuses as may be voted.

The following resolutions were passed:—

To approve and adopt report and acounts

Dividend

New Directors:—Messrs. Mansfield Freeman; C. V. Starr; W. A. Hale; N. F. Allman and Pei Tsu Yee.

# Yangtsze Insurance

Shanghai, May 10.

The resolution that a dividend of $3.50 and a bonus dividend of $1 per share be paid to shareholders and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of Contributory Marine Premium was passed at an annual meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Association held at the firm's head office on the Bund at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold, chairman, was supported by Messrs. C. J. Knipschildt, G. E. Marden and W. Mellor, directors, and M. H. Ivy, general manager. Shares represented were 149,766. The chairman in his speech said:—

The Year under review has, for reasons well known to you all, been one of peculiar difficulty in the Far East and we are fortunate that we have shared with our parent company, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., a world-wide business to which China contributes but a small part and disturbances in the East are no longer of the outstanding importance to us that they were some years ago.

In the Marine Account the profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account is $154,926.52 compared with $164,717.36 in the previous year. There is a substantial increase in premium for 1937 which is partially due to the improvement in trade conditions and partially to War Risk premiums.

No direct comparison can be made in the Fire account with the previous year's figures since the 1936 account contained nine months' figures only. The profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account amounted to $144,490.04 or 9.62 of the premium, which may be considered very satisfactory.

In the Accident and General account there is an increase in premium but a loss has been sustained. Many other companies transacting the classes of business included under this heading have experienced similar results and the account is receiving the closest attention with a view to improving the position.

**Profit and Loss Account**

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account is $2,038,064.91, after making the transfer of $1,669,565.22, as recommended and approved at last year's meeting and after provision of an additional $505,263.16 to the Reserve for Outstanding Losses.

The dividend recommended and provided for in the Accounts is the same as last year at $3.50 per share, with a bonus dividend of $1.00 per share. The interest earned on investments provides for almost the whole of the cost of this distribution.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I must refer with regret to the impending retirement of our General Manager, Mr. M. H. Ivy. He has well earned a rest after his long period of service with the Association and I am sure you will join with me in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Mr. R. H. Whittall has been appointed as his successor and the Board welcomes his return to Shanghai after an absence of many years.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the Report and Accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1937 as presented be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold, and seconded by Mr. W. Mellor.

That a Dividend of $3.50 and a Bonus Dividend of $1.00 per share be paid to shareholders and that a Bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of Contributory Marine Premium.—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. W. Mellor.

That Mr. G. E. Marden be re-elected by a director of the Association.—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Orr, and seconded by Mr. J. McFarlane.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors.—Proposed by Mr. K. F. Piper, and seconded by Mr. D. S. Harley.

# North China Insurance

Shanghai, May 10.

A dividend of £3 was declared at the annual meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., held at the firm's head office on the Bund at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. Mr. A. M. Cobbett, chairman, was supported by Messrs. L. J. Davies, W. P. Lambe and W. Nation, directors, and Mr. M. H. Ivy, general manager. Shares represented were 9,964.

The chairman in his speech said:

The year 1937 was one of peculiar difficulty in China for reasons well known to you all and we are the fortunate indeed, as was stated by the Chairman of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, with which company we are affiliated, that the troubles which afflict the Far East today are not of the same paramount importance to our business as they would have been some years ago.

In the Marine Account, the profit transferred to Profit and Loss is £6,467.11. 9 from the 1936 account compared with £6,974.17. 5 in the previous year. There is a substantial increase in premium for 1937 which is partially due to the improvement in worldwide trade conditions during the first part of the year and partially to War Risk Premiums

No direct comparison can be made in the Fire account with the previous year's figures since the 1936 Account contained nine months' figures only. The profit transferred to Profit and Loss amounted to £5,719. 7.10 or 9.62 per cent. of the premium which may be considered very satisfactory.

In the Accident and General account there is an increase in premium but again a loss has been sustained. Our experience is in common with other insurance companies transacting the classes of business included under this heading and every effort is being made to bring the account on to a more satisfactory basis.

**Profit and Loss Account**

The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account is £93,010.15. 9, after making the transfer of £70,000 to Reinsurance Fund as recommended and approved at last year's meeting, and after provision of an additional £20,000 to the Reserve for Outstanding Losses.

The dividend recommended and provided for in the Accounts is the same as last year at £3.10 per share and is only slightly in excess of the interest earned.

Depreciation of local investments has been fully provided for and all the securities are shown at or below their mean market value on December 31, 1937.

Since the last report Mr. F. W. Poate has resigned from the Board and has proceeded on leave after a very strenuous and anxious time during the recent hostilities in Shanghai. I am sure you will join with me in hoping that his health will soon be restored and that he will have an enjoyable holiday.

I must also refer with regret to the impending retirement of our general manager, Mr. M. H. Ivy. We feel that, although we regret his departure, he has well earned a rest and we shall all wish him a long and happy retirement.

Mr. R. H. Whittall has been appointed as successor to Mr. Ivy and the Board will welcome his return after an absence of many years from Shanghai.

The following resolutions were passed:

That the Report and Accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1937 as presented be accepted and passed.—proposed by Mr. A. M. Cobbett, and seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

That a dividend of £3.10 per share be paid to shareholders and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of Contributory Marine Premium.—Proposed by M. A. M. Cobbett, and seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

That Messrs. W. P. Lambe and W. Nation be re-elected directors of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Orr, and seconded by Mr. D. S. Harley.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Hongkong, be elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors.—Proposed by Mr. K. F. Piper, and seconded by Mr. C. McClean.

# Millington, Ltd.

Shanghai, May 10.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Millington Ltd., was held at 117 Hongkong Road yesterday. Mr. E. F. Harris presided, supported by Messrs. A. P. Nazer and F. C. Millington, directors. Holders of 19102 shares were represented at the meeting.

The chairman in his speech said:—

When addressing you at the last general meeting held in May 1937, I stated in the conclusion of my speech; Your directors hesitate to indulge in prophecy and the customary optimism of better times ahead, but after a review of the first four months of 1937 and assessment of the business actually in hand, there is every reason for expecting better results on the current year's working.

It can be confidently stated that had it not been for the unfortunate events which occurred in the latter half of 1937, the better results which your directors anticipated would have materialized and we would have been in a position to declare a dividend. To support this statement let me mention that from January onwards up to the end of July, our business was progressing so satisfactorily that a profit had been made by that time in Shanghai alone of over $20,000.00 and there were good grounds to believe that subsequent months would have shown further profits.

**Change of Premises**

The hostilities, as you know, broke out in August. They occurred just at a time when we were engaged in transferring our offices and printing plant to premises better adapted for our business at 117 Hongkong Road. That the moving was done without any loss or damage to your machinery in face of a shortage of skilled labour in a district which was so close to the scene of early fighting is a tribute to your management, and more particularly to the technical skill of your Printing Works manager, Mr. H. Fandrei, who succeeded Mr. J. A. Coughlin in July as manager of the Willow Pattern Press.

Realizing the futility of staying in Shanghai where business had come to a complete standstill, your Managing Director, Mr. F. C. Millington left on August 23 first for Hongkong and then for Singapore, where a Branch had just been established under the management of Mr. Alan Hill-Reid. Your Managing Director's presence in these two ports undoubtedly tended to stimulate considerably business in these places.

During Mr. Millington's absence from Shanghai the firm was under the management of Mr. B. Rozenbaum, who had already fulfilled the duties of acting managing director, on a previous occasion, during your Mr. Millington's home-leave in 1936. To his cool and careful administration, during a most critical period your directors feel that credit goes for the preservation of the assets of the company and the maintenance of the business in Shanghai during the remainder of this difficult year.

**Profit and Loss Account**

Turning to the profit and loss account you will see that your Hongkong Branch has for the second year in succession made a profit of Shanghai $4,686.78. Your directors feel that much better results will accrue in the year 1938 in Hongkong, as most of the business done by your managing director in South China is not reflected yet in the figures for 1937. The branch is under the management of Miss Kelly, to whose untiring efforts these excellent results are undoubtedly due.

The opening of the Singapore branch was decided last year long before the commencement of hostilities and although the figures show a loss of Shanghai $7,272.93, your directors feel that the decision to extend our activities to this new territory was a wise one and that this branch will soon be on a well paying basis. The loss incurred is represented by preliminary non-recurring expenditure, mostly travelling expenses and salaries of Miss Kelly and Mr. Millington who had put the foundation of the branch on a sound basis. None of these expenses have been carried forward and from the reports to hand for 1938 your directors have full confidence that this branch will be on a profit making basis from now on.

**Small Profit Made**

The Shanghai Office made a profit of $2,436.38, which considering the large reserves which had to be made in respect of bad accounts caused by the war, and the decline in our turnover immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, can be considered as fairly satisfactory.

An examination of the liabilities side of the balance sheet calls for no special comment. Sundry creditors stand at $69,738.97 which is approximately $2,500.00 less than last year. They have since been entirely liquidated.

Turning to your assets plant, machinery and type equipment has been thoroughly overhauled when it was moved from Szechuen Road to its present site and undoubtedly your printing works are now among the finest in the Far East. Value after depreciation $156,253.69. Investments have been shown at cost and stand at the same amount as last year. Stocks have been reduced during the year under review from $46,798.38 to $38,405.31.

Work in progress $4,474.00 represents expense occurred on incompleted printing jobs at the end of the year.

Sundry Debtors stand at $240,768.98 approximately $36,000.00 over last year, accounted for mostly by an increase in sundry debtors of the Hongkong Office of approximately $19,000.00 and $17,000.00 of the newly opened office in Singapore. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts stands at $44,951.33 an increase of approximately $6,400.00 and following a very careful check of all outstandings by our accountants and auditors is believed to be fully adequate.

**Loan to Managing Director**

Loan and advances on commission to managing director which stood at $20,565.01 at the end of 1936 have been reduced during the last year to $10,676.58. This loan, on which you get the usual bank interest, is adequately secured by a mortgage on Mr. Millington's house and a life insurance policy which has been assigned to your Company.

In conclusion your directors wish to express the hope that steps will be taken to place Shanghai in a position which would preclude the possibility of another calamity similar to that which struck us in 1932 and in 1937. It is felt that for some time to come, the length of which it is difficult to foresee, no optimism can be entertained as regards business in Shanghai, but with the marked improvement of business both in South-China and Malaya substantial profits should be made by our branches in Hongkong and Singapore.

That the Report and Accounts as printed and circulated be adopted. Proposed by Mr. F. C. Millington and seconded by Mr. J. Heyman.

That Mr. A. P. Nazer be re-elected a director. Proposed by Mr. E. F. Harris and seconded by Mr. B. Rozenbaum.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the current year at a fee of Chinese Legal Tender Dollars one thousand five hundred only. (C.L.T. $1,500.00). Proposed by Mr. A. P. Nazer and seconded by Mr. B. Rozenbaum.

# Cathay Land Co.

Shanghai, May 14.

"As the affairs of the company and its position have been fully dealt with in the directors' report, which was circulated with the annual accounts, I do not propose to make any formal speech," said Mr. F. R. Davey, chairman, at the eleventh annual meeting of shareholders of the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., held in the board room of Arnhold & Co., Ltd., at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Present were Messrs. Davey, chairman, C. J. Meager, L. Ovadia, directors, and shareholders representing 296,207 shares. There being no questions the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried:

That the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1937, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. F. R. Davey and seconded by Mr. L. Ovadia.

That Messrs. C. J. Meager and L. Ovadia be re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. F. R. Davey and seconded by Mr. J. B. Etherington.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be appointed auditors of the company for the current year. Proposed by Mr. C. J. Meager and seconded by Mr. E. S. Barraclough.

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*COMPANY MEETINGS (continued)*

## Gordon & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 13.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Gordon & Co. Ltd., was held yesterday at the head offices of the company, 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Mr. M. Boniface presided, supported by Mr. F. B. Gange, director and Messrs. R. J. Chard, Y. P. Yu, Y. F. Ling and proxies representing 3,584 shares.

The chairman in his speech said:—

Our Meeting this year takes place after a series of unusual circumstances. You will have noted that we have changed our Offices and Godowns from the site which we had occupied for over 30 years, due to the collapse of those premises and their subsequent demolition. We have been fortunate in securing our present premises, which are eminently suitable in every way, and the rental is less than was formerly paid.

Our former chairman, Mr. C. M. Bain, has gone into well-earned retirement and I am sure you will wish to join with me in wishing him a speedy return to health, and a long life in which to enjoy his retirement. The vacancy caused by his retirement from the board has been filled by Mr. M. Boniface, who I am sure is well-known to most of you. This appointment will require your confirmation later in the Meeting.

Mr. F. W. Poate, who was elected to the position of chairman, has unfortunately been compelled to leave Shanghai on account of a breakdown in health, and as his absence is more or less indefinite, he felt it to be to the best interests of the company that he resign from the board. Meanwhile, Mr. R. J. Chard has consented to fill this vacancy, if acceptable to the shareholders.

**Business Interrupted**

The year's trading has also been subject to most unusual circumstances, on which it is not necessary for me to enlarge, as the advent of hostilities in the areas where we have been doing business successfully for so many years, has very seriously interrupted and affected our operations. Our financial year opened with extremely good prospects of very attractive results, but the cessation of business generally in this area, particularly that of construction and development work on which we depend, for our larger contracts, caused us to fall back upon the contracts we had secured in the first half of our year.

Fortunately we had a considerable amount of work on hand, which we have been able to proceed with during the months covered by the hostilities and it is due to this fact that the negligible loss shown in our Balance Sheet for the year is so small.

The auditor's certificate makes a note of the accounts due from Clients in the war areas. These are shown as a suspense item as we have no information on this item. Most of them are for work in hand in Nanking and it has so far been impossible to visit and inspect this work.

In passing, I would say that the necessary procedure has been taken to establish a claim for all losses, including this suspense item.

Your directors have taken all steps possible to eliminate unnecessary expenditure and overhead, bearing in mind the necessity for retaining staff and equipment ready for dealing with reconstruction work as soon as conditions return to anything approaching normal. In this connection I would say that the directors have waived a portion of their fees.

The Accounts are rendered in their usual form and give all information in which I think you will be interested. Our investments remain the same as last year and our cash position will be seen to be satisfactory. All outstanding creditors have been liquidated, but owing to the impossibility of completing certain of our contracts, at this time our stocks are larger than we would otherwise carry, but have been paid for and should increase in value as exchange falls.

I am unable to forecast the future but you may rely on your Directors to secure your best interests as developments arise.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the report and accounts as presented, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. M. Boniface, seconded by Mr. F. B. Gange.

That the balance at debit of Profit and Loss Appropriation account be carried forward. Proposed by Mr. M. Boniface, seconded by Mr. F. B. Gange.

That the appointment of Mr. M. Boniface be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. R. J. Chard, seconded by Mr. F. B. Gange.

That Mr. R. J. Chard be appointed as director of this company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. W. Poate. Proposed by Captain W. P. Chard, seconded by Mr. M. Boniface.

That Messrs. Thomson and Company be appointed as auditors for the coming year. Proposed by Mr. R. J. Chard, seconded by Mr. Y. P. Yu.

## Anglo-Java Estates

Shanghai, May 14.

The annual meeting of the Anglo Java Estates Ltd., was held yesterday at 93 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. W. R. B. McBain, L. E. Canning, H. Kadoorie, directors and Mr. C. F. Shackleton representing Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers. Holders of 70,230 shares were represented at the meeting.

The chairman in his speech said:—

During the year the combined working profits of the three Java Companies, as shown by the Profit and Loss Account, amounted to Guilders 635,935.55 before deducting the Agency fees of Guilders 18,000. —which are in reality only a transfer to the Shanghai company. Of this total Limburg Estate contributed a profit of Guilders 407,997.15, Djarangan Estate earned Guilders 244,132.14 whilst the Kali Glidik Company showed a loss of Guilders 16,193.76. This latter loss, in spite of the miserable price for coffee that ruled throughout the year under review, is some Guilders 6,660—less than it was for 1936.

You will have noticed from the Profit and Loss Account, as published, that we had to provide the sum of Guilders 134,300.—or say 17.8 per cent. of the net profit for company tax.

**Net Profits**

The net profit, after providing for the above taxation and bonus to the estate staffs, which is shown in the accounts, was equivalent, at the rate of exchange ruling when these accounts were made up, to approximately Ch.$1,109,640.21 or say. Ch $2.24 per share out of which your directors are proposing that a total of Ch.$1.50 per share shall be distributed by way of dividends for the year 1937.

This may seem to some of you to be somewhat on the conservative side but I must point out to you that the estates owned by this Company, in common with those owned by most of the other Companies in Java, are faced with a programme of the gradual replacement of Coolie lines and other buildings which, for one reason or another, no longer accord with the requirements of the Government Inspectors. Machinery is also, in some cases, now obsolete and is being replaced by modern and more economical units which should result in a reduction of the cost of production.

**Upkeep**

For the year under review a total of Guilders 69,025.45 was spent on capital account, this is equivalent to approximately Ch.$140,000.—, the bulk of which was spent on development and replantings, new buildings and new machinery.

For 1938 the estimates originally called for a further expenditure on Capital Account of some Ch.$200,000. —but in view of the changed conditions in the industry as much as possible of this will be postponed, subject, of course, to the approval of the Government Inspectors.

If you pass the recommendations for the disposal of the balance standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss account of the Shanghai Company, which I will propose later on, the surplus assets of all the companies combined will amount to some Chinese $282,000.—, which is a very much more satisfactory position than that in which we commenced the year.

**Planting**

Turning now to planting matters certain minor variations in the planted areas of the various estates were disclosed by detailed surveys that were completed but no shortage of any consequence was discovered. I will touch upon the working of each estate in sequence and will start with Limburg estate, our largest property. During the greater part of the year the supply of labour was sufficient but some temporary shortage was experienced during the periods when the Natives were engaged in planting and harvesting their own crops or harvesting the crop for the neighbouring tapioca factory where higher rates of pay could be obtained. The health of the labour force, I am glad to say was satisfactory except in June when there were many cases of malaria.

Certain areas destined for replanting in the near future were tapped drastically but otherwise tapping was of a high standard and the rate of bark consumption and bark renewal was normal. Manufacture gave no trouble and our product was accepted readily by the dealers without adverse comment.

There was no serious outbreak of disease and practically the only one that gave any trouble was Stripey Canker which occurred during the wet season. This however readily yielded to treatment where found.

Three coolie lines, sufficient for 17 families, and a Mandoer's house were constructed during the year. A new water pump and the necessary piping as well as a 19 H.P. turbine were also installed; other machinery is in good condition.

The plantation generally and the re-plantings in particular are reported to be in first class condition and under a ground cover of creeping leguminosae.

All the European houses were given the necessary upkeep and are in satisfactory condition, many of the Native houses, expecially those built of Bamboo, are in poor condition and will need to be replaced gradually during the next few years.

**Djarangan Estate**

As regards Djarangan Estate this property is surrounded by villages, the inhabitants of which are comparatively prosperous, consequently it is at times difficult to secure labourers when more congenial or better paid work is offering, but, on the whole, the outturn in 1937 was satisfactory and the general health was good.

The standard of tapping is reported to be good and the rate of bark consumption and bark renewal are satisfactory. A certain amount of Stripey Ganker and Oidium Leaffall was in evidence but yielded readily to the appropriate treatment. No replanting was done during the year, but the old plantings were given the necessary upkeep and are reported to be in first class condition.

During the year a new storage shed and a petrol godown as well as 25 double and 4 single Coolie Lines were erected. In the near future it will be necessary to renew three of the assistants houses and some more of the coolie houses as well as the roof of the factory.

**Soepit Oerang Estate**

Turning to Soepit Oerang Estate it is not very favourably situated as regards the supply of Labour and, owing to the shifting habits of the Coolies available, most of whom are Madurese, it is often necessary to employ untrained individuals. The outturn on the whole, however, was adequate and health conditions were satisfactory. The gardens were given the necessary upkeep and there was a very gratifying decrease in the attacks of the coffee berry borer.

The supply of Chincona Bark was adequate and as much of it was despatched to market as was permitted under the regulation scheme. The price received from the Bureau was satisfactory. No tea was plucked during the year but the Export Licences were sold to the neighbouring estates at remunerative prices.

The various gardens are being given very careful attention and replantings are taking place with improved types where desirable and permissible under the respective regulation schemes. No new buildings were erected nor new Machinery installed during the year.

**Labour Shortage**

Lastly we come to Panawangan Estate. Here also there was a shortage of labour during the first 9 months of the year. This was due to the coolies working on the compulsory rebuilding of many village houses in order to comply with the plague prevention regulations and to a severe epidemic of malaria. At one time in the early part of the year 85 per cent. of the coolies were suffering from either malaria or dysentery.

The weather for the greater part of the year was very misty with continual drizzling rains which was very unfavourable for the ripening of the Coffee berries and the harvesting of the Crop.

An area of 6 acres of wasteland was cleared and planted up with first class coffee seedlings. The gardens are reported to be in very good condition and the growth and health of the trees all that can be desired.

Speaking generally conditions on all of the Estates are very satisfactory.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would like to express our best thanks to the respective managers and their staffs, to the visiting agent and to the agents in Java for the very efficient manner in which they have administered the affairs of the estates during the year.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the director's report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1937, as presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That a final dividend of 50 cents per share be paid, Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

That Mr. H. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Chang Lih Zay and seconded by Mr. Woo Chi Ming.

That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. Woo Chi Ming and seconded by Mr. Chang Lih Zay.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company. Proposed by Mr. W. A. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

## Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.

Shanghai, May 17.

The 57th ordinary meeting of the Canton Insurance Office Ltd., was held at the offices of the company 18 Pedder Street, Hongkong on May 6. The Hon. J. J. Paterson presided, supported by Messrs. T. E. Pearce, J. H. Taggart, A. H. Compton, D. E. Clarke (Consulting Committee) and F. C. Hall, secretary, H. W. Dulley, Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo and Messrs. Ho Komg-tong, J. Fleming, M. H. Lo, S. Hampden Ross, C. B. Brown, A. R. Fullerton (representing F. A. Joseph), Lo Cheung-ip, Ho Shai-cheung and D. Hung.

The chairman in his speech said:—

The Statement of Accounts for the year 1936, which we now present to you, is definitely lean when compared with that for 1935 and, in view of what looked to be an excellent carry forward at this time last year, the out-turn is most disappointing to us. Premium Income exceeded that for 1935 by just on $294,000, expenses fell from 29.28 per cent. to 28.93 per cent., but these satisfactory features were entirely nullified by the rise in the percentage of losses from 55.80 per cent. to 64.64 per cent. leaving an underwriting surplus of but 6.43 per cent. as against 14.92 per cent. for 1935.

The figure of income from interest fell by approximately $30,000, this being due to the number of conversions and repayments that were made in respect of gilt-edged stocks during the period under review; we feel that we are fortunate to have kept it where it is, seeing how many difficulties appertain to the investment of funds in these days.

**Working Account**

The balance at credit of working account 1937, as at December 31 last, stands at $2,363,965.87 an increase of $151,933.95 on that for 1936 at the same stage. With a vivid recollection of how sadly 1936 let us down in this respect, we refrain from making any prophecy as to the final out-turn but judging by our statistics and, granted no repetition of the 1936 debacle, we feel that it should give no cause for complaint.

A review of the balance sheet will show that the total of assets is down by $366,095.84 and £22,690. 6. 4, as expressed in Hongkong currency and sterling. The reinsurance fund is up by $201,824.00 and £12,508. 17. 8, respectively, the underwriting suspense account by $9,463.02 and £586. 10. 2, while the investment and exchange fluctuation account reveals decreases of $483,434.95 and £29,962. 17. 11; these last being due to the fall in prices of securities, both sterling and local currency, as quoted on December 31 last.

The care of funds is a difficult problem under present world conditions and you will have read the note that appears in the report relative to the Company's investments in Shanghai and which not only has the approval but was inserted at the instigation of our auditors. As these investments are entirely confined to first-class debentures and mortgages, the whole of the latter being within the defence areas, and as all interest to the end of last year had been received, it was considered that in the circumstances—no market quotations being available—the method we have adopted was the only reasonable one. The position is undoubtedly most difficult and the future obscure.

All other investments and mortgage loans have been included, as customarily, at or under market or face value respectively and, after the necessary writing down has been done, our investment and exchange fluctuation account stands at the substantial figure of $2,369,162.61, or £146,838.14.6 as expressed in sterling.

**Dividend Payments**

The surplus to be dealt with is $972,385.41 out of which has been paid an interim dividend of $5 per share. We now recommend a final payment of $8 per share, making in all $13 per share, which will absorb $650,000, and the transfer of the balance of $322,385.41 to underwriting suspense account, to close 1936 and previous years. The balance of $2,363,965.87 at credit of 1937 Account allows of the payment of an interim dividend of $5 per share for that year, leaving an amount of $2,113,965.87 to be carried forward.

I do not propose to inflict on you a lengthy dissertation on the shortcomings of marine insurance, about which so much has been written; suffice it to say that the year 1936 was most unsatisfactory, more particularly with regard to London underwriting where the hopes engendered by results from 1929 onwards—though definitely waning in 1933/1935—crashed very badly. The main reasons for this were undoubtedly excessive competition, the high cost of repairs and the unusually bad weather that was experienced in Europe during the winter of 1936-1937. We are glad to be able to inform you, however, that our London friends are now more optimistic as to what lies ahead, owing to drastic changes that have been made in rates and conditions. There can be no doubt that London underwriters have received some very shrewd blows during the past two years and are most anxious to put their house in order.

**The Resolutions**

I now propose the following Resolution: "That the report and accounts, as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1936 of $8 per share and an interim dividend in respect of the year 1937 of $5 per share and the addition of $322,385.41 to underwriting suspense account, be adopted and passed."

Mr. Ho Kom-tong seconded and the motion was approved.

On the motion of Mr. Brown seconded by Mr Fleming, the following were re-elected to the Consulting Committee: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Clarke, Compton, Joseph, Pearce, Taggart and S. T. Williamson.

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Lo seconded by Mr. Fullerton, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming were re-elected auditors.

## Company Dividends

**Tebong Rubber Estates**

Shanghai, May 17.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting that a final dividend of 4 standard dollar cents per share be paid, making 8 standard dollar cents for the year.

**Senawang Rubber Estates**

Shanghai, May 17.

At a Meeting of the board of directors of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co. (1921), Ltd. held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, which is called for the May 30, that a final dividend of four Chinese dollar cents per share be paid, making 8 cents for the year, on the ordinary share capital of the company.

**Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co.**

Shanghai, May 14.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., on May 13, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders to apportion the balance of Yuan 4,157,892.01 at credit of Profit and Loss Account for the twelve months ended April 30, as follows:—

| | Yuan |
|---|---|
| To place to Legal Reserve Fund | 150,000.00 |
| Place to Special Reserve Fund | 400,000.00 |
| Place to Emergency Reserve Fund | 500,000.00 |
| Place to Employees' Provident Fund | 50,000.00 |
| Pay a dividend 240,000 Shares at Yuan 2.50 per share | 600,000.00 |
| Carry forward to next account | 2,457,892.01 |
| | Yuan 4,157,892.01 |

## Insurance Co. Report

The 75th annual report of the directors of the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., submitted to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the company's office, Martins Bank Building, 5 Exchange Street West, Liverpool, on the April 13 follows:—

The Underwriting account for 1936, now closed, has resulted in a profit of £15,530 9s. 0d. and the interest earned during 1937 was £127,481 16s. 7d.

An interim dividend of 27/6 per share, less income tax, having been paid in October, it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 27/6 per share, less income tax.

The Marine premiums for 1937 amounted to £470,108 0s. 2d. and the claims settled to £153,137 15s. 5d. leaving a net balance, after deducting expenses of £226,331 11s. 9d.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Case of Mr. Wilkinson:

### Wrong Impressions Corrected

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Now that the Press have had their opportunity to publish their impressions of my case, I think it is only fair that I should be given a similar opportunity to correct certain impressions. I will do this as shortly as possible with the idea of clearing, what I consider to be, my good name in this community.

(1) I wish to make it perfectly clear that I did not "cross wire", either British or Japanese, at any time in the course of my walk. For a man of my age and experience to have done so would have been an act of folly of which I am incapable—quite apart from the fact that it would be a physical impossibility for a man dressed in "shorts" with bare knees to perform such a feat without leaving visible marks. Actually I passed through the proper entrance to the Hungjao area and said "Good morning" to the sentry who can, no doubt identify me. I consider that any charge suggesting that I either crossed, or attempted to cross, military wire, is an insult to my intelligence. Actually, the Japanese Military Authorities subsequently withdrew any such charge and merely suggested that I had walked on the Railway line without a permit. Whether or not I did actually set foot on the Railway embankment I am unable to say: I know that I was near it and might quite unconsciously have set foot on it at a point close to the Keswick Road, because there is a path leading up to the railway where I was then making my observations.

(2) I must state that I have not given any information to the Press as to what happened to me when I voluntarily accompanied the Japanese sentries to the Hungjao Road post: the description published that the Japanese soldiers "performed a sort of war-dance....shouting insults...." is quite incorrect, and probably arose in the mind of an excited and sympathetic onlooker. In actual fact, the assault was made in good order and with almost military precision: each soldier was given the opportunity to inflict pain in his own manner: I have given no details of the torture to which I was submitted except to the proper authorities who demanded them.

(3) I have already written to Lieutenant-Colonel Kikuchi, the officer in charge of the Japanese Military Police, assuring him that I had never authorized anyone to say that I considered the apologies he tendered were in any way insincere. I am sure he was quite sincere in all he said and I value his apologies highly.

I do not propose to make any further statements in this case unless called upon to do so by the British or International authorities to whom I am responsible for my conduct.

E. S. WILKINSON.

Shanghai, May 16.

### Protest Meeting Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—To the ever-growing list of incidents must be added yet another. I refer to the latest incident in which Mr. E. S. Wilkinson was so brutally ill-treated by a number of the Japanese military into whose hands he had the misfortune to fall. After studying the case as presented by the various newspapers I am prompted to make the following suggestions:

(1) That the B.R.A. call a protest meeting immediately.

(2) That the local British residents proclaim a boycott of all things having a Japanese origin, thereby, forcing the Home Government to take a more realistic view of the situation here.

(3 That British officials (all classes) abstain from paying "so-called" courtesy visits to the Japanese military commanders, until such time as the unfortunate victim of last Friday's affair has received full redress for injuries suffered: until a full apology has been tendered Major-Gen. Telfer-Smollett for the arrogant manner in which he was received by the Commandant of the Japanese garrison (Hungjao Area) whilst interceding in behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, and, finally, until the soldiers responsible for the outrage have been duly punished.

I am cognizant of the fact that to carry out the points as set out in the first part of sub. para. 3., presents many obstacles but, it could be done —"diplomatically."

R. DAVIES.

Shanghai, May 15.

### An Invitation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On page 5 of your issue dated May 14, I read:

> It is understood that the attack on his person was not made until, on questioning, Mr. Wilkinson revealed that he was British.

May I draw the attention of Mr. Wilkinson—and of all other British subjects—to an alluring advertisement on page 4 of that same issue? There we read:

> Come to Unzen, Japan, to recuperate and be restored to perfect health in this famous mountain resort.

QUARTUS.

Shanghai, May 16.

### A Scene on Broadway

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Considerable publicity has been given recently to the much deplored aggressive attitude of the Japanese Military, and I would take this opportunity of drawing attention to an apparently new type of "incident" witnessed yesterday evening on Broadway East close by the old Mission for Seamen's Institute.

This case concerned the Chinese driver of a truck laden with workers returning home, and the writer witnessed the stopping of the truck by Japanese soldiers, amongst whom were two foreigners (presumably Russians) dressed in dirty collarless white shirts but otherwise in civilian garb. Seemingly under the direction of the Japanese soldiers one of these "foreign gentlemen (?)" proceeded to give the unfortunate Chinese truck driver a severe beating.

Is it possible that the Japanese Military are now employing outside assistance to help perpetrate their atrocities?

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, May 16.

### The Other Way Round

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A Polish resident was remarking on the attack which was reported to have been made on a prominent British resident by Japanese soldiers in the western district. Said he, "Supposing the incident had happened within the British perimeter, and a Japanese gentleman—an ardent botanist, say—had been battered and bayonetted, and the Japanese General had made a vain attempt to converse with the detained. What a hullabaloo would have been raised over the insult to the uniform, etc." Some truth in what he says?

RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, May 16.

## Hungjao Road Permits:

### Regulations Not Yet in Force

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the announcement published on the news page of your journal today, stating that entry into the Hungjao area "readily may be made until 10 p.m. Shanghai time," and that, in special circumstances, "curfew passes were issued, which were honoured at any hour," I beg to inform you that this morning I called at the Japanese military Headquarters in Lincoln Avenue to apply for a late pass and was told that the regulations quoted above were not yet in force.

HUNGJAO RESIDENT.

Shanghai, May 14.

## S.M.C. Medals:

### Utilities Forgotten

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is indeed pleasing to note that the S.M.C. is about to issue a Medal to the Police, Fire Brigade, Volunteers, etc., for their duties performed between August 13 and November 16, last year. Without question they are worthy of some sort of recognition. But, Sir, have not the City Fathers forgotten a small body of foreigners who also deserve the gratitude of the community, viz., the men who kept Riverside Power Plant, and the Yangtszepoo pumping station working so efficiently.

Both these localities were between the opposing forces and continually under fire, the staff isolated from Shanghai for quite a while, leave was practically unknown, and transport was by launch during the daylight hours only, (if naval ships were not in action).

These men must have had a nerve wracking experience manipulating high tension power and high pressure boilers, can you imagine the havoc an incendiary bomb or shell would have caused in those engine houses, and also try to imagine what Shanghai would have been like without light or water.

LEST WE FORGET.

Shanghai, May 14.

## Western District Disgrace

### Action Urgently Required

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A short time ago considerable space was taken up in your journal in the form of letters and editorials regarding the industrialization of the western district of Shanghai. An association to safeguard residents' interests was formed, and the S.M.C. in the Municipal Gazette about that time issued a notification to the effect that no factory would be allowed in the western area of Shanghai bounded by Yu Yuen Road, Keswick Road and Hungjao Road.

The spate of literature on the subject subsided, but not so the industrialization, as can now be witnessed by patient residents in the vicinity of 1341, Yu Yuen Road, at which address a dyeworks is now commencing to operate, the stench from which is awful, and leaves one with no alternative other than that of leaving the district.

Such a disgusting state of affairs reflects little credit on the administrative abilities of our Council who allow such a factory to be built and operate in a residential area and one which they previously declared to safeguard.

Unless a stronger attitude is taken by residents in this area the whole district will quickly deteriorate to become a second Yangtszepoo.

DISGUSTED RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, May 13.

### Rapid Deterioration

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Quite a number of letters have appeared in the Correspondence Column about the inconvenience of living in the Hungjao district. You wrote a very excellent leader thereon the other day. However, you as well as the writers of the various letters overlooked many important points. You mentioned about the deterioration of the Hungjao district to which I cannot agree. You would have hit the nail much straighter on its head, if you would have said the Western district inside the perimeter. I do not deny that certain inconveniences are experienced to live west of the railway, but watch what is done for the people out there. The S.M.C. constructs a lovely Road from the Great Western Road Railway Crossing westward. Tons and tons of excellent gravel are carted out there and deposited a foot deep and at least 20 feet wide. I have to mention that the cost of this gravel today is about $14 per ton ($3.50 per ton pre-wartime). It is very true the gravel is mixed with Soochow mud, just good for road construction, but why out there? Can you explain me why the roads inside the perimeter are left almost unattended in a rough and unbearable dusty state. Every vacant piece of property is rapidly built over with squatter huts and every possible type of cheap buildings. On my way home I come across a terrible village of squatter huts over a bumpy road with beggers lying on both sides, very often a few children's coffins, along a chemical factory, smelling beyond description, then I have to find my way through a barbed wire gate where I am often stopped in spite of my perfectly good S.M.C., licence. Many other unidentifiable cars pass there in real Hell-driving manner and nobody seems to care.

Then I am coming on to a absolutely neglected asphalt road with a smelly creek alongside. A tannery is working full speed making things unbearable. Further, I am passing about 20 night soil carts and then on a dusty road again. Do you think this is any better than the inconveniences west of the railway?

Some weeks ago I joined the Western Extra Settlement Association, paid $10 and that was the last I heard of this body. Although I addressed some letters to them without being favoured with a reply.

What I am after is action, but action in its proper place, not west of the railway, and soon, before the western district is deteriorated to the state of the squatter hut district of Chapei.

In case the S.M.C. can do nothing with its present staff, I suggest to appoint an Assistant Secretary-General to relieve the heavy burden of the underpaid Secretary-General.

COLUMBIA ROAD.

Shanghai, May 14.

### And S.M.C. Finances

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the statements made that the S.M.C. are short of funds, it is gratifying to note that they have turned the corner sufficiently to expend a considerable amount on the upkeep of Great Western Road beyond the perimeter.

The stretch from the railway to Chungshan Road has been made up as never before—about a foot and a half of stones have been added with a steam roller at work for about two weeks.

As things are today, that part of Great Western Road is very largely used by the Japanese who apparently so much recognize the good work the Council is doing that they commit daily breaches of all the traffic regulations without, as far as the public knows, the customary apology "so sorry."

Has the Council protested? We don't even know that.

TAXPAYER.

Shanghai, May 14.

## Garden Bridge Incident:

### A Reply to a Korean

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I express the following in your esteemed column. The letter under the heading "Garden Bridge Incident: Korean's Marked Outburst" bearing the name of A KOREAN today in your "Letters to the Editor" column caused me to laugh a whole morning. At first, I thought that the writer had used the proper nouns wrongly, because the things he stated in the paper were just contrary to the facts. He said that the Japanese are educated, polite and humane towards the defenceles foes, and the Chinese are the cruellest people on earth. If this is so, I don't know why the Japanese have changed their tempers so rapidly after their stepping into the Chinese territories. When I was in Nanking after its fall to the Japanese, I only saw and heard the so-called polite and humane Japanese raping the Chinese women and young girls mercilessly, burning down of the Chinese houses and killing of the innocents in a horrible manner, and the well authenticated reports from all sources in China said the same. Is it what the writer called "polite and humane?" Sorry, I don't appreciate this kind of treatment at all and I'l rather take up my lodging in the socalled cruellest Chinese, than to be cared for by the kind Japanese.

Furthermore, he declared:

> Whenever the Chinese get or find any defenceless Japanese—even in peace time—in any part of their country they will not only kill him but will tear him into pieces..... If the so-called Chiang Kai-shek's clique and his Red Army happen to win a complete victory and retake Shanghai, then I will heartily advise your correspondent, (if he is a foreigner) and all the foreigners, especially Japanese people, to clear out from Shanghai before 24 hours' of this Red Army's arrival.

It is more ridiculous. If he is not poor-minded, he'd not forget that the Chinese soldiers have once been in Shanghai. But no-one has heard or seen any foreign inhabitant or even any good Japanese civilians, if not violating the Chinese military measures, torn into pieces. And in turn, if the Japanese had not been in Shanghai, I should say, the injury done to a well-known German physician on one of the outlying Shanghai roads, the insult to a British woman in Hongkew, and numerous cases of like nature would not have happened.

Finally, may I advise the Japanese around Shanghai not to get nervous of the city being retaken by the Chinese, in fact, there is every possiblify at any moment, and to be as calm and humane as usual human beings are.

A GERMAN.

Shanghai, May 10.

### Korean's Marked Outburst

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with interest the outburst by A KOREAN directed against the British.

I am not in the least bit surprised to see that such an attack should be made by a Korean inasmuch as he has suffered so much for the last twenty or thirty years under Japanese rule that he cannot appreciate the pleasure at such liberty of expressing his thoughts and the privilege which your paper extends, as had his outburst been directed against Japan he would have felt severe repercussions.

The British people might have their faults, but taking everything collectively I think that it must be admitted they can be fair and square in their dealings with others.

I will not waste much words on my thoughts of "A Korean's Outburst," as had it been from a Japanese it might have been viewed in a different light, and as a Briton all I can say is that I am glad to see that the people of Korea are contented and happy under the rule of Japan, with which fact no doubt A KOREAN is trying to impress the world at large.

FAKED CONTENTMENT.

Shanghai, May 11.

## Japanese Driving:

### A Reader's Narrow Escape

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having narrowly escaped being run down by a motor cycle ridden by a Japanese in uniform, who disregarded the red signal at the junction of the Bund and Nanking Road under cover of which I was attempting to cross the road, I have been endeavouring to analyse the psychology of such men. If this were one of a few such incidents no one would worry much about it, but unfortunately they are of almost daily occurrence. Motor vehicles of other units of the Shanghai Defence Force are constantly on the roads; their drivers pay heed to the traffic signals and courteously allow a pedestrian crossing the road to pass safely before putting on speed. Not so the Japanese, who in days which now seem long ago were considered some of the most courteous people in the world, but now are conspicuous by their utter disregard of the rules of courtesy and traffic.

What makes them such bad drivers? Why should they ignore a red light when all the rest of the world obeys it? I have been puzzling over this question and wonder if the Japanese attitude to traffic rules has the same basis as their *penchant* for ill-treating Chinese peasants while asserting that they are their friends.

But if that is not considered an explanation of their otherwise inexplicable disregard of traffic restrictions, I can only imagine that Japanese drivers are perhaps, (a) colour blind, (b) undisciplined, or (c) lacking in courtesy.

Which is it? If they are colour blind, it is strange that this has not already been detected by their own commanders. Perhaps they have not thought of it and this suggestion may cause investigation to be made, so that drivers who understand the difference between red and green lights may be placed in charge of the vehicles.

What a difference it would make to the community if the Japanese military authorities could arrange that all drivers should possess a colour sense, should understand discipline, and above all should learn to obey the rules of courtesy.

I apologize for the length of this letter, but as you will understand narrowly escaping death at the hands of a Japanese driver is no joke for

PEDESTRIAN.

Shanghai, May 13.

## A Korean's Outburst:

### Correspondent's Good Wishes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

RESPECTED SIR,—Being poor man I not buy your honourable newspaper. Today I am lucky to find one old copy so with your gracious permission I must write to Korean person about us Indians. I beg to state honoured sir, that I am B. A. (plucked) Calcutta University, and therefore qualified to speak for brother Indians.

We are loving our King Emperor, who is very great and kind gentleman. The English lady he cannot give medal to, because she do nothing brave, only talking to one Japanese officer. I like better to be one "Damned nigger." This not so much bellyache for me, like one Japanese gun in my stomach, and my feet not broken by this two words, like with some Japanese gun. We think British Raj better for us, than honourable Japanese love and kindness to poor Chinese people.

Praying for your long life and prosperity and may your wife bear you many sons.

BENGALI.

Shanghai, May 13.

## Medals for the S.V.C.:

### Recognition for Wounds

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a member of the S.V.C. I have the same opinion regarding the medals, as the author of "Medals for the S.M.P."

Certainly it is absolutely necessary to make a distinction in medals. Very often during the hostilities around Shanghai, volunteers were on duty in very dangerous places. They risked their lives defending the Settlement.

Some of them were wounded and, fortunately, not killed. I think that these men deserve to get a higher reward and medal with special marks.

It would be unfair to deal with these men in the same manner as with other men, who were on duty in less dangerous places. I hope the Council will make some distinction between the medals issued to volunteers in the near future.

VOLUNTEER.

Shanghai, May 12.

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*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)*

## Hungjao Conditions:

### Discontented Country-Folk

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A few weeks ago you were kind enough to publish a letter reporting that conditions in Hungjao were almost normal. At that time, a speedy return to peace and freedom seemed highly probable. But matters have now taken an unfortunate turn. No Chinese is allowed to cross the railway-line, either way, though servants and workmen employed in foreign houses can obtain passes, of short duration; otherwise any poor wretch venturing too near the barriers is punished in a manner already too familiar to those who pass along extra-Settlement roads. As far as foreigners are concerned, every car is carefully scrutinized. Hopes that irritating curfew restrictions would be relaxed have proved fruitless: in fact, residents who have passes valid till 10 o'clock, now find that the time is calculated as it would be in Tokyo, not as it actually is in Shanghai, where the passes are meant to be used.

By this retrogressive step, the Japanese have presumably aimed at stopping any movement of plain-clothesmen and ammunition likely to harass their patrols. They have undoubtedly relieved the strain on their own troops. However, they have also caused hundreds of farmers to be stranded in Siccawei and thousands more to be marooned on their farms without essential supplies and with little opportunity of selling their produce. The resultant discontent among the Chinese population is very marked. And no wonder. To a people whose very existence depends on what they can squeeze out of every available square inch of soil, the present stagnation in the Hungjao country means yet another wave of disaster. What a tragic contrast between the rich fields of barley east of Keswick Road, and the acres and acres of rank weeds further west!

Apart from the catastrophic effects of this desolation upon the Chinese, foreigners who have property on Municipal roads in this area are still subject to severe loss and inconvenience. Nevertheless, 100 Europeans have returned to their homes—largely because they cannot afford to leave them derelict any longer. On the whole, relations between them and Japanese soldiers seem to have been satisfactory, in spite of one unpleasant rumour, fostered and choicely garnished by cocktail parties inside the Settlement. Yet it is sometimes difficult for foreigners to realize that rules which seem unnecessary and niggardly to them are taken in all seriousness by the Japanese, or to look with indifference on the rough justice frequently administered by private soldiers—no doubt without the consent of their commanding officers.

Recently Japanese officers have made courtesy calls on foreign residents in the area. These visits were very much appreciated and must surely have convinced the military authorities that all we want is free access, at all times, to our own property.

HUNGJAO HOUSEHOLDER.

Shanghai, May 10.

### Preference For Japanese

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You have today published a very interesting letter and an admirable leader on the above subject.

One point, however, both you and HUNGJAO HOUSEHOLDER appeared to overlook. If you observe the road, you will see that quite a lot of country produce is coming in, though not by man power but on motor lorries. These lorries are in every case only permitted to move because they are covered by a pass issued by the Japanese military and they are also escorted by some Japanese subject. The implication is that the Chinese are to be forced to do their business through the Japanese only at, of course, a profit to the Japanese who handle the goods. This seems to me entirely immoral but part of a definite policy to get a stranglehold on the country irrespective of the Chinese or other nationals who may wish to do trade.

Every day a convoy leaves Great Western Road taking cases of various foreign goods to Tsingpoo and area—this also is controlled by Japanese.

Reference is made by a German to harsh treatment of the Chinese by Japanese military. Every day I receive reports of people shot and I have myself seen a number of the victims. My own impression is that many of these Japanese soldiers treat the knocking about or killing of the defenceless Chinese as just a little clean fun in much the same way as urchins would sometimes tie a tin can to the tail of a dog and laugh at his panic.

OBSERVER.

Shanghai, May 11.

### A Resident's Version

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is interesting to know the importance lent to your editorial on the subject of conditions in the Hungjao area by the Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai, and whilst it is pleasing to note that the spokesman has made a tour of inspection in the area and has satisfied himself that both the garrison and headquarters in the Hungjao area are trying to ease the situation and aid foreign residents, it is only necessary to speak to any foreign resident in that area to satisfy himself that conditions leave much to be desired and that the necessary improvement can be introduced without in any way incommoding the Japanese garrison. Let me hasten to say that certain members of the Japanese headquarters in that area, and particularly Lt. Imai, have proved most helpful and extremely courteous when approached by foreign residents on matters pertaining to their comfort but, unfortunately, the responsible Japanese officers are not constantly in contact with the garrison and, as a result, causes for complaint both from Chinese and foreign residents abound.

Whilst I do not propose to mention in all instances particular districts or villages I wish to refer to the following incidents:

1. Last Sunday whilst crossing the railway at Great Western Road, a Chinese carrying household supplies (principally eatables from the compradore shop) for my family was held up by the Japanese sentries who searched the basket and deliberately purloined several articles for their own use. This Chinese was armed with one of the special passes issued by the office of Lt. Imai within the past 10 days. This is stealing and can be described by no other word.

2. The motor van of one of the most reputable foreign laundries in Shanghai, although supplied with a permit to proceed to Hungjao for the purpose of delivering clean linen and taking up soiled linen, has had to discontinue its rounds in that area due to the fact that the Japanese sentries at the railway crossing have deliberately opened laundry baskets and thrown out clean linen in a manner which rendered it necessary to take the clothes back to the laundry for further washing. The coolies in this vehicle were beaten by the Japanese sentries as well.

3. Japanese troops make daily incursions into Chinese villages in the Hungjao area and take away any young woman they find there. One such instance occurred a few days ago and the facts are known to me because all the villagers who were able to escape crossed a creek into a foreign garden to take refuge. Two women were caught by the Japanese soldiers—10 in number—were taken off and returned two hours later after an experience which will need no describing. This incident was witnessed by two foreigners.

4. Servants in the employ of foreign residents who have been given special passes during the past 10 days to enter and leave the area are being taken by the sentries on duty at the railway to various Japanese posts, including the headquarters from which the special permit was issued, and kept working there sweeping roads, etc. until 4 or 5 in the afternoon and then released. What one may ask, is the value of a special permit in such circumstances.

The countryside is littered with Japanese propaganda posters, one of which urges Chinese to return to their normal pursuits under the protection of the Rising Sun. It is a fact that practically all Chinese who have returned to the area have good reason to pray for deliverance from their "protectors."

We are told that the area is unsafe owing to possible incursions of guerillas and bands of Chinese bandits. What, might I ask, are the Japanese doing to protect Chinese and foreign residents in that area? Bandits and guerillas usually operate after dark but, apart from three or four military posts, it is possible to walk through the whole Hungjao area without seeing a patrol of any sort from dark to dawn. The Ta Tao police, who, incidentally, are not permitted to carry any firearms, barricade themselves in their quarters every night and pray for safety until the dawn appears. The result is that Chinese armed bands, principally Pootung or Kompo loafers, periodically enter villages and take what they can. One of these bands, 10 in number and armed with two rifles and one pistol, has been conducting daily visits in one area alone over a period of two to three weeks. Fortunately they have not visited any foreign residents. Then there is the tale of the telephone cable on Great Western Road. This was cut three times within a month not 250 yards from Japanese billets. Surely it is difficult to take the words of the Japanese spokesman seriously. Either he makes his statements with his tongue in his cheek or is grossly misinformed.

This letter is not written in any spirit of animosity, but it seems that cards should be placed on the table in order that the Japanese High Command may know the actual state of affairs which exists.

HUNGJAO.

Shanghai, May 12.

## A Wallop All Round:

### With a Little Agreement

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am in complete agreement with your correspondent ONE OF THE DEAD in his criticism of that exceedingly well-directed film showing under the title of "Nothing Sacred." "or sheer cleverness, delicacy of treatment and first-class acting I have seen little if anything to equal it. As a satire on the inanimities that lie behind some of the headlines of a circulation-seeking press nothing has been shown so far that can hold a candle to it. Judging from the shrieks of laughter that came from many a bench, when I was present, Shanghai is fortunately not so "dead" yet.

Turning from this I go on to the United Press cable from Berlin (on page 5 of to-day's issue) which I must characterize as tendentious nonsense. The Pact between Japan and Germany is not founded on what a few Germans with interests in China think, but on far more serious political and military grounds. Treaties are not made by the man-in-the-street but by Governments and the Nazis know full well that in Japan they have an ally that has been and is still receiving every consideration in world politics. I suppose the next news from the United Press correspondent in the German capital will announce to us that Germany has decided to throw over the Japanese alliance for one with Russia!

Impossible? Well from what I have read in the press as related to what I have seen, I am prepared to be told some fine morning that all armadillos have decided to shed their scales and have taken to champagne and beef puddings for steady diet.

One look at the correspondents gathered together in holy conclave at the Terminus Hotel in Hankow is sufficient to explain away lots of things. And these are the very highly-paid gentlemen entrusted with the dissemination of news and truth throughout our modern world! Perhaps, too, will one great newspaper organization explain its reason for wiring this cable to its representative here—"Avoid Japanese slant."

For reasons of self-interest England and France are allies, but the intelligentsia and the man-in-the-street in the latter country is no Anglophile. But of course it would never do to insist upon that.

And is it true or not that the whole Kuomintang administration is directly under foreign guidance? Maybe the United Press people will provide an answer.

P. H. PREVOT.

Shanghai, May 10.

## Marches and Music:

### Plenty of Sousa Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—MUSIC LOVER kicks against marches; but why against marches? It's the best morning tonic with which to meet the music of the day—mighty hard and unencouraging these days. And Sousa, give us plenty of Sousa, so that we won't forget we're Americans while we are at it.

But I notice in the kicking MUSIC LOVER seems to have nothing to say about jazz, which certainly fills the major portion of the radio programmes. By this I take it he, she, or it, is a jazz lover. But jazz is for after office hours I take it, and it's none of my business if MUSIC LOVER should jazz all night, provided the office hours are kept, and work goes marching on the next morning in proper order. That's what I would say to my staff.

Or is it the instrumental gymnastics, sometimes described as music, that MUSIC LOVER is pleading for? Well, that's for the rest day, when it's religiously given for those who observe the Sabbath by patronizing it. But if this is a cosmopolitan establishment, let's go on the 50-50 basis: let MUSIC LOVER have the jazz and let me have the marches.

TOUCHSTONE.

Shanghai, May 9.

## Tenants' Association:

### Has One Been Formed?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A while ago in this column some one proposed forming a tenants' association. Can you or will he kindly inform the writer, who would like to join, but unfortunately misplaced the address, the result?

MISKIN.

Shanghai, May 15.

## Peace in Far East:

### Reader Suggests a Scheme

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the time of the Manchurian incident I referred in a local paper to General Wu Pei-fu's timely proposal that some elderly statesmen of China and Japan should come together for a peace meet. Later I approached personally local Chinese and Japanese authorities on my own behalf and requested them to give me four names each of well-known gentlemen here, whom I could urge to come together to contemplate a gentlemen's agreement proposal between China and Japan. I received the names of four gentlemen from the Japanese side, but none from the Chinese, although they promised to comply with my request. Later, when the guns began their deadly music here, I made a proposal in your great paper that China should choose a Japanese prince to be her emperor and thus with one stroke establish peace in the Far East. My vowel-rich name lured the Editor to change the heading of my letter to "A Japanese Viewpoint," which provoked much laughter from my friends. However, I am not ashamed of these my endeavours.

The time has marched on and Japan and China are again at it, this time in real earnest. All the crooked in this world amongst politicians and others, who live and enrich themselves on other peoples' troubles are extremely satisfied that Japan and China try to finish up each other. Some of them hope to be able to spread the seeds of destruction from the Far East all around the world, the others already make calculations, what profits in business monopolies, etc, they will make, when this tragedy is finished. The local sharks, together with those, who flock here from all quarters of the world, try to get some easy money on the spot, while the killing and destruction is going on.

Both Chinese and Japanese are unique among the nations of the world. China as the only remaining nation with inhabitants of the *"Clves mundi"* type, and Japan as the one showing the quickest development in all fields of human life. But they are also unique in another aspect. Their present acts surpass all that history knows in stupidity and madness. I think about the many, many years, during which China's government fought against the bloodthirsty communists all around the country, to finish it all now with a pact with the same deadly foes, where the latter promised to give up their bolshevism, a promise, which they never even intended to keep. China's Reds are now more powerful than ever, and we may rest assured that should China emerge from this struggle not going red, her own Bolsheviks together with the Moscow would immediately continue with their destructive activities all over China. Was China's case really so desperate that an alliance with her murders was necessary? I think not. Maybe, we will get better light in this sad development, when the Sian mystery of 1936 is cleared up fully. I think also of Japan's "declaration." that the main reason. why she began to punish China was the fear that China was going red—all this nonsense, although no country in the world has sacrificed more in her fight against communists than China, and although the Generalissimo, I venture, has more battles to his credit against the communists than all the anti-communist militarists in the whole world put together, etc.

It is regrettable that Germany's peace overture did not succeed. Herr Hitler seemed to be in a good position to persuade both foes to come to their senses. Being a "one man's committee" with good relations with both parties, the anti-commintern pact with Japan and with China: "big business," Generalissimo's beloved son in school in Germany, etc., the prospects seemed to be bright, but nothing came out of it, anyhow. A foreign daily, whose editorials, as a rule, are not too friendly, wrote some days ago about the possibilities of "entirely unofficial inquiries by other than diplomatic quarters" in a well-written editorial. This is exactly to the point. The peace between Japan and China is now and cannot be anything else than "face pigeon," a method of old fame in the history of the Far East. Naturally, the representatives of the two respective nations would know the best "face saving" recipes, but they will probably not dare to come forward too soon. But who can hinder us, who have lived here most of our time and who used to admire Japan and who love China to venture a solution of the problem, at the same time inviting anybody, who is bold enough, to come in the open with his or her proposals of peace or to endorse those proposals already made by others.

My proposal is that the brother of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Chichibu, should be made the first Emperor of the New China and the Generalissimo China's first Prime Minister and/or Dictator. China to include China proper, not Manchoukuo. Japan and China to establish everlasting friendship and peace. The Generalissimo belongs to China just as an Emperor is essential to the proper Chinese state ideology. China has certainly had enough of the foreign hocus-pocus. It is high time for her to turn back fast to her own road, where she may continue to make progress in peace and happiness. With a new dynasty on China's old throne taken from Japan's everlasting stock, there would always be a smile on Japan's "face," and with the Generalissimo as China's first dictator the Chinese would also be able to keep the head high. Japan, China and Manchoukuo united in lasting peace—what an encouragement that would be for a war-scared world.

Is it not true, dear Sir, that all those foreigners, who have lived in the Far East long enough to know the noble posture of the Chinese and the brilliancy of the Japanese, have felt and feel during these sad days, that something very great and beneficial for the whole world ought to be done now in the Far East, but that that "something" should be just the opposite to that which is now going on between Japan and China?

HANNES KEIJOLA, M. A.

Shanghai, May 11.

## A Bad Example:

### Treatment of a Dog

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One reads a good deal about brutality these days, both towards humans and animals.

This morning the writer was a disgusted witness of an unnecessarily cruel chastisement of a dog, a fine Alsatian, by a foreigner in Avenue Haig.

A young foreigner came out from the Majestic Garden accompanied by two dogs, which he had under control. A second later, the big dog ran out and simply sniffed at the other two. He was immediately followed by two foreigners, a man and a woman, evidently owners. The man went up to the dog and struck him viciously. The dog cringed and rolled over, whereupon the man struck him three or four times across the abdomen with a doubled-up lead. The two then walked off, with the dog cringing pitifully between them.

Not a pleasing spectacle by any means, and anything but a good example to Chinese onlookers.

AVENUE HAIG.

Shanghai, May 8.

## Verse or Doggerel:

### Thanks for a Toast

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wish to say simply "Thank you, JACK AND JILL," modesty precludes me from making a more ample reply to a poetic toast. I have never lifted my pen to write verse and do not feel that this would be the occasion for an initial attempt. Something scurries through my brain and is gone. Something about two people, spiritual affinities, clambering up a hill to poetic fame; but no! It is my only regret that the author or authors of the rhyme in my honour remains or remain anonymous. Otherwise I might seek an opportunity for a more personal and intimate acquaintance. And as for the rhyme, I shall undoubtedly leave instructions in my will for its suitable designation, or will posterity say "Silence, dear shadow, doth best thy grave become."

D. M. T. COLES.

Shanghai, May 11.

## The Coffin Storage:

### Sympathy for the Neighbours

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Though much has been written about the above, the writer had not realized it to be in such close proximity to foreign dwellings, but, passing into Avenue Haig from Edinburgh Road this morning, noticed its name in English and Chinese on the gate.

It seems incredible that the Council should have sanctioned the establishment of such a place in a residential neighbourhood, but a P.W.D. car was at the entrance and a foreign member of the staff was then leaving the premises.

One's sympathies are with the unfortunate people who live in the vicinity and who may have to remain through the heat of summer. Some of the houses look right on to the Coffin Storage compound, and their gardens practically touch it.

AVENUE HAIG (EAST).

Shanghai, May 8.

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# The Spanish Question:

## A Reply to "No Pasaran"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Once again the slogan of the Spanish Reds, "No pasarán," has come to us through the columns of your paper to tickle our ears and tease our lips into a smile, one of those smiles "that make us happy, etc." The case of the Spanish Reds is becoming most interesting for psychologists and even for pathologists. The stubborn tenacity with which they cling to their destructive ideals must have a psychological or pathological foundation worthy of scientific research.

The letter of NO PASARAN in these columns has for its main theme: "German and Italian Intervention in the Spanish War.". He adduces the following statements as proofs of his main idea: (1) the ratio of alien troops to native Spanish troops fighting on the Nationalist side is 13 to 2; (2) Nationalist arms on the eastern front are German and Italian; (3) the repeated threats and boasts of Il Duce; (4) the aggressor's confession of his guilt. It is impossible to agree with the first two statements of NO PASARAN until he can at least present a ghost of some evidence. His third and fourth assertions are worthy of a schoolboy in an argument.

Yet suppose we grant the above assertions, which would be foolish since they are not supported by any facts or evidence, here are some facts for consideration:

On the first anniversary of the Spanish National Uprising, the so-called Government of Valencia made the following declaration;

> Among the nations of the world who have helped Red Spain, Russia holds the first place, so much so that without her help we would have lost the war long ago.

In a message to the people of Russia through "Isvestia" they said:

> We salute the Soviet in its struggle against the common enemy of Russia and Spain—we salute those great statesmen to whom Spain owes everlasting gratitude for food and help (ammunition) sent to us.

At one period of the struggle, the anarchists of Valencia, as everyone knows, made a bitter attack on Russia. The government hurried to her defence in a decree which reads as follows:

> Without the sympathy of Russia and Mexico, Spain would have been completely isolated—these two nations adopted a clear position as compared with the diplomatic formulas of London.

The Communist paper of Basilea, "Freiheit" (Nov. 6, 1937) stated:

> What would have happened to Spain without the help and strength of the U.S.S.R.? Let us think of the great difficulties of transport and of the political and economical obstacles the U.S.S.R. has overcome in this great work of help and salvation. (International Information Office. Saragossa).

Later, on April 5, a session was held at the Soviet Embassy of Barcelona in which it was generally recognized that their "cause was lost, at least from a military viewpoint. This report was sent to the USSR. On April 6, an answer came blaming the Government of Negrin because of its failure to profit by the enormous quantity of ammunitions, etc., at its disposal." (Radio).

Let us cite some facts now of a little different nature. In a recent issue of this paper we read, "Gen. Franco's forces captured an international brigade composed of Poles, Czechs, and Russians." On April 27, 1938, "The Headquarters of the International Brigade at Albacete was dissolved." On May 3, 1938, "Trapped International Brigade Men go to French Foreign Legion. Anti-fascist Germans, Italians, and Poles make choice not to return to Republican Spain."

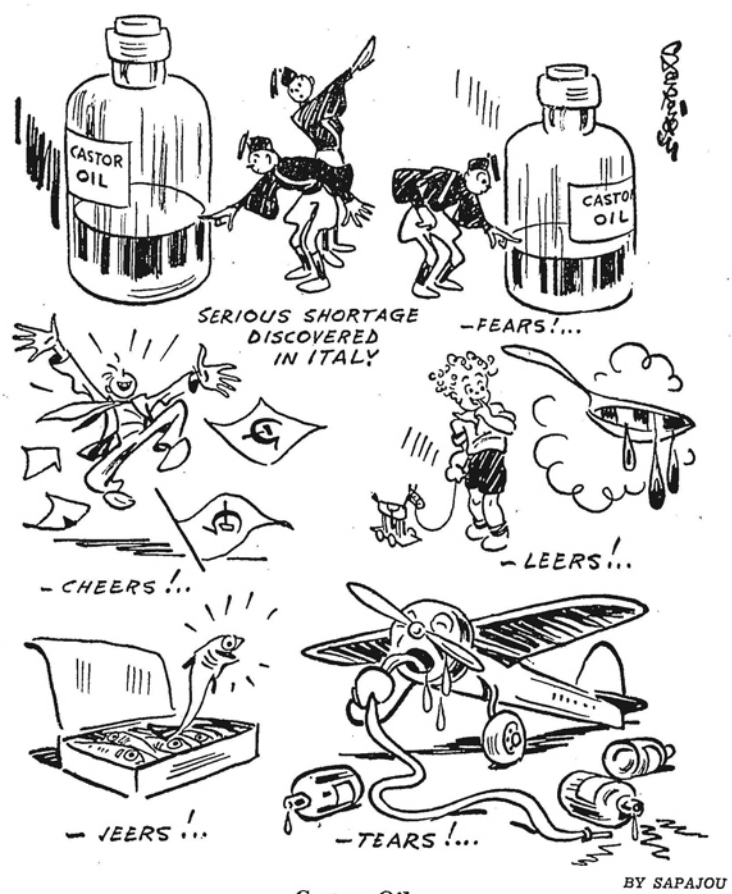
In the Spanish papers we read, "On February 5, 6, and 7 the Red Front of the Alhambra was broken—The International Brigade (46) was annihilated." ("El Correo Espanol," 6, 1938) "In the sector of Albalate del Obispo, the International Division (143) also were annihilated. This division was formed of our four battalions. One was English, one American, one Canadian and the last Spanish." ("La Gaceta del Norte," March 15, 1938) On March 17, the Spanish Government, i.e., the Nationalist Government, launched a strong protest against the unscrupulous propaganda of the world press on Foreign Intervention in Spain. The protest was naturally silenced, as far as I know, by the press itself. The Government said;

> Propaganda about foreign intervention on the eastern front is completely false. The nucleus of our army is of Spanish soldiers and those who are not Spanish do not make un one per cent. Since a year ago, not even one foreign volunteer has crossed the national frontier. It is the Army of the North which for the first time comes to fight at Teruel, Alhambra and the South bank of the Ebro. ("Diario Montanes," March 7, 1938).

Now, come, NO PASARAN, grant all that you wrote in your letter, what do you think of these facts which are but a few of the numerous ones that could be cited? I think that you will agree with me that a "Tornado of Aliens" is on your side.

IMPARTIALITY—A SPANIARD.

Shanghai, May 10.




BY SAPAJOU

**Castor Oil**

## Hope for Republicans Still

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Why does IMPARTIALITY the Spaniard keep on calling himself "impartial" is a question mark of course! His pro-Franco fascist attitude is too clear on the paper to be denied.

IMPARTIALITY in the whole length of his cleverly written long letter cites extracts from Soviet and Spanish Government papers in order to assure me and the general public that the term "tornado of aliens" should be more appropriately applied to the Government side.

In turn, IMPARTIALITY, I shall not cite extracts from any particular papers, as I hate to follow certain scribes' ways of using clippings for clever misinterpretation and making white look black and vice-versa. I shall just say that it is common knowledge that International brigade, the only unit fighting on the Government side, is simply insignificant as compared with the divisions of Italians, "black shirts" as they usually call themselves, German troops and legions of Moors.

The Soviet help to the Government represents a drop in the sea compared with that of the Italian and German.

The renowned Italian tanks and heavy guns are pouring daily into Insurgent Spain and Mussolini defies his enemies from Palazzo Venezia proclaiming that "Italians shall do it for Franco." Yes, there is a number of Soviet aviators and machines with the Republicans, but what is this compared with German and Italians? Daily raids over unprotected government cities and villages, thousands butchered, and slaughtered among peaceful civilians! Horror and destruction by whose planes, IMPARTIALITY?

Of course you know that the Republican Government was instantly prepared to consider the question of bombings of cities and civilians. Burgos chose otherwise.

And then the question of non-intervention. You know that the Republican Government was willing at any time to dissolve the International brigade, providing all alien troops on the Franco side would instantly be repatriated. What has become of this, the world already knows. Franco has changed the subject. His Spanish troops would flee without Italians and Germans.

And now the tornado of aliens fighting with the troops of Spanish patriots seem to have an upper hand in a deadly combat of the free and proud against foreign interveners.

We know the reason. But every step of Franco's troops cost them heavily and the tide of war may change. The victory of Government troops means the peace and the triumph of democratic principles. The victory of Franco spells black disaster!

NO PASARAN.

Shanghai, May 13.

# Barnum was Right:

## Local Motorist's Complaints

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Honorable P. T. Barnum said that "a sucker was born every minute." I think we might add to this quotation and say that "most of us have remained such up-to-date."

We are suckers, first, because we allow the insurance companies to decide that should an accident happen to a privately owned car anywhere in the Settlement caused by collision with a truck, taxi, or private car owned by the Japanese Navy or Army, claim for damages will not be allowed. If the insurance companies have a right to make such a decision, they ought to notify their policy-holders and give them a chance to carry additional insurance to cover the possibility of accidents from such cars as mentioned above. I maintain we are all suckers as long as we allow the insurance companies to get away with such a decision.

Second, we are suckers as long as we pay the usual half-yearly motor car license charges to the municipality of this city, and see about us every time we are on the street numbers of cars which have no license tags whatsoever.

Last evening at about 8.30 I was approaching Nanking Road from the north on Kiangse Road. From 60 to 70 yards back I had the green light giving me the right of way across Nanking Road. I cautiously slowed up as I came out of Kiangse Road, and it is well I did so, because a dark blue privately owned car zoomed by going west through the red light. They slowed up momentarily and then went on. I asked the Sikh watchman at the intersection why he did not get their license number and report such a violation of traffic. His only reply was "Japanese." I wonder if he has been instructed to not be bothered with the reporting of such cases.

I would like to suggest that all motor car owners on July 1, declare a non-payment strike and not pay their motor car license fees until assurance is given that all owners will be treated the same. This, however, is probably a foolish suggestion and could not be carried out.

In any case, I wish to state again that most of us are suckers to allow the insurance companies to get away with an agreement which it is reported they now have, and second, we are suckers to pay our motor car fees and be subject to traffic regulations when there are others in this city who seem to have the privilege of doing as they please.

SUCKER.

Shanghai, May 13.

# Bund Berthing

## S.M.C. High Charges

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In common with all other Shanghailanders, whether interested in shipping or not, I consider that the question of the very high fees now levied by the S.M.C. on vessels using the Bund Pontoons is a matter which requires action without further delay.

That reasonable charges should be made is agreed by all concerned, but the present rates constitute a heavy surcharge on the cost of living. Most of the vessels using the Bund Pontoons carry foodstuffs of the kind used by the vast majority of our poorer and more unfortunate Chinese fellow residents, to whom at least part of the high S.M.C. fees must be passed on.

Surely with great local shipping firms well represented in our midst, skilled assistance would have been available to the Council in inaugurating its Bund berthing arrangements, and a scale of fees drawn up which would have been reasonable, and more or less in accordance with current wharf charges of private firms, instead of many times greater.

This community is already bearing burdens sufficiently heavy, and has a right to expect at least ordinary consideration from its Council, in such a manner that no unnecessary straws shall be piled on the camels back.

FAIRDOES.

Shanghai, May 11.

# Motor Licence Fees

## The Fear of Reprisals

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent TIGHT BELT has been so affected by the situation that he forgets that his present motor license will see him through to the end of June and not the end of May as he states, otherwise his arguments are quite good.

I would suggest that all motorists refuse to renew their licenses until all cars on the roads bear license plates. Why should some cars go around the roads without licenses and get away with it while others are held to the full penalty of the law?

If the Council maintain that they are up against *force majeure*, then they ought in fairness to the ratepayers to inform the ratepayers of what they have done in the nature of protests and the nature of the replies received. Why should the motoring public be treated unfairly and why should the general public be exposed to the daily risk of slaughter by unidentifiable and reckless drivers without being told why such conditions exist?

I would like to sign my name but I feel sure that if I did reprisals would be taken against my car every time I ventured outside the perimeter.

FAIRPLAY.

Shanghai, May 11.

# Inter-School Sports

## Relay Race on Circular Course

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was an interested non-partisan spectator at yesterday's sports. The meeting was well run, good performances were put up and great keenness was shown. But, it was a great pity that the relay races on which the grand aggregate depended to a large extent, should have been arranged without due reference to the fact that each team had to run in its own tracks around a circular course.

The team in track 5, for example, had to run about 26 yards further in one circuit than the team in track 1. The results of the relay races were, therefore, almost entirely governed by the draw for positions. Nearly a quarter of the total points earned were awarded for the relay races, so the final result for the Rotary Shield and other trophies was seriously affected.

MATHEMATICS.

Shanghai, May 11.

## Should Relay Race be Re-run?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I quite agree with what MATHEMATICS says regarding The Inter-School Sports held on Tuesday afternoon at the American School. The Relay Races should in all fairness to each and everyone be run off again since they were the decisive factors on which the grand total depended. Those who held the inner track had certainly a distance of from 25 to 28 yards less to run which was unfair to the others who were running either in 3, 4, 5 or lane 6. It is my opinion that these Relay Races should be run off again. The mistake having been admitted by all, it is but fair to all the different competitors and to the public to have these relays run off again.

Trusting that the Officials in charge of these Sports will consider my view.

FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE.

Shanghai, May 14.

## A Committee's Dignity

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I request the courtesy of your columns in order to reply to the second letter of MATHEMATICS on the subject of the Inter-School Athletic Meeting.

In the first place sir, allow me very definitely to point out that I did not admit any error in the staggering. I admitted the *possibility* of error simply as a working hypothesis, but was most careful to point out that any ultimate answer to this must come from the tape measure.

My previous letter was meant to show that Class by Class the shields had been won without any presumably unearned help from the Relay Races, a point which your correspondent carefully avoids. If he wishes to make the matter a direct issue between the two schools he mentions, then I would suggest that he would be better advised to take it up directly with the committee concerned. This commitee is perfectly willing to do all it can for the good of schoolboy athletics, but is not at the beck and call of every pseudonymous newspaper correspondent.

Finally one might suggest that a person spending over half an hour studying six short columns of figures without discovering that there was an apparent mistake in simple addition in each of them would be wiser to choose a less ambitious nom-de-plume. The mistakes were typographical errors corrected in a later issue.

H. CROZIER FAULDER.
*Chief Recorder.*

Shanghai, May 15.

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## SPORTS AND PASTIMES

# Radiant Morn Wins Champions

### Beats Roehampton by 1½ Lengths with Burst Of Speed in the Straight; Merrylight 3rd

BY "THE CHASER"

Shanghai, May 12.

RADIANT Morn, with "Peanut" Marshall in the saddle, again proved himself the fastest pony in Shanghai, by winning the Shanghai Spring Champions yesterday afternoon, from a classic field—the best opposition that Shanghai could put up.

Everything combined to make yesterday's races a grand success—really a Champion's day. The stands were packed, reminiscent of the old days when racing was followed religiously by nearly everyone in town. Ladies dressed in the latest fashions, and gaily strolling about the place, lent colour to the occasion, and if all this means anything at all, it certainly looks like racing is due for another boom and in the very near future too.

Marshall, as everyone will agree, rode a magnificent race and used good judgment to bring Radiant Morn on the outside, after being badly closed in just before entering the straight, to flash past the field to win by a length and a half.

Roehampton, a temperamental pony, was second. He must have known it was a big race and put aside all temperament. He gave all he could and ran a good race and it was a better pony that beat him.

The third place was filled by that gallant little griffin Merrylight, the winner of the Derby, who surprised many by running as he did, for there were few people who conceded him any chance at all.

#### "They're Off"

Seven ponies lined up for the start and Night Express' crab walk caused a little delay. When the tape was eventually raised, Naming Morn shot away to a flying start and took a commanding lead. Night Express trailed Naming Morn by two lengths. At the three quarter mile post Naming Morn was still in the lead followed by Night Express with Merrylight third three lengths away. Behind Merrylight, Gold Vase and Waterloobey ran neck to neck. Roehampton was last with Radiant Morn just in front.

At the half mile, the field reduced Naming Morn's lead and Night Express drew level with the leader. Night Express and Naming Morn entered the straight together but were soon passed by the whole field. At the last furlong Waterloobey and Gold Vase looked like they had the race to themselves but Radiant Morn came from the outside and Roehampton on the rails and passed them soon after to gallop on and take first and second place respectively. Merrylight was fully extended to beat Gold Vase for third place.

It was perhaps the best Champions' race that we have seen for a long time, as in previous years it was always the case of "Radiant Morn first and the rest nowhere".

#### Cordon Blue Wins

Shanghai, May 11.

There were only three starters in The Chinese Sportsmen's Cup yesterday afternoon—the third day of the Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting, and it was won by the favourite Cordon Bleu which with "Buffy" Maitland in the saddle, carried more than half the money. The race was not very interesting to watch as it was a foregone conclusion that Cordon Bleu would win, after his excellent performance in the Derby.

Pote-Hunt rode Stonylight and took the lead from the start with Cordon Bleu on his tail and Flyinglight a length away. The position was unchanged until they entered the straight when Cordon Bleu forged ahead to take the lead and win fairly comfortably by two lengths.

#### Mightylight Wins Steeplechase

Shanghai, May 15.

Punters had a miserable day yesterday when favourites disappointed one after another at the S.R.C. and even popular Merry Jester put up a poor showing and was not in the running at the finish at all, in fact finished last. Crowds of children gathered at the paddock long before the first saddling bell and the leading in affair was mostly confined to the children. Mightylight won the big race of the day—the Grand National Steeplechase from three White starters who finished second, third and fourth, namely, White Wine, White Scamp and White Major.

Three, out of eight starters, fell in the 'chase yesterday. The unfortunate ones were Johnston, Sparke and Maitland. Johnston was thrown at the Grand Stand wall in the second round, while Sparke was brought down when Happy Morn fell at the far side of the course. Steve Brodie fell at the last jump, when racing with White Scamp for third place, and rolled over Maitland. Not content with having rolled over his jockey, Steve Brodie calmly remained on top of Maitland for nearly a minute before he decided it was not very gentlemanly and slowly got up, while his indignant jockey had to lie down for a while to catch his breath.

#### After Running Last

Chrys Moller rode a good race to win on Mightylight after running last most of the way. White Wine and White Scamp led from the start and remained together until Probst was reached the second time when White Scamp dropped back a bit to let Mightylight draw up to White Wine. Steve Brodie was well placed beside White Scamp. Mightylight was first over the Morriss' and increased his lead to win by three lengths from White Wine. White Scamp, with Steve Brodie out of the race, galloped in an easy third.

#### Results

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938.

1.—Race. 7 furlongs.

**Legateship** (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 161 F. Marshall 1
**Steve Brodie** (C. S. Franklin) 161 H. Maitland 2
**Mayorship** (Ment) 155 J. B. Lok 3
Also ran:—Pearlylight late Pearl Morn (R. B. Moller), Sober Morn (A. C. Kew), Romford late Reno Morn (Gabor Renner), Servus (A. V. Striker), Glamourbey (H. M. R. Hodgman), Birdylight late Fairy Tenuirostres (C. B. Moller), Houdini (G. P. Gram), Mimulus (H. P. Chanson), Grayling (A. Noodt), White Patches (R. H. Robertson), Don Agustin (C. G. Jack).
Won by 2 ongths; 1 length.
Time, 1.49½ sec.
Win, $49.60. Places, $15, $14.60, $10.80.

2.—Race. 9 furlongs.

**White Wine** (A. V. White) 158 G. P. Gram 1
**Downside** late Enlargement (A. H. George) 158 A. V. Striker 2
**Dictatorship** (Ment) 164 J. B. Lok 3
Also ran:—Zucchini (A. F. Clark), Kanoungtoe (R. Morgan), Friesenfels (A. C. Kew), Grey Snake (H. Maitland).
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.26 sec.
Win, $19. Places, $7, $6.40 $6.40.

3.—Race. 11 furlongs.

**Ideal King** (Max) 155 H. M. R. Hodgman 1
**Morning Spin** (Morning) 155 H. P. Chanson 2
**Bramshot** (A. S. Henchman) 143 Gabor Renner 3
Also ran:—Merry Memories (John Sparke), Sparkfoot (R. D. Parkin), White Scamp (G. P. Gram), Zafiro (R. Morgan), Gold Cup (C. B. Moller), Elopement (J. B. Lok).
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.58½ sec.
Win, $102.60. Places, $13.20, $6.40, $9.20.

4.—Race. 7 furlongs.

**The Frigate** (Winsome & Hasty) 161 A. Noodt 1
**Don Pedro** (Whyteleafe) 152 C. G. Jack 2
**Going Haywire late Liberty Morn** (E. M. H.) 161 H. W. Keep 3
Also ran:—Joint Venture (L. H. Wade), Charming Swallow (J. B. Lok), Nevada Morn (F. Marshall), Beautylight (C. B. Moller), Camberley Heath late Clipping Morn (A. F. Clark), Fancylight (R. B. Moller).
Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 1.50⅘ sec.
Win, $23.00, Place, $7.80, $11.40, $7.20.

5.—Race. 11 furlongs.

**White Parade** (A. V. White) 149 G. P. Gram 1
**Houston King Cotton** (late Cottonlight) 149 C. B. Moller 2
**Coronation Morn** (Morn) 158 F. Marshall 3
Also ran:—Going Wrong late Necking Morn (H. W. Keep), Wet Morn (C. G. Jack), Ranelagh (Gabor Renner), Receivership (J. B. Lok), Smokylight (R. B. Moller).
Won by ½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.55½ sec.
Win, $17.60. Place $6.00, $6.00, $5.60.

6.—Race. 7 furlongs.

**Rye** (A. S. Henchman) 158 A. F. Clark 1
**Libertylight** (Cire) 152 C. B. Moller 2
**Handylight** (Cire) a154 R. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Captain Blood (V. V. Needa), Picayune (C. G. Jack), Night Raider (H. P. Chanson), Colorado Kid (John Sparke), Man O'Zeal (J. Pote-Hunt), Shelling Morn (F. Marshall), Port Bradda late Leaping Morn (A. Noodt).
Won by A Neck; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.47⅘.
Win, $9.80. Place $6.60, $17.00, $9.60.

7.—Race. 1 Mile.

**Cherrylight** (Cire) 164 R. B. Moller 1
**Hook McGlock** (Smadapeek) 158 H. W. Keep 2
**Brave Raider** (Sing Lee) 155 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—Little Joe (L. H. Wade), Toorude (John Sparke), War Cloud (M. Perske), Raibais (R. D. Parkin), Man O'Zest (J. Pote-Hunt), Charming Swift (J. B. Lok), Holy Smoke (G. R. Cheape), Capture Morn (F. Marshall), Governor General (Billey Zung), Off Chance (C. G. Jack), Grey Down (H. Maitland).
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.08⅘.
Win, $14.60. Place $8.00, $15.00, $74.00.

8A.—Race. 9 furlongs.

**Bagshot** (A. S. Henchman) 155 A. F. Clark 1
**White Birthday** (A. V. White) 149 G. P. Gram 2
**Sumatra** (E. B.) 155 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—Ironsides (C. G. Jack), Swift Raider (L. H. Wade), Ghenghis Khan (H. P. Chanson), Loch Mhor (H. Maitland), Saale-Fels (A. C. Kew), Frickylight (R. B. Moller), Cockylight (C. B. Moller), Oder-Fels (R. Morgan).
Won by 1½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.27.
Win, $52.00. Place $8.80, $6.40, $6.20.

9.—Race. THE CHINESE SPORTSMEN'S CUP. 1¼ mile.

**Cordon Bleu** (We Two) 152 H. Maitland 1
**Stonylight** (Cire) 158 J. Pote-Hunt 2
**Flyinglight** (Cire) 155 R. B. Moller 3
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.39.
Win, $7.20. Place $7.00.

10.—Race. ¾ mile.

**Scramble Morn** (M. Benavitch) 150 R. D. Parkin 1
**Frostylight** (Cire) 165 R. B. Moller 2
**Flying High late Wild Goose** (The Bubbling Well) 147 H. Maitland 3
Also ran:—Snappylight late Snapshot (C. B. Moller), Pai Yu Shuang (A. Noodt), New General late Black Leopard (Billey Zung), White Major (A. A. White), Tyrant Knight (V. G. Sung), Woodbridge late Vivid Morn (A. F. Clark).
Won by ¾ length; 1 length.
Time, 1.30⅘.
Win, $42.60. Place $10.00, $5.80, $8.80.

11.—Race. 1¼ mile.

**Night Express** (R. H. McNair) 146 Gabor Renner 1
**Rober late High Fish** (H. & K.) 154 L. H. Wade 2
**Busted Straight** (Busted) 143 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—Benlomond (J. Pote-Hunt), Runninglight late Running Numbers (C. B. Moller), The Mars (J. B. Lok), Autumnlight (R. B. Moller), Sammy (H. W. Keep), Magic Eve (H. Maitland), Un-Un-Un (R. Morgan), Crimsonlight late Crimson Morn (A. Noodt), The New China (R. D. Parkin).
Won by 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.36⅘.
Win, $45.20. Place $17.40, $17.00, $23.00.

12.—Race. 9 furlongs.

**Gold Vase** (We Two) 152 H. Maitland 1
**Merry Jester** (C. S. Mao) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 2
**King of Kings** (Manx) 158 H. W. Keep 3
Also ran:—Fairy Whip-poor-will (H. P. Chanson), Duke of Cornwall (R. Morgan), Tungstenlight late Tungsten (R. B. Moller).
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.25⅘.
Win, $10.20. Place $5.40, $5.20, $6.00.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1938

1.—Race. ¾ mile.

**Frostylight** (Cire) 167 R. B. Moller 1
**Goldenlight late Gold Dollars** (Cire) 146 H. W. Keep 2
**Camberley Heath late Clipping Morn** (A. S. Henchman) 152 Gabor Renner 3
Also ran:—Merry Hero (J. Pote-Hunt), Sober Morn (A. C. Kew), White Major (G. P. Gram), Cherrybey (J. K. Brand), Pai Yu Shuang (J. S. Chwang), Don Patricio (C. G. Jack), Pearlylight late Pearl Morn (C. B. Moller), Lilum late Wild Gander (L. H. Wade).
Won by short head; ¾ length.
Time, 1.31 sec.
Win, $10. Places, $7, $8.60, $14.20.

2.—Race. 1 mile.

**The Swan** (Winsome & Hasty) 147 P. Marshall 1
**Woodbridge late Vivid Morn** (A. S. Henchman) 158 A. F. Clark 2
**Busted Straight** (Busted) 155 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—Don Pedro (C. G. Jack), Going Slow late White Sphinx (H. W. Keep), Sootylight (C. B. Moller), Lal Bagh late Alpino (L. H. Wade), Dow Jones (J. Pote-Hunt), Bombardment (J. B. Lok), Vickylight late Invicta (R. Morgan).
Won by short head; a neck.
Time, 2.05½ sec.
Win, $32.60. Places, $9.60, $11.20, $7.80.

3.—Race. 7 furlongs.

**Flying High late Wild Goose** (The Bubbling Well) 149 H. Maitland 1
**Snappylight late Snapshot** (Cire) 146 C. B. Moller 2
**King of Kings** (Manx) 158 H. W. Keep 3
Also ran:—Honeymoon Gift (J. B. Lok), Wet Morn (C. G. Jack), Smokylight (R. B. Moller), Fancylight (J. Pote-Hunt).
Won by a neck; 1 length.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, $13.60. Places, $6.60, $8.20, $9.40.

4.—Race. 1¼ mile.

**Autumnlight** (Cire) 155 R. B. Moller 1
**Cottonlight late Houston King Cotton** (Cire) 149 C. B. Moller, D.H. 2
**Downside late Enlargement** (A. H. George) 152 H. Maitland, D.H. 2
Also ran:—Corps Cavalry (A. A. White), Record Mark (V. L. Xavier), Bober late High Fish (L. H. Wade), Nevada Morn (F. Marshall), Huntley Times late White Emperor (J. S. Chwang), Airylight late Fairy Ibis (A. C. Kew), White Parade (G. P. Gram), Going Wrong late Necking Morn (H. W. Keep), Mefistofele (J. B. Lok), Runninglight late Running Numbers (J. Pote-Hunt).
Won by 2 lengths; dead heat.
Time, 2.37⅘ sec.
Win, $38.40. Places, $11.40, $10, $16.

5.—Race. 9 furlongs.

**Thirteen Black** (R. H. McNair) 158 G. P. Gram 1
**Ironsides** (The Outsider) 155 V. V. Needa 2
**Colorado Kid** (Dod) 152 John Sparke 3
Also ran:—Little Joe (L. H. Wade), Ghenghis Khan (H. P. Chanson), Black Rock (Gabor Renner), Merry Lad (A. V. Striker), Charming Swift (J. B. Lok), Swift Raider (V. G. Sung), Man O'Zeal (J. Pote-Hunt), Cockylight (C. B. Moller), Port Bradda late Leaping Morn (E. Kermode).
Won by short head; 4 lengths.
Time, 2.23⅘ sec.
Win, $114.80. Places, $16.20, $8, $10.40.

5A.—Race. "C" Class. 9 furlongs.

**Shelling Morn** (Morn) 158 F. Marshall 1
**War Cloud** (Alone) 155 V. V. Needa 2
**Night Raider** (Sing Lee) 158 E. B. Cumine 3
Also ran:—Off Chance (J. S. Chwang), Toorude (A. V. Striker), The Midget (H. W. Keep), Spotted Sand (V. L. Xavier), Man O'Zest (Gabor Renner), Saale-Fels (A. C. Kew), Picayune (C. G. Jack), Grey Dawn (H. Maitland), Holy Smoke (John Sparke).
Won by short head; 1½ length.
Time, 2.24½ sec.
Win, $29.20. Places, $13.20, $12.20, $27.80.

6.—Race. "B" Class. 9 furlongs.

**Antonio** (P. G. C.) 152 H. Maitland 1
**Libertylight** (Cire) 162 R. B. Moller 2
**Sumatra** (E. B.) 151 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—White Birthday (G. P. Gram), Bargain Morn (F. Marshall), Brave Raider (L. H. Wade), Handylight (C. B. Moller), Clopin-Clopant (R. Morgan), Hook McGlock (H. W. Keep).
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.21 sec.
Win, $37.80. Places, $10.60, $11.20, $10.20.

7.—Race. "A" Class. 9 furlongs.

**Newcastle** (A. S. Henchman) 157 A. F. Clark 1
**Stonylight** (Cire) 156 C. B. Moller 2
**Cordon Bleu** (We Two) 155 H. Maitland 3
Also ran:—Cherrylight (R. B. Moller), Flyinglight (J. Pote-Hunt).
Won by 1½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.21⅘ sec.
Win, $9.40. Places, $7.80, $21.80.

8.—Race. 1 mile.

**Don Agustin** (Whyteleafe) 152 C. G. Jack 1
**Blue Boy** (Mrs. Jack Liddell) 161 J. Pote-Hunt 2
**Romford late Reno Morn** (A. S. Henchman) 611 Gabor Renner 3
Also ran:—Eureka Excellent (H. P. Chanson), Claverton late Candito (V. L. Xavier), Dictatorship (J. B. Lok), Merry Memories (John Sparke), Morning Glory (J. S. Chwang), Bright Moth (A. C. Kew), Boudini (V. V. Needa), Kanoungtoe (R. Morgan), Legal Tender (G. P. Gram), White Ramp (A. A. White).
Won by ¾ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.05⅘ sec.
Win, $36.80. Places, $13, $9.80, $15.60.

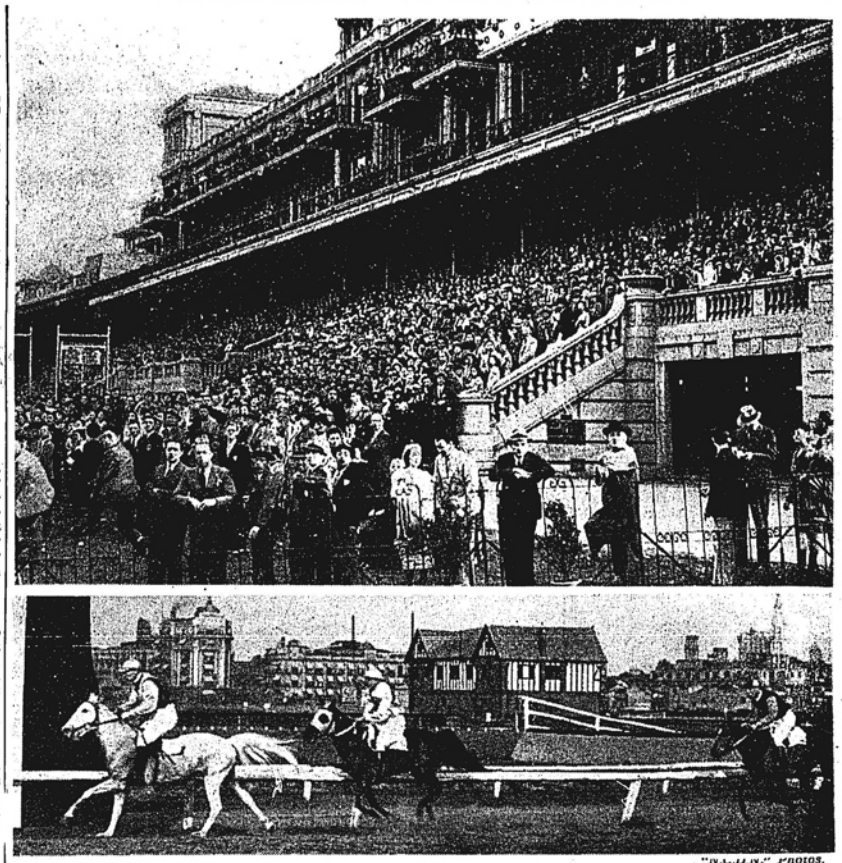
9.—Race. THE "SHAFORCE" CHALLENGE CUP—Presented by the officers of the British Defence Force 1927—AND CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (Classic). 1¼ mile.

**Radiant Morn** (Morn) 155 F. Marshall 1
**Roehampton** (A. S. Henchman) 155 A. F. Clark 2
**Merrylight** (Cire) 155 R. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Gold Vase (H. Maitland), Night Express (Gabor Renner), Waterloobey (J. K. Brand), Naming Morn (J. Pote-Hunt).
Sweep: (1) 8433, (2) 15080, (3) 12537.
Unplaced: 15788, 15990, 25200, 24243.
Won by 1½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.34⅘ sec.
Sweep: $99,645.00; $28,470.00; $14,235.00; $450.00.
Win, $8.40. Places, $7, $12.20, $11.60.

#### SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SPRING RACE MEETING 1938
RESULT OF DRAWING ON THE SPECIAL SWEEP ON CHAMPIONS.

Don Victor 5180; Cumshawlight 5185; Grenadier 5269; Antonio 5413; Lal Bagh 5586; White Wine 5648; Corps Cavalry 6487; Magic Eve 6996; Don Pedro 7005; Welfenfels 7169; Blenheim 7831; Blue Boy 7855; Radiant Morn 8433; Bober 8491; Newcastle 8660; The Cosmopolitan 8803; Pageant Morn 9103; Felixstowe 9282; Zucchini 9331; King of Kings 9621; Duke of York 9812; Duke of Cornwall 10056; Mou Tan Hua 10270; The Fledgling 10722; Romford 10764; Charminglight 10658; Dolce Farniente 11073; Thirteen Black 11172; Don Patricio 11337; Merrylight 12537; Cherrybey 13384; Going Haywire 13692; Hwangchow 13699; Shelling Morn 13808; Friskylight 13975; Coronation Morn 14558; Vickylight 14728; Rye 14758; Roehampton 15080; Gold Vase 15788; Night Express 15990; Frostylight 17125; Fancylight 17368; Mischief 17364; Flyinglight 17500; Lilum 18192; Legateship 18806; Mightylight 18934; White Whiskers 19021; Blue Peter 19035; French Leave 19758; The Swan 20009; Cottonlight 20748; Kanoungtoe 20832; Bagshot 20907; Stonylight 20972; Foggylight 20982; Dow Jones 21037; White Parade 21040; The New China 21438; Stolzeneck 22115; Cordon Bleu 22177; Woodbridge 22230; Huntley Watch 22352; Going Wrong 22844; Downside 22845; Autumnlight 23101; Sumatra 24120; Naming Morn 24243; Cherrylight 24453; Scramble Morn 24850; The Frigate 24988; Waterloobey 25200; Claverton 25887; Ideal King 26211; Don Agustin 26223; Kangar 26631; Flying





"N.C.D.N." PHOTOS.

**"Radiant" Does it Once Again**

*Before an enormous, excited crowd and in glorious spring weather, Radiant Morn (F. Marshall) won the Spring Champions yesterday by 1½ lengths from Roehampton (A. F. Clark), with the Moller griffin, Merrylight (R. B. Moller) in third place. The top picture shows the gay racing throng while below is the finish of the day's big race at the S.R.C.*

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High 27027; Runninglight 27395; Going Slow 27902; Carnoustie 28116; Steve Brodie 28568.

10.—Race. 1½ mile.
Evesham (The Villagers) 155 G. P. Gram 1
Duke of York (Alone) 159 M. Perske 2
White Scamp (A. V. White) 155 A. A. White 3
Also ran:—Gold Cup (L. H. Wade), Morning Spin (H. P. Chanson).
Won by 1½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 3.17⅘ sec.
Win, $11.60. Places, $7.80, $9.20.

11.—Race. THE JOCKEY CUP. 1¼ mile.
Goldenray (M. K.) 146 V. L. Xavier 1
White Wine (A. V. White) 154 L. C. Kew 2
Man O'Pep (W. W. Fowler) 148 R. Morgan 3
Also ran:—Port St. Mary late Racing Boy (E. Kermode), Artimid (E. J. Bell), Grenadier late Coronet (W. G. Turbyfill), Charminglight late Charming Sparrow (E. B. Moller), Blue Peter (R. H. Robertson), The Cosmopolitan (F. X. Diniz).
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.40⅘ sec.
Win, $07.80. Places, $19.20, $13.20, $30.80.

12.—Race. 1 mile.
Hwangchow (R. D. Parkin) 153 R. D. Parkin 1
Dolce Farniente (Belmont) 146 L. H. Wade 2
Pageant Morn (The Outsider) 148 C. G. Jack 3
Also ran:—Zucchini (A. F. Clark), Crimsonlight late Crimson Morn (R. Morgan), Toodle-do late Joint Venture (E. B. Cumine), Huntley Optical late John Haig (J. S. Chwang), Cumshawlight late Cumshaw Morn (R. B. Moller), Beautylight (C. B. Moller), Phantom late Phantom Morn (Gabor Renner).
Won by 1½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.06⅘ sec.
Win, $28.20. Places, $11.20, $9, $16.80.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1938.

1ST RACE—"B" Class. 1¼ mile.
Sparkfoot (A. H. George) 148 G. P. Gram 1
Merry Memories (F. S.) 152 John Sparke 2
Morning Spin (Morning) 156 H. P. Chanson 3
Also ran:—Pearlylight late Pearl Morn (R. B. Moller), Smart Morn (C. B. Moller), Drumalla Non-Starter, Houdini (V. V. Needa), Port St. Mary late Racing Boy (E. Kermode), Zucchini (A. F. Clark), Grenadier late Coronet (I. H. Howell), Claverton late Candito (H. Maitland), Mimulus (H. Wade), Sundridge Park (A. V. Striker), Bramshot (Gabor Renner), Cinema Morn (G. R. Cheape), Kanoungtoe (R. Morgan), Belvedere (A. C. Kew), Legal Tender (J. S. Chwang), Goldenray (V. L. Xavier).
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.40⅘ sec.
Win, $28. Places, $15, $20.60, $17.40.

2ND RACE.—"A" Class. 1¼ mile.
Don Victor (Whyteleafe) 154 R. D. Parkin 1
Don Agustin (Whyteleafe) 155 C. G. Jack 2
Evesham (The Villagers) 155 G. P. Gram 3
Also ran:—Downside late Enlargement (A. F. Clark), Pai Yu Shuang (F. Marshall), Duke of Cornwall (R. Morgan), Duke of York (M. Perske), Ideal King (H. M. R. Hodgman), Artimid (L. H. Wade), Huntley Optical late John Haig (J. S. Chwang), Boy Boy (H. Maitland), Bombardment (J. B. Lok), Blue Peter (A. Noodt).
Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length.
Time, 2.40⅘ sec.
Win, $59.20. Places, $23.40, $34.40, $16.40.

3RD RACE.—"B" Class. 1¼ mile.
Un-Un-Un (G. J. Mary) 148 G. P. Gram 1
Runninglight late Running Numbers (Cire) 150 C. B. Moller 2
The Fledgling (Bellenden) 152 V. V. Needa 3
Also ran:—Lal Bagh late Alpino (L. H. Wade), Wet Morn (C. G. Jack), Goldenlight late Gold Dollars (R. B. Moller), Charming Swallow (J. B. Lok), Royal Bee II (Gabor Renner), Vickylight late Invicta (R. Morgan), Huntley Times late White Emperor (J. S. Chwang).
Won by a head; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.41 sec.
Win, $64.40. Places, $13.80, $9, $11.60.

4TH RACE.—"A" Class. 1¼ mile.
Woodbridge late Vivid Morn (A. S. Henchman) 157 A. F. Clark 1
Don Pedro (Whyteleafe) 156 C. G. Jack, D.H. 2
White Parade (A. V. White) 154 G. P. Gram, D.H. 2
Also ran:—Corps Cavalry (A. A. White), Fairy Whip-poor-will (H. P. Chanson), Fancylight (C. B. Moller), The Swan (F. Marshall), Honeymoon Gitt (J. B. Lok), Cumshawlight late Cumshaw Morn (R. B. Moller), Going Wrong late Necking Morn (L. H. Wade), Prince of Athens (E. J. Bell).
Won by ¾ length; dead heat.
Time, 2.39⅘ sec.
Win, $26.60. Places, $9, $12.46, $9.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.
Over Morriss' Water Jump, Twice Round and In.
Mightylight (Cire) 159 C. B. Moller 1
White Wine (A. V. White) 153 A. A. White 2
White Scamp (A. V. White) 151 L. H. Wade 3
Also ran:—White Major (C. G. Jack), Steve Brodie (H. Maitland), Happy Morn (John Sparke), White Patches (W. R. Johnston), Gold Cup (G. R. Cheape).
Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths.
Win, $14. Places, $6.80, $7.00, $10.

6TH RACE.—¾ mile.
Antonio (P. G. C.) 158 H. Maitland 1
Flyinglight (Cire) 161 R. B. Moller 2
Libertylight (Cire) 152 C. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Captain Blood (R. D. Parkin), Capture Morn (F. Marshall), Port Soderick (V. L. Xavier), Sumatra (V. V. Needa), The Midget (Gabor Renner), Ghenghis Khan (H. P. Chanson), Night Raider (E. B. Cumine), Brave Raider (G. P. Gram).
Won by ½ length; 4 lengths.
Time, 1.31⅘ sec.
Win, $19.60. Places, $7.80, $8.40, $6.80.

7TH RACE.—"B" Class. 9 furlongs.
Man O'zeal (W. W. Fowler) 146 C. G. Jack 1
Merry Lad (C. S. Mao) 150 H. P. Chanson 2
Cavalier (Bellenden) 145 C. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Holy Smoke (John Sparke), Lily (T. L. Wong), Charming Swift (J. B. Lok), Swift Raider (G. P. Gram), Picayune (V. V. Needa), Off Chance (J. S. Chwang), Loch Mhor (H. Maitland), Little Joe (L. H. Wade), Man O'Zest (Gabor Renner), Port Bradda late Leaping Morn (E. Kermode), Cockylight (R. Morgan), Governor General (Billey Zung), Toorude (G. Pollock), Spotted Sand (V. L. Xavier).
Won by 3 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 2.25⅘ sec.
Win, $59. Places, $22.60, $45.60, $68.

8TH RACE.—"A" Class. 9 furlongs.
Stonylight (Cire) 164 R. B. Moller 1
Bagshot (A. S. Henchman) 152 A. F. Clark 2
White Birthday (A. V. White) 144 A. A. White 3
Also ran:—Hook McGlook (L. H. Wade), Ironsides (V. V. Needa), War Cloud (R. Morgan), Handylight (C. B. Moller), Shelling Morn (F. Marshall), Colorado Kid (John Sparke).
Won by short head; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.22⅘ sec.
Win, $12. Places, $7.40, $9, $13.20.

HARMONY HANDICAP.—1¼ mile.
Benlomond (Makalee) 150 L. H. Wade 1
Mou Tan Hua (Manx) 151 V. V. Needa 2
Coronation Morn (Morn) 150 F. Marshall 3
Also ran:—Bober late High Fish (G. P. Gram), Merry Jester (J. Pote-Hunt), Night Express (Gabor Renner), The Frigate (H. Maitland), Autumnlight (C. B. Moller), Felixstowe (A. F. Clark).
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.35⅘ sec.
Win, $44.40. Places, $14, $19.20, $22.80.

10TH RACE.—1¼ mile.
Busted Straight (Busted) 157 V. V. Needa 1
Smokylight (Cire) 155 R. B. Moller 2
Record Mark (Jumiriam) 147 V. L. Xavier 3
Also ran:—Airylight late Fairy Ibis (C. B. Moller), Crimsonlight late Crimson Morn (R. Morgan).
Won by 2 lengths; 6 lengths.
Time, 2.42⅘ sec.
Win, $6.20. Places, $5.60, $7.40.

11TH RACE.—7 furlongs.
Sootylight (Cire) 155 R. B. Moller 1
Camberley Heath late Clipping Morn (A. S. Henchman) 158 Gabor Renner 2
Sober Morn (F. S.) 148 A. C. Kew 3
Also ran:—Morning Glory (H. P. Chanson), Dolce Farniente (L. H. Wade), Beautylight (C. B. Moller), Phantom late Phantom Morn (G. P. Gram), Pageant Morn (C. G. Jack), Foggylight (R. Morgan), Don Patricio (R. D. Parkin), Lilum late Wild Gander (F. Marshall), Hwangchow (T. L. Wong).
Won by ½ length; 3 lengths.
Time, 1.47⅘ sec.
Win, $55.60. Places, $18, $14.60, $54.40.

MAFOOS RACE.—1¼ mile.
Nevada Morn (Morn) 155 ..... 1
Snappylight late Snapshot (Cire) 151 2
Man O'Pep (W. W. Fowler) 145 .... 3
Also ran:—Friesenfels, Tyrant Knight, Grayling, Zafiro, Tungstenlight late Tungsten.
Won by ½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.42⅘ sec.
Win, $14.60. Places, $7.40, $7.20, $10.

**Pasch, After Winning the 2,000 Guineas**

*Mr. H. E. Morriss' Pasch, with Gordon Richards in the saddle is seen being led in after his great victory in the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. The classic was run on April 27 and the picture was sent to Shanghai by air. The colt is now strongly favoured to win the Derby to be run at Epsom on June 1.*

**Popular Steeplechase Winner**

*Mightylight (C. B. Moller) justified the popular faith in him on May 14, by winning the Grand National Steeplechase by three lengths from White Wine. He is seen being led in by Mr. Eric Moller and Miss Isobel Moller.*

## Sports Meeting

Shanghai, May 15.

Outclassing their opponents in the field events by a big margin, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. track and field team ran out easy winners in the triangular competition at the Shanghai American School grounds yesterday afternoon. The veitors accumulated a grand total of 63 points as against the U.S. Marines' 45½ and the Shanghai Schools' 17½.

The complete summary is as follows:—

TRACK EVENTS

100 Yards:—1, F. Edwards (Schools); 2, Fonseca ("Y"); 3, Oliveira ("Y"). Time:—10.6 secs.

220 Yards:—1, Aikman (Marines); 2, F. Edwards (Schools); 3, Oliveira ("Y"). Time:—23.5 secs.

440 Yards:—1, Funk (Marines); 2, Jorgensen (Schools); 3, Gaberman ("Y"). Time:—54 secs.

880 Yards:—1, Funk (Marines); 2, Dobrenky ("Y"); 3, Zarzeki (Marines). Time:—2 min. 5.6 secs.

Mile:—1, Funk (Marines); 2, Service ("Y"); 3, Terry (Schools). Time:—4 min. 45 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles:—1, Lewis (Marines); 2, Carbonnell (Schools); 3, Schusterovitz ("Y"). Time:—15.8 secs.

Mile Relay:—1, Y.M.C.A.; 2, U.S. Marines; 3, Schools. Time:—3 min. 40.5 secs.

FIELD EVENTS

Javelin:—1, Dixon ("Y"); 2, Eichkoff ("Y"); 3, Hoene (Schools). Distance:—109 ft. 9½ in.

Shot Put:—1, Matulis ("Y"); 2, Prokofieff ("Y"); 3, Dixon ("Y"). Distance:—49 ft. 9 in.

Discus:—1, Funk (Marines); 2, Matulis ("Y"); 3, Dixon ("Y"). Distance:—124 ft.

High Jump:—1, Prokofieff ("Y"); 2, Matulis ("Y") and Aikman (Marines). Height:—6 ft.

Broad Jump:—1, Matulis ("Y"); 2, Dixon ("Y"); 3, Aikman (Marines). Distance:—19 ft. 8½ in.

Pole Vault:—1, Matulis ("Y"); 2, Chapa (Marines); 3, Carbonnell (School) and Lewis (Marines). Height: 11 ft. flat.

Hop-Step-Jump:—1, Prokofieff ("Y"); 2, Aikman (Marines); 3, Fonseca ("Y"). Distance:—44 ft. 10½ in.

## P.T.H. Win Rotary Shield

Shanghai, May 11.

Out of a welter of surprises towards the end of yesterday's annual Shanghai Schools Sports Meeting on the grounds of the Shanghai American School, the Public and Thomas Hanbury School successfully retained possession of the Rotary Shield for the fourth year in a row before a wildly excited crowd of spectators who had expected St. Francis Xavier's College to win.

The Saints led the P.T.H. athletes for more than three-quarters of the journey in all five classes but the ultimate champions, gaining premier honours in "B" Class and running second in the third catogory, succeeded in overtaking the French collegians by a margin of 188½ to 162½ points.

The S.F.X. had to be content with a repetition of last year's standing as holders of the Superintendent Tom McKenna Shield in the runner-up position.

Scoring a total of 77 points, the Shanghai American School captured the Headmasters' Shield, symbolic of the "A" Class championship.

FINAL SCORES

| | PTH | SFX | SAS | PSC | KWS | GC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | 39 | 39 | 77 | 6 | 37 | 4 |
| "B" | 47½ | 31½ | 40½ | 15½ | 26 | 21 |
| "C" | 43 | 35 | 12 | 47 | 16 | 15 |
| "D" | 16 | 30 | 19 | 39 | 10 | 5 |
| "E" | 35 | 35 | 12 | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Medley | 8 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 188½ | 182½ | 164½ | 137½ | 96 | 51 |

## Home Cricket

London, May 10.

At Lord's—Middlesex beat Warwick by nine wickets; Middlesex 283 (Paine five for 53) and 56 for one. Warwick 57 (Smith five for 41) and 251 (Smith four for 50).

At Northampton—Notts beat Northants by eight wickets; Northants 154 and 142 (Butler four for 22, Staples four for 38). Notts 253 (Partridge five for 77) and 44 for two.

May 11.

At Leicester—The Australians beat Leicester by an innings and 163 runs.
Australians 590 for five declared (Badcock 196, Hassett 148, Chipperfield 104 not out).
Leicester 212 and 215 (Dempster 105, Ward four for 73).

At Bristol—Gloucester beat Derby by 139 runs.
Gloucester 389 (Jammond 237) and 206 for eight declared.
Derby 314 (Alderman 150, Sinfield seven for 98) and 142 (Sinfield five for 51).

At Oxford—Yorkshire drew with Oxford.
Yorkshire 420 (Hutton 141, Leyland 100) and 39 for 0.
Oxford 231 and 344 for eight declared (Dixon 106).

At Southampton—Lancashire beat Hampshire by an innings and 160 runs.
Hampshire 277 (Nutter six for 66) and 141.
Lancashire 578 for six declared (Paynter 291, Oldfield 135).

At the Oval—Surrey beat Somerset by an innings and 145.
Somerset 128 (Gover four for 37, Watts five for 35) and 248.
Surrey 521 for nine declared (Gregory 243).

At Gravesend—Kent beat Essex by six wickets.
Essex 450 (Nichols 163, Peter Smith 103) and 260 (O'Connor 113).
Kent 548 (Ames 170, Valentine 151) and 164 for four.

At Worcester—Worcester beat Sussex by four wickets.
Worcester 286 (Martin 99, Jim Parks five for 77) and 198 for six.
Sussex 77 (Crisp five for 41, Perks five for 22) and 404 (John Langridge 110, James Langridge 119).

May 14.

At Liverpool—Derby beat Lancashire by 216 runs.
Derby 316 (Nutter five for 72) and 161 for three, declared.
Lancashire 171 (Copson five for 54, George Pope five for 76) and 90 (Pope five for 18).

At Birmingham—Warwick beat Hampshire by 70.
Warwick 213 and 245 (Boyes five for 55).
Hampshire 232 (Mayer five for 75) and 156 (Paine five for 58).

At Ilford—Yorkshire beat Essex by four wickets.
Essex 327 (O'Connor 129) and 218 (Verity five for 75).
Yorkshire 289 (Leyland 114) and 257 for six (Hutton 93 not out).

At Cambridge—The Australians beat Cambridge by an innings and 425 runs.
Cambridge 120 (Yardley 67, Waite five for 23, O'Reilly five for 55) and 163 (Gibb 80, Ward six for 64).
Australians 708 for five (Badcock 186, Hassett 220 not out, Fingleton 111, Bradman 127).

At Taunton—Somerset beat Worcester by 53 runs.
Somerset 114 (Perks six for 34) and 296 for six declared (Lee 138).
Worcester 150 (Andrews five for 38) and 207 (Wollard five for 65).

At Oxford—Oxford beat the Minor Counties by 230 runs.
Oxford 217 (Berry six for 81) and 319 for four declared (Eager 147).
Minor Counties 175 (Magill five for 57) and 131.

At Lord's—Middlesex beat Gloucester by three wickets.
Gloucester 478 (Hammond 116, Neale 109, Wilson 130) and 243 for seven declared.
Middlesex 478 (Edrich 182, Compton 163, Goddard seven for 182) and 244 for seven (Goddard five for 94).

**Standing**

The position of teams in the Championship is as follows:

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | L. | W. | D. | P. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pts. awarded | 12 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Middlesex | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 12.00 |
| Notts | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12.00 |
| Surrey | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12.00 |
| Kent | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12.00 |
| Yorkshire | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12.00 |
| Lancashire | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 8.00 |
| Sussex | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6.00 |
| Warwickshire | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6.00 |
| Derbyshire | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6.00 |
| Worcester | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5.33 |
| Hampshire | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5.33 |
| Somerset | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4.00 |
| Gloucester | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4.00 |
| Essex | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.00 |
| Northants | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00.00 |
| Leicester | | | | | | | | | |
| Glamorgan | | | | | | | | | |

—Reuter.

## Baseball in U.S.

**Major League Standings**

New York, May 15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 18 | 3 | .857 |
| Pittsburgh | 13 | 9 | .591 |
| Chicago | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Cincinnati | 12 | 13 | .480 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 12 | .455 |
| Boston | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Brooklyn | 10 | 15 | .400 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 15 | .211 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 16 | 8 | .667 |
| New York | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| Cleveland | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| Washington | 16 | 11 | .593 |
| Chicago | 8 | 11 | .421 |
| Detroit | 9 | 13 | .409 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 13 | .350 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 17 | .292 |

—United Press.

**Pacific Coast League Standings**

San Francisco, May 15.

TEAM STANDINGS

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 25 | 19 | .568 |
| San Diego | 24 | 20 | .545 |
| Hollywood | 24 | 20 | .545 |
| San Francisco | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Los Angeles | 22 | 22 | .500 |
| Seattle | 22 | 23 | .489 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 23 | .477 |
| Oakland | 15 | 30 | .33 |

—United Press.

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*SPORTS AND PASTIMES (continued)*

# Shanghai Spring Regatta

## Regatta Proves Real Success; English Crew Win International Fours

Shanghai, May 16.

DESPITE the adverse conditions, the Shanghai Rowing Club Spring Regatta was completed yesterday as a distinct success and was a tribute to the enthusiasm of local sportsmen who have surmounted the obstacles handicapping the holding of premier sporting events by going ahead with their programmes despite difficulties.

Racing honours yesterday were shared between England and Germany, the former taking the International Fours and Germany's crew winning the Pairs in magnificent style in a grand race. England added to her earlier laurels by taking the Junior International Fours, after a gruelling race wherein the German crew gave their opponents a hard struggle.

The weather conditions prior to the regatta were not at all favourable. The strong Westerly wind kept the flood from making until late in the morning with the result that the earlier two races were rowed against the last of the ebb thereby giving oarsmen a considerably harder struggle than they had anticipated. The River Police played a fine part in the success of the function, Supt. W. C. Woodfield, himself a keen follower of water sports, and a member of the Club for many years, assisting materially by seeing that the course was kept clear. This was done in a very fine manner and oarsmen had little to complain of in this direction, although the Moyna a local launch was the only boat which failed to slow down when asked to, thereby creating a bow wave which hampered the griffin fours in the course of their race. Particularly noticeable was the courtesy of a Japanese naval craft, which sheered out of the way of the racing International Pairs, when Germany was leading England by the narrowest of margins to win by half a length.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

*A. Pressler (stroke) and W. Neugebauer winners of senior International pairs.*

### Detailed Results

GRIFFIN FOURS

1.—C. P. Kahmann (bow), R. Corbett, L. R. Lund, B. H. McMichael (stroke), B. Stone (cox). Time 9 min. 1 secs.

2.—W. K. Corneck (bow), G. Harrop, G. Blatchford, R. Dodd (stroke), A. C. Sinclair (cox).

3.—B. Hawkins (bow), A. E. Arntzen E. G. Davis, S. Schoepfner (stroke), W. Wagner (cox).

INTERNATIONAL FOURS

1.—England: N. J. Stabb (bow), N. M. W. Harris, F. R. L. Carey, J. March (stroke), H. G. Fabian (cox). Time 15 min. 6 secs.

2.—Germany: H. Woelcken (bow), O. Jurany, W. Neugebauer, A. Pressler (stroke), K. Tauber (cox).

3.—Norway: K. Knudsen (bow), G. Sevald, Y. T. Thowsen, A. Thoresen (stroke), F. Berge (cox).

4.—Scotland: C. H. Hodgman (bow), B. H. McLean, L. D. M. Beattie, G. G. Forrestier (stroke), A. C. Sinclair (cox).

GRIFFIN PAIRS

1.—R. Corbett (bow), B. H. McMichael (stroke), F. Berge (cox). Time 8 min. 57 secs.

2.—W. K. Corneck (bow), R. Dodd (stroke), A. C. Sinclair (cox).

JUNIOR INTERNATIONAL FOURS

1.—England: G. Blown (bow), L. V. Fabian (J. R. M. Warner, J. Stewart Smith (stroke), H. G. Fabian (cox). Time 8 min. 50 secs.

2.—Germany: K. Tauber (bow), F. Istl, H. Marcus, J. Roper (stroke), H. Woelcken (cox).

JUNIOR FOURS

1.—L. Lund (bow), J. W. Azadian, R. Corbett, F. Istl (stroke), A. C. Sinclair (cox). Time 6 min. 55 secs.

2.—E. C. Ross (bow), R. E. Perkins, J. R. M. Warner, H. C. F. Aris (stroke), G. W. Blown (cox).

INTERNATIONAL PAIRS

1.—Germany: W. Neugebauer (bow), A. Pressler (stroke), K. Tauber (cox). Time 8 min. 58 secs.

2.—England: N. J. Stabb (bow), N M. W. Harris (stroke), G. W. Blown (cox).

3.—Scotland: L. D. M. Beattie (bow), G. G. Forrestier (stroke), A. C. Sinclair (cox).

4.—Norway: T. Thowsen (bow), G. Sevald (stroke), F. Berge (cox).

## Davis Cup

London, May 8.

Despite the fact that it trailed at the end of the first day's play, two matches to one, Yugoslavia entered the second round of the European Zone of the Davis Cup play today when Czechoslovakia suddenly forfeited the remaining tussles.

By clinching the doubles, Belgium ousted Greece and entered the third round.

Poland won both doubles completing its rout against Denmark, 5-0.

Holland won the doubles against France to lead, two matches to one.—United Press.

London, May 11.

Britain entered the second round of the Davis Cup yesterday at the expense of Roumania, who were eliminated by three matches to two.

Shayes won the deciding match for Great Britain after Schmidt had levelled the score to two games all.

Schmidt beat Jones by 6-3, 6-1, 0-6, 2-6 8-6, while Shayes defeated Carolulis by 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

The results of the other three matches were: Carolulis beat Jones 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 8-6; Shayes beat Schmidt 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Wilde and Butler beat Carolulis and Schmidt 8-6, 7-5, 6-2.—Reuter.

The Hague, May 9.

France finally managed to pass safely through the preliminary round of Davis Cup play today when her net aces won the two last crossover singles to emerge victors over Holland by three matches to two, having won one of the first two singles encounters.

Yvon Petra beat Van Swoll, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2. Bernard Destremeau beat Hughan 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.—Havas.

Harrogate, May 10.

The doubles match of the Davis Cup between England and Rumania was won by the English team, Wilde and Butler yesterday by 8-6, 7-5, 6-2. England thus leads Rumania by two matches to one. The Rumanian doubles combination was Carraculis and Schmidt.—Trans-Ocean.

## England Beats Germany

Berlin, May 15.

An immense crowd, estimated at 100,000 people, saw England defeat Germany in an international soccer match at the Olympic Stadium here yesterday by six goals to three.

Robinson, of Sheffield Wednesday, scored two goals for the visitors, while Bastin (Arsenal), Broome (Aston Villa) and Mathews (Stoke) each tallied once.

The Englishmen, who led at half time by four goals to two, thoroughly deserved their win. Besides showing better combination, they were much quicker on the ball.

The English team comprised: Woodley (Chelsea); Sproston (Leeds) and Hapgood (Arsenal); Willingham (Huddersfield), Young (Huddersfield) and Welsh (Charlton); Mathews (Stoke), Robinson (Sheffield Wednesday), Broome (Aston Villa), Goulden (West Ham) and Bastin (Arsenal).—Reuter.

## Dauber Wins Preakness

Baltimore, May 14.

Dauber, the favourite owned by William DuPont, Jr., today won the Preakness Stakes here in ankle-deep mud.

Dauber won by five lengths over the mile and three-sixteenths course although the photo finish was necessary to name Cravat second and Menow third.

The going was extremely heavy, both jockeys and horses coming in bespattered with mud.

The inclement weather had a disastrous effect on punting for many were kept away by the rain.

Considering the sea of mud which formed the track, Dauber's time of 1 minute 59.8 seconds was good.—United Press.

## Helen Wills Moody

London, May 14.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, ranked by many as the world's greatest woman tennis player, today won the North London Hard Court Tennis Championship in her first foreign competition in three years.

The brilliant American player beat Mrs. Yvonne Law of London in two straight sets, 6-2 and 7-5.

Mrs. Moody, who retired from active competition three years ago after she had defaulted to Miss Helen Jacobs in the final of the U.S. Open Singles Championship, owing to an injured back, showed fine form.

She won her way to the final yesterday by easily disposing of Miss Shelia Paterson, Melbury Club player, 6-2, 6-2, in the semi-finals.

Mrs. Moody, who has announced her intention of staging a comeback this season, will play for the United States in the annual Wightman Cup Matches against England.—United Press.

## Woman's Flight Record

Basrah, May 15.

Mlle. Elisabeth Lion, a French airwoman, landed at Abadan, Persia, from Marseilles early this morning to break the women's non-stop flight record of 3,939 kilometres established by the late Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, the American aviatrix who disappeared on July 3, 1937, in the course of a round-the-world flight.—Reuter.

## Gillingham Re-elected

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

Gillingham, which finished at the bottom of the Southern Section of the Third Division, will continue to play in the League next season as a result of their re-election.

The fate of their companions in distress, Walsall, however, is still undecided, as they tied with Ipswich Town, a new team, in two separate votes.

In the first the two teams tied with 11 votes each, and in the second each secured 10.

The final decision now rests with the annual meeting of the Football League, which will take place on May 30.

Gillingham secured re-election with 18 votes.—Reuter.

## World Gliding Record

Berlin, May 14.

A new world record in gliding was established yesterday by the German airman Kraft in the class where a definite goal must be reached and the pilot must return to the starting point without intermediate landing.

Kraft flew from Kornberg to Ansbach and back, a distance of 168 kilometres, the time taken being six hours and 30 minutes. The previous record was 135 kilometres.—Trans-Ocean.

## Walker Cup Team

New York, May 10.

Led by Francis Ouimet, America's youngest Walker Cup golf team of eight playing members left for London today aboard the German liner Bremen. The average age of the eight men is under 25.

The American team consists of R. Billows, J. W. Fischer, J. Goodman, F. Haas, C. Koosis, Reynolds Smith, M. Ward and C. R. Yates. Ouimet is the non-playing captain of the team.—United Press.

*SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS*

## H.M. Police Court

### Inquest on Able Seaman H. W. Peacock

*Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner*

(Death due to misadventure)

Shanghai, May 12.

A verdict of death through misadventure was returned by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner, at the inquest yesterday on the body of Able Seaman H. W. Peacock, of H.M.S. Bee, who was drowned in the Whangpoo River last month. In bringing in his verdict, the Coroner said it was "quite clearly a case of accident."

Some confusion existed at the opening of yesterday's hearing, information having been received since previous hearings to the effect that the deceased's name was not "Robert Walter Peacock," as he had been called all through. Seaman R. G. W. Saunders, who identified the body, said that he did not know Peacock's names and could only identify the body as that of "Able Seaman Peacock."

Quartermaster J. J. Caygill, of H.M.S. Bee, said that he knew Peacock as "Herbert Peacock." He did not know of any middle name. On the night of April 17-18, witness was on watch; the Bee was then moored in the Whangpoo River, at the naval buoys. At about 12.30 a.m., he saw a sampan come up off the stern of the ship. It was about 20 yards away, and although he could see a sailor standing in the well, apparently going through his pockets for some money, he could not recognize him at that distance. Suddenly, the sampan gave a lurch and the sailor fell backwards into the river.

Caygill threw him a life-belt and called away a life-boat, getting away in about four minutes. The sampan man seemed to be trying to help the sailor, who attempted to swim to the life-belt. Nine boats from different ships in the vicinity were eventually combing the scene of the accident, while searchlights played around the spot. A cap with "H.M.S. Bee" on it was picked up, but, despite a search that lasted for almost an hour, the sailor was not found.

Peacock was quite a cheerful fellow, witness said, and never drank to any extent. On the morning in question, he had actually had leave until 7 a.m.

"I think it is quite clear that a mistake was made in giving the names of the deceased," said the Coroner," and that the proper name is 'Herbert Walter Peacock.' This is confirmed by a document from the Resident Naval Officer giving a description of a missing person named 'Herbert Walter Peacock.' It is obviously the same person.

"I find that Herbert Walter Peacock, Able Seaman of H.M.S. Bee, died of drowning at Shanghai on March 18, 1938. Death was due to misadventure."

### Inquest on Mr. H. Porter

*Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner*

(Inquest Adjourned)

Shanghai, May 13.

Due to the absence of one of the witnesses, the inquest on Mr. Harold Porter had to be adjourned again yesterday by Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Coroner; the hearing will be resumed at 10 a.m. on May 17. Present in Court yesterday as usual were Mr. J. E. Badeley, representing the next of kin, and Mr. C. E. Lowe, representing the insurance company.

The first witness yesterday, Mr. J. E. McLemon, engineer, of 95 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, said that shortly before Mr. Porter disappeared witness advanced him an unspecified sum of money on a post-dated cheque. Subsequently, Mr. McLemon tried to get the money back, the last time being on Wednesday, March 23, or a couple of days before Mr. Porter disappeared.

Mr. Porter, witness continued, said that he thought the cheque would be met that day. He seemed quite cheerful and chatted about other things. Mr. McLemon told him he would have to take proceedings against him for the return of the money, as so much time had elapsed. Mr. Porter replied:—"Go ahead! I'll submit to judgment." Witness felt sure Mr. Porter realized that he meant to institute proceedings almost immediately. Witness took steps in this connection the next day, but did not see Mr. Porter again.

Detective Sub-Inspector John Bradley, in charge of enquiries in connection with the case, said that he had searched both Mr. Porter's office and his room at the Shanghai Club. He found two unopened letters, one from the China Finance Co. and one from a Chinese who had given evidence at a previous hearing of money advanced to Mr. Porter in connection with a business deal that did not come off.

Also found was a contract with the China Finance Co., but "most of it seemed to have been paid up. There were actually only two more payments to be made." Certain other papers were also found, said Mr. Bradley, but these appeared to have no bearing on the case, and were mainly concerned with closed business.

The inquest was then adjourned to 10 a.m. on May 17.

### Inquest on Miss V. E. Thompson

*Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner*

(Verdict of Suicide)

Shanghai, May 14.

"I would strongly recommend to the hospital authorities that they devise some means of providing Lysol for the use of the doctors in the operating room in such a way that it should, or would, not be easily available to patients," said Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner, when he brought in a verdict of suicide yesterday on the body of Miss Violet Ethel Thompson, 23-year old British girl, who died at the Country Hospital on May 6.

All the evidence before him, he said, made him come to the conclusion she committed suicide. There was no doubt that she walked out of her room at the Country Hospital, dressed well enough to suggest she might be an ordinary visitor. What her object was, he could not say, but she walked into the operating theatre and after attending to her face in front of the mirror suddenly picked up a bottle of Lysol and drank it.

This might have been on a sudden impulse, but there was no evidence before him to that effect, nor was there any evidence before him as to her state of mind. All that the evidence did show was that she was worried about a tooth that had been extracted and "apart from that, was just a little tired."

The sister in charge of the ward had been told by the mother that Miss Thompson had taken, by mistake, some throat paint and that she, the mother, in view of her elder daughter's suicide a year ago, had become somewhat worried and asked her to keep a watch on the girl. During the half-hour or less that the deceased was in the hospital, Miss Thompson was visited seven times by members of the staff. The Coroner thought that reasonable care had been taken in looking after Miss Thompson.

In the circumstances, the proper course might have been to have posted someone outside the ward but on thinking it over, he was of the opinion that the sister could not have thought there was any real danger of the girl committing suicide. For that reason, he did not think he could apportion any of the blame there, "except to say that I think it was a pity that more adequate steps were not taken."

With regard to the Lysol, Dr. J. E. Bowen (medical superintendent of the Country Hospital) had explained that Lysol had to be kept available for the use of the doctors in the operating theatre. In this case, it had proved to be a dangerous practice and he would strongly recommend that the hospital authorities devise some means of providing Lysol for the doctors in such a way that it would not be easily available to patients.

It was not sufficient to say that one did not expect this sort of thing to happen—here was a case where it had happened—and he was strongly recommending that steps should be taken to provide safety measures in this connection. One final point; in case it may have been suggested that there was something wrong with the physical character of the deceased, the medical report showed that there were no grounds for any suggestion of that nature.

Witnesses called before the Coroner yesterday were Dr. Albert von Miorini, Miss Thompson's doctor; Dr. I G. Anderson, who performed the post-mortem and found that she died of Lysol poisoning; Dr. J. E. Bowen; an operating theatre coolie; Miss Doris Amy Rudge, the sister in charge of the floor; and Mrs. M. V. Thompson, the mother.

The account of what happened on May 6, as related by these witnesses, ran as follows:—

At about 5 a.m., Mrs. Thompson was awakened by her daughter, who said she had swallowed some throat paint, because she had a nasty taste in her mouth and a dry throat; she had swallowed it, knowing it was throat paint, and said:—"I hope it won't hurt me." Dr. Miorini was summoned, washed out her stomach and told them there was nothing to worry about. She subsequently ate her breakfast.

The day before she had had a tooth out, having been worried over what seemed to be an ulcer, and had told her mother that "someone in the Y.M.C.A." had told her such abcesses were dangerous "and several people had died through it." She decided not to go to office that day, as she was

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sensitive about her tooth, and eventually agreed, on her mother's suggestion, to go to the hospital for a day or two to rest and wait for a new tooth to be made.

Mother and daughter arrived at the hospital at about 9.45 a.m. They had tried to get in touch with Dr. Miorini and tell him, but could not get hold of him. They secured admission to the hospital, and Miss Thompson was placed in an empty ward. She got into bed in her underwear, and seemed fairly cheerful when she kissed her mother good-bye. When Miss Rudge asked what was wrong, she was told that Miss Thompson was suffering from the effects of having taken some throat paint.

In the sister's office, however, Mrs. Thompson told Miss Rudge about an elder daughter who had committed suicide a year before. Miss Rudge told the Court yesterday that as far as she remembered, Mrs. Thompson's actual words were:—"I know I have no reason to be worried, but all the same I feel a little anxious, as I had a daughter who committed suicide six months ago." Miss Rudge had some thermometer and back lotions and the mouth wash removed from the bathroom and told her staff to keep an eye on the girl.

Miss Rudge telephoned to Dr. Miorini for instructions, but he did not give her any, saying he would be there himself in about a quarter of an hour. The girl was visited by Miss Rudge herself twice and by other members of the staff five times. To get to the operating theatre, she had to travel about 60 to 70 yards, past several wards, offices, the main staircase and two lifts, and managed to do so without being seen.

She suddenly walked into the operating theatre at about 10.30 a.m. where the coolie, seeing her shoes and the coat she was wearing, mistook her for a visitor. Suddenly looking up, however, he saw her with a bottle of Lysol to her mouth; the Lysol was kept by the operating table for the use of the doctors. The coolie snatched the bottle from her —it was empty by this time—and shouted for help.

Nurses, boys and coolies rushed in and Dr. Bowen was summoned. Her stomach was immediately washed out and stimulants applied, while Dr. Miorini was advised. Miss Thompson, however, did not recover consciousness and stopped breathing at about 10.42 a.m. Dr. Miorini arrived within the next five minutes.

Examined by the Coroner, Dr. Bowen said that the room was the emergency operating theatre, and was being washed out at the time. The door was not locked and he doubted even if there was a lock on the door (this was confirmed by Miss Rudge). Lysol was repeatedly used in the theatre by the doctors.

Mrs. Thompson told the Coroner that she did not know of any reason why her daughter might have been tempted to take her life. She was a little sensitive about her tooth and said she felt tired, but seemed normal when her mother left her in hospital. Mrs. Thompson said that there was no insanity in either branch of the family, as far as she knew.

### Indian's Body Found

Shanghai, May 13.

The body of a British Indian, Angrez Singh, aged 32, was discovered yesterday morning at 407 Jansen Road, where it had apparently been lying since last January. The man was a private watchman and it is believed he died a natural death.

An inquest was opened yesterday by H.M. Coroner and the body was identified by an Indian policeman who was a friend of the deceased. The inquest was then adjourned until May 23.

Angrez Singh, as far as is known, leaves no near relatives in Shanghai. Detectives attached to the Yulin Road Station are investigating the death.

## U.S. Court for China

### Inquest on Mr. Henry Hufner

*Before Mr. N. E. Lurton*
*Sitting as Coroner.*
(Took his own life)

Shanghai, May 10.

At the end of the inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Mr. Henry Hufner, who died early on May 7 after a fall from the roof of the Navy Y.M.C.A., Mr. N. E. Lurton, acting U.S. Commissioner, reserved his verdict, saying that he would deliver his findings in written form within 24 hours.

After the room-boy had testified to seeing Mr. Hufner go downstairs with several letters in his hand at about 1.20 a.m. on May 7 and to having identified his body as that found lying on the pavement outside at 1.30 a.m., the night clerk of the Navy Y.M.C.A. told the Court how he had sold a number of stamps to Mr. Hufner at 1.20 a.m. Deceased then went upstairs; about ten minutes later, an Indian watchman came in to the office and reported that a man's body was on the pavement outside.

The night-clerk went out and recognized the man as the person to whom he had sold the stamps. All floor-boys then on duty were summoned by telephone and the previous witness identified the deceased as Mr. Hufner.

Mr. Laselle Gilman, city editor of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," was recalled to give evidence of the deceased's American citizenship. He said that Mr. Hufner, in the course of conversation one day, had told him he was born in New York City but had no passport because he came out to China in an American ship; he did not need a passport, as he had seaman's papers.

After Mr. Wilbur Judd, secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A., had testified that the body he saw in the Public Mortuary at noon on May 7 was the same one that he had seen outside the Navy "Y" at about 1.40 a.m. that day, Mr. Lurton reserved his verdict.

#### Verdict

May 11.

A finding that Mr. Henry Hufner took his own life by jumping from the roof of the Navy Y.M.C.A. early on May 7 was arrived at yesterday by Mr. N. E. Lurton, at U.S. Commissioner, ex-officio Judge of the U.S. Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, and acting Coroner.

He gave the following verdict yesterday morning:—

"I find that the body examined by me at the General Hospital at Shanghai, China, at 10 a.m. on the 7th day of May, 1938 to be that of Henry Hufner, an American citizen, and that he came to his death by his own act on the East side of Szechuen Road near the intersection of it with Hongkong Road in the city of Shanghai, China, by throwing himself from the upper part of the (Navy) Y.M.C.A. building there situated and falling on the granatoid pavement on the East side of the said building, thereby causing his instant death at about 1.30 a.m. on the 7th day of May, 1938."

### Claim for Bonus Payments

MR. THEODORE SAPHIERE
*versus*
CROWNCHINA CO. INC.

COUNSEL: Mr. J. B. Davies for plaintiff; Mr. N. E. Lurton for defendants.

*Before Judge Milton J. Helmick*
(Judgment for plaintiff)

Shanghai, May 14.

Judgment in the amount of U.S. $299.80, £10, H.K. $332.85 and $ (Sh.) 25 was awarded by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U.S. Court for China yesterday to Mr. Theodore Saphiere in the latter's action against the Crownchina Co., Inc.

Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for the paintiff, while Mr. N. E. Lurton represented the defendants.

Plaintiff brought action against defendants for bonus payments which he claimed to have earned as a sub-agent in 1936 and 1937 under a contract of employment with the defendants, an insurance agency. The contract was made on March 7, 1935, and was terminated by the defendant on May 4, 1937, under a provision of the contract giving either party the right to terminate it at any time by notice in writing. The contract provided for compensation by commission and bonus.

#### Judgment of Court

Plaintiff brings this action against defendant for bonus payments which he claims he earned as a sub-agent in 1936 and 1937 under a contract of employment with defendant, which is an insurance agency company. The contract was made March 7, 1935 and was terminated by the defendant on May 4, 1937 under a provision of the contract giving either party the right to terminate at any time by notice in writing. The contract provided for compensation by commission and bonus. The bonus provision reads in part as follows:

"The general agent further agrees to pay to the agent a bonus as at December 31 of each year, provided this agreement is then in force, based on the 'net paid-for' of that year.....The 'net paid-for' is hereby defined is the amount of policies issued from applications secured by the agent on which payment of the full first year premiums is completed during that year less the amount of policies terminated without payment of the second year premiums having been completed."

Defendant denies liability to pay bonus because plaintiff was not in its employ on December 31, 1937.

The evidence on the trial indicated the termination of the contract resulted from a controversy between the parties. Plaintiff had been defendant's leading producer for 1936 in north and south China. On April 16, 1937 defendant, through its president, asked the plaintiff to surrender his contract and accept a new one. Plaintiff declined because the name of the Crown Life Insurance Company of Toronto had been deleted from the new contract. Defendant than informed plaintiff in writing that commissions on certain classes of policies not specified in the contract he then held would be cut in half. Plaintiff answered defendant with a lengthy letter charging coercion, to which defendant replied denying coercion and again offering a form of contract. On May 3 defendant wrote plaintiff notification of termination of his contract and offer of a new contract.

The question whether an employee's right to a bonus is defeated by the termination of his employment before the date on which the bonus is payable has arisen in several of the reported cases. Some cases have held a Court is powerless to alter the contract of the parties by awarding bonus when the claimant was no longer employed at the time the bonus was payable. See *Muir v. Leonard Refrigerator Co. (Mich.) 257 N.W. 723: Fontius Shoe Co. v. Lambert (Colo.) 241 Pac. 542.* Other Courts have held that the right to bonus cannot be defeated by the employers' arbitrary discharge of the employee before the bonus date where there has been a substantial performance. See *Griffin Grocery Co. v. Thaxton (Ark.) 11 S.W. (2d) 472: Roberts v. Mays Mills (N.C.) 114 S.E. 530: Swolesek v. Baker Co. (Wis.) 137 N.W. 769.* A few Courts have held a bonus to be a gratuity but in most cases a bonus has been regarded as an additional and contingent form of compensation, and in the instant case this is undoubtedly so. Two cases involving insurance agency contracts somewhat similar to the instant case are *Flynn v. Jenniches (Mich.) 225 N.W. 485, and Butler v. New York Life Inc. Co. (Wash.) 87 Pac. 1119.* The first was a claim of an agent for bonus, and the second a claim of an agent for second year commissions, both payable on a date after the agent had left employment. In both cases the contracts provided for the payment only in case the agents remained in employment. In both cases the Court denied recovery on the ground that the plain terms of the contract of employment defeated the right but in both cases it appeared that the termination was sought by the agent. In the first case the Court said, "it may be that defendant could not have ended arbitrarily and capriciously the relation to the damage of plaintiff, but that is not contended; it appearing that the parties were in accord respecting ...the termination of their contract relation."

In the instant case the evidence supports the conclusion that the defendant terminated the contract for no sufficient good reason, but for the purpose of forcing plaintiff to take a less acceptable contract, and consequently the Court is of the opinion that the case falls within the rule announced in *Griffin Grocery Co. v. Thaxton: Roberts v. Mays Mills: Swolanek v. Baker Co.*, supra, and that the defendant cannot deny plaintiff the bonus already earned.

It is obvious that the amount due plaintiff cannot be fully calculated until sufficient time has elapsed to see whether second year premiums have been paid and how much lapsation has occurred. Consequently judgment can be given plaintiff only for an amount irrevocably earned at the date of the trial. From the evidence in the case the Court establishes this amount at *$(U.S.) 299.80; £10; $(HK) 332..85, and $(Sh) 25.00*, and judgment will be entered accordingly.

## Second High Court

### Civil Suit Against Greek Firm

Shanghai, May 15.

The suit instituted by Messrs. Kirlian Trading Co. against Messrs. Yannoulatos Brothers was again adjourned by the Second Kiangsu High Court in Weihaiwei Road yesterday afternoon.

The trading firm is seeking recovery of $4,500, alleged to be owing by Messrs. Yannoulatos Brothers in connection with the transportation of a cargo of fish from Hongkew into the Settlement. The former was awarded $3,000 judgment by the lower court, but appealed for the full amount claimed.

Mr. Kirlian, the appellant, told the Court that the respondents and the trading firm entered into an agreement last year for the transportation of 300 tons of fish from a cold storage at 315 Miller Road at a remuneration of $4,500. The trading firm secured the necessary pass, while the respondents supplied trucks and their own men.

The respondents came to know a Japanese subject employed by the trading firm, according to the appellant. Besides the above transaction, the respondents were alleged to have also cancelled another obligation with the firm and continued to operate through the Japanese subject, he said.

Mr. Ponkodi, who appeared for the respondents, told the Court that the fish cargo was sold by two Chinese firms to the respondents through one King Chen-fang. After about seventeen tons of fish had been transported from the storage into the Settlement, the respondents found the cargo really owned by another Chinese bearing the same name but with a slight difference in "fang", the third character in his name. The transportation operations were then stopped, and the respondents had, therefore, no responsibility for whatever fish cargo was transported into the settlement after the suspension ordered by respondents.

Mr. Chu Wen-chiao, manager of the Lun Chong cold storage in Miller Road said Messrs. Yannoulatos Brothers had no fish cargo stored in his plant. He had had no dealing with the Greek firm. The cargo was owned by Mr. King Chen-fang who made the request for its delivery. On the presentation of a storage warrant, he signed orders to the keepers of the storage to let him take delivery of the fish. Mr. King, he said, had only about 200 tons of fish in the cold storage. The cargo was put in last May, while the request for its delivery was made in October.

After several Russians had testified concerning the transportation of cargo into the Settlement, the hearing was further adjourned. Mr. Segel, one of the witnesses, said he had been asked by Mr. Mandroff to hire trucks and coolies. Mr. Mandroff, he said, received the order from Messrs. Yannoulatos Brothers. He also visited the latter office several times.

Mr. E. N. Shendrikoff appeared for Messrs. Kirlian Trading Co.

## First Special Court

### Counterfeit Train Tickets

Shanghai, May 10.

Settlement Police are continuing their investigation into the origin of counterfeit train tickets which were sold to twelve men who wanted to travel from the North Station to Nanking.

The tickets were discovered to be false by Japanese military police on May 7 when the twelve men boarded the train. The men were, however, subsequently turned over by the Japanese to the Settlement Police who have traced the tickets to a Chinese interpreter employed at a travel agency. The twelve Chinese were released.

According to the interpreter, Zung Kying-woo, aged 40, the tickets were obtained from Koo Yoh-ling, aged 20, and latter said he got the tickets from one Loh Hai-ming, aged 34. Loh implicated one Tsang to have sold the tickets, and the latter could not be located.

The police are holding the three under a writ of detention by the First Special District Court.

### Armed Robbery

Shanghai, May 14.

Jail terms ranging from eight years to five years were passed by Judge Siao in the First Special District Court yesterday on three foreigners and a Chinese for their participation in an armed robbery at Messrs. K. Mondenach, jewellers, in Bubbling Well Road, at about noon on July 20, last year.

The Chinese, Lieu Soong-shuen, former employee of the firm, received eight years' imprisonment. The three foreigners sentenced were: Joseph Dunaevsky, seven years; Lazar Curilo, six years and Alexei Ogli, five years.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, municipal advocate, who prosecuted, told the Court that Curilo and one Fedovsky, who is still at large, entered the store and bound and gagged Mr. Mondenach and a Chinese assistant. The Chinese and two gypsies in Court remained outside. The gang escaped with a loot valued at $8,513.15.

The three foreigners have filed notices of appeal.

### Suspected Bomb-Tossers

Shanghai, May 10.

Proceedings against the two Chinese arrested after the explosion of two handgrenades on the Bund, near Foochow Road, on April 30, were resumed in the First Special District Court yesterday behind closed doors. While details of the hearing were guarded by the authorities, the men were known to have been remanded for another week.

### Big Narcotic Gang

Shanghai, May 11.

For transporting opium and heroin from Poolung to Shanghai, Sung Kya-meu, 35-year old boatman, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by the First Special District Court yesterday morning.

Five packets of opium, weighing 6,570 ounces, together with 144 ounces of heroin found in his boat were confiscated. The value of the narcotics was estimated at about $100,000.

The arrest of the boatman was made at the Old Ningpo Wharf in Honkew on May 6, when the suspicions of two foreigners, Mr. A. M. Buchanan and Mr. R. J. Lucas, employed at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., were aroused. As they approached the boat, the lodah jumped over to a boat flying a Japanese flag, it was reported. River Police were called in and had the man arrested.

Following investigations, in which the opium and heroin were ascertained to have been transported to the Shanghai side from Pootung, where a big narcotic gang was reported to be operating, the River Police turned the laodah over to the Settlement Police. The man was found to have been convicted on similar charges formerly.

The opium, according to examinations, came from Suiyuan.

### Spurious Champion Tickets

Shanghai, May 12.

For selling spurious Spring Race Champion sweep tickets, five Chinese were sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from eighteen months to four months by the First Special District Court yesterday morning.

The first accused, Ting Zang-ling, was arrested recently in the Central District where he attempted to sell these tickets in business offices. The other four were arrested in subsequent raids on tea-houses in Hupeh Road and Pakhoi Road. Over 50 fake tickets together with $52, believed to be the proceeds of the sales of the spurious tickets, were seized.

Tsung Sung-daung, said to be the leader of the gang, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; Loh Chi-sung, one year, and the rest: Ting Zang-ling, Doong Chung-ching and Tsang Ts-yuen, were each given four months' jail term.

### Libel Suit Concluded

Shanghai, May 13.

Dung Ying-sien and Doong Dah-loong, publisher and editor of the "Eastern Daily," a mosquito paper, were eached fined $50 by the First Special District Court yesterday morning in a libel suit filed against them by Mr. Zee Mo-chong, a merchant. According to the complainant, the defendants published articles defamatory to his name on April 6 and 8. The defendants were further ordered by the Court to compensate the complainment a total sum of $200.

### Narcotic Peddlers

Shanghai, May 14.

Life imprisonment, fifteen years' and seven years' jail terms were passed on Jui Foh-chong, Tsang Yoong-tsoo and Yue Ah-ssan respectively by Judge Dzien in the First Special District Court yesterday on charges of dealing in narcotics.

The trio were arrested together with a Japanese by Settlement Police in a raid on a room in the Sung Chow Hotel in Foochow Road on April 28. The Japanese, Ishibashi, said to have supplied 25 ounces of heroin to the Chinese, was handed over to the Japanese consular authorities.

Before the raid, Chinese detectives had posed as prospective buyers of heroin. The raid was conducted when the parties met again for the proposed deal.

### Life Imprisonment

Shanghai, May 15.

For selling drugs in a hotel room, Yih Mow-chih, aged 26 and a native of Hsuchow, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Dzien in the First Special District Court yesterday. He was the second Chinese to receive severe jail term in the past two days on narcotic charges.

The arrest was made by detectives of Louza Station, who were also responsible for the arrest of the first drug peddler. In a room in Wei Sung lodging house, 536 Kiukiang Road, 25 packets of red pills, weighing 187 ounces, together with a pill-making machine and other instruments and utensils were seized.

The raid was conducted at about 5 p.m. on Friday. An account book, revealing the business of the peddler, was also found in the room occupied by the accused.

### Alleged Embezzlement

Shanghai, May 12.

Judgment in the action against Zung Yoong-chi and Loo Kwang-tie, cashiers of the Sun Company, charged with misappropriation, was reserved by the First Special District Court yesterday until next week. According to the prosecution, the two men, by virtue of their profession, had embezzled the firm $29,297 between December 21 in 1936 and April 20 of this year. They were said to have squandered the money in gambling.

### Suspected Robber Gang

Shanghai, May 11.

Six suspected robbers, arrested by detectives of Louza Station, were remanded until next week for further inquiries. The gang was rounded up on May 9 in a raid on the Thibet lodging house in Yu Ya Ching Road. One pistol and seven rounds of ammunition were seized. The men were remanded by order of the First Special District Court yesterday.

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## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

# League's Sympathy for China

### Geneva Session Closes with Appeal to Powers; Swiss Neutrality; Chile Withdraws

Geneva, May 15.

A RESOLUTION expressing sympathy with the Chinese people and urging members to give serious and sympathetic consideration to requests they may receive from the Chinese Government was adopted by the Council of the League of Nations yesterday before the close of its 101st session. The action of the Council followed speeches in support of the resolution by Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate; M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister; Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary; and M. Suritch, the Soviet delegate.

The Council also voted a resolution exempting Switzerland from all her obligations under the Covenant but maintaining her position as a member of the League in all other respects. Thirteen votes were cast in favour of the resolution, with Russia and China abstaining.

M. Georges Bonnet pointed out that the result of the voting did not mean that any other member of the League could assume liberty of action on its own initiative without decision by the Council.

Just before the meeting broke up the Chilean delegate formally announced his country's resignation from the League. Referring to the Council's resolution to the effect that it was not competent to deal with Chile's proposals to reform the Covenant and was referring the matter to the next League Assembly in September, the Chilean delegate said that his Government could not wait for another long period before the achievement of what it regarded as indispensable to the life of the League.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Koo observed that he had presented to the Council a number of modest desiderata and two concrete categories of measures for its consideration—measures for restraining Japanese aggression and measures for aiding China in her resistance against this aggression.

The text of the resolution before the Council, the Chinese delegate said, took into consideration a few of his proposals, but while it showed some improvement on previous resolutions it still, in the opinion of his Government, left a great deal to be desired to meet the situation.

#### Appeal For Help

He was, however, prepared to accept the resolution in the confident hope that even China in her valiant struggle would be sympathetically considered and generously satisfied by all members of the League who might be approached for the purpose, more particularly in assuring her of financial and material aid and facilities in the purchase, transport and transit of arms and military supplies—facilities which should in no case be less than those she enjoyed before the beginning of the present hostilities by Japan.

M. Bonnet said that the heroism of the Chinese people to maintain the independence and integrity of their country merited the admiration of the world. China, he declared, had shown herself worthy of the moral support the League had promised her by its resolution, and France had, as far as possible, endeavoured to give her aid, and would take into serious consideration the recommendations contained in the present resolution. France was prepared further, M. Bonnet proceeded, to make a considerable contribution to the work being undertaken by the League against epidemics.

The courage and selflessness of the Chinese people, he hoped, would find their reward in an equitable settlement that would ensure the legitimate aspiration of the Chinese people to develop their ageing civilization.

#### Britain's Warm Support

Lord Halifax also expressed warm support of the resolution and the British Government's sympathy for the Chinese people in the ordeal through which they were passing.

The British Government, he stated, had done its best to implement fully its obligations to China under the resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, and would consider it its duty to give serious and sympathetic consideration to the requests it might receive from China in conformity with the resolution before them.

Lord Halifax expressed horror at the threatened use of poison gas, and hoped that the report on the subject would prove untrue.

M. Suritch wished the resolution was more concrete, definite and precise and made a greater contribution to facilitate the efforts of the "heroic Chinese nation." He, nevertheless, would support it, and hoped that it would be generously implemented.

Dr. Koo thanked the speakers for their words and their promise and encouragement, which would, he said, be received with great gratitude by the Chinese people.

#### Text of Resolution

The full text of the resolution was: "The Council, having heard the statement by the representative of China on the situation in the Far East and the needs for national defence in China, firstly, earnestly urges the members of the League of Nations to do their utmost to give effect to the recommendations contained in the previous resolutions of the Assembly and the Council in this matter.

"It earnestly urges the members to take serious and sympathetic consideration of the requests they may receive from the Chinese Government.

"In conformity with the said resolutions, the Council expresses its sympathy with China in her heroic struggle for the maintenance of her independence and territorial integrity, which are threatened by the Japanese invasion, and in the suffering which has, thereby, been inflicted on her people.

"Secondly," the resolution goes on, "the Council recalls that the use of toxic gasses in war is condemned by International Law, and cannot fail to meet with the reprobation of the civilized world. It requests the governments of the states, which may be in a position to do so, to communicate with the League any information they may obtain on the subject."—Reuter.

## Strengthen League

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 10.

Proposals to make the League of Nations all-powerful against an aggressor were outlined by Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech at Manchester last night.

The plan to ward off a devastating war, he said, lay in a single sentence—Arm and stand by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

He suggested that Great Britain and France should say to smaller menaced states: "We are not going to help you if you are not going to help yourselves. Are you prepared to take special service in defence of the Covenant?".

#### Ten Well-Armed States

"If we could rally ten well-armed states bound to resist aggression," Mr. Churchill asserted, "we would be so strong that danger would be warded off."

The Danubian and Balkan states, he declared, could be mopped up one by one, but together they were of enormous strength.

He also mentioned Russia, Poland, and the Baltic and Scandinavian countries.

#### Safeguards for Berlin

Mr. Churchill said he did not mean the encirclement of Germany. "We ask no security for ourselves," he stated, "that we are not prepared to extend to Germany. Let her join the club and share its privileges and safeguards."

The alternative, Mr. Churchill said, was to give Germany her colonies and a free hand to spread the Nazi system in Central Europe.

After an interval, he added, "we would be drawn into a war against an antagonist overwhelmingly powerful and find ourselves without a friend."—Reuter.

## Gen. Chiang's Son

Berlin, May 11.

It is learnt here that Mr. Chiang Wei-kuo, younger son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, took part in the march of German troops into Austria during the Anschluss, as a simple German private. Mr. Chiang was completing his military preparation prior to entering a German military school. He revealed a remarkable capacity for endurance, and was warmly congratulated by the head of his unit.—Havas.

## Balloon Barrage Squadrons

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

The formation on May 16 of three new balloon barrage squadrons of the auxiliary air force, which will be the first units to be organized in the new balloon barrage group, was announced by the Ministry of Air today.

A total of 6,000 officers and men of a minimum age of 38 will be required.

Seven other squadrons will be formed later, under the auspices of the Surrey, Middlesex and Essex county Territorial and air force associations.

#### Efficient Fire Services

In moving the second reading, in the House of Commons yesterday, of the Fire Brigades Bill, the first measures dealing with fire precautions, which have been before Parliament for more than 40 years, and the first legislation to place legal obligations to arrange for efficient fire services on local authorities, the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, said the system of fire precautions in Britain had grown up in a very haphazard way without any co-ordinated public effort.

The Bill, he said, gave effect to many of the recommendations of the Riverdal Committee, which had made a study of the question. Sir Samuel made the point that the need for fire precautions was especially urgent in view of the danger of incendiary outbreaks due to aerial bombing. Arrangements would be made under the Bill for different brigades to come to the aid of each other in times of emergency.

He mentioned that he had inspected at the Home Office, only last week, a number of new and ingenious appliances for dealing with such outbreaks in times of emergency which it was his intention to issue to local authorities under the provisions of the present Bill.

He thought they had gone, in these new appliances, as far as human ingenuity could go to deal with the terrible danger of fire following air raids. They were proceeding in this matter upon a big scale and had already started the distribution to local authorities of these auxiliary appliances which would be there to be used in emergencies.

Speaking on the Bill, Sir Samuel Hoare gave the House a personal reminiscence in connection with the resignation, which took effect last week, of the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, Captain Morris, who was retiring from this high post at the end of 30 years of public service.

#### Youth Must Play Part

The Home Secretary said he had had an opportunity of saying good-bye to Captain Morris, and that the retiring officer had reminded him that he, Sir Samuel, had been Chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council, which had first appointed him.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that it was interesting to recall that the combined ages of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of that committee in 1908 were 50 years, and he expressed the wish, in an aside, that youth was taking as active a part in affairs now as in those days.—Wireless through Reuter.

## Composite Aircraft

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

A Mayo composite aircraft made the first official separation flight, carrying a full Atlantic load, while undergoing official Air Ministry trials at Felixstowe yesterday.

Two Air Force test pilots were at the controls. The seaplane Mercury and the flying-boat Maia both took off as one unit, the Mercury being loaded to 20,800 lb.

The separation was effected at a height of about 3,000 feet without incident.

The Mercury flew round the Air Force station for some time, and 900 gallons of petrol, its long-range fuel load, were jettisoned before it alighted.

This fuel will be largely consumed on an Atlantic flight.—Reuter.

## Holland Gives to China

Geneva, May 12.

The Netherlands Government has contributed 50,000 florins for the purchase of medical articles for Chinese epidemiological services, according to an announcement by the Council of the League of Nations. The Danish Red Cross is said to have also contributed a large quantity of medical supplies.—Reuter.

# Commons Queries on Shanghai

### Foreign Under-Secretary Replies on Incidents, Japanese Army Discipline, Compensation Claims

London, May 10.

THE situation at Shanghai was once again the subject of a barrage of questions in the House of Commons yesterday, keeping Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extremely occupied. Questions related to the recent incidents at Shanghai between Japanese troops and British servicemen, the claims of Britons for compensation for damage to their property, a revival of industry in the International Settlement, the Chinese Maritime Customs, and conditions on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour member for the Kingswinford division of Staffordshire, set the ball rolling by asking what steps had been taken with a view to preventing a repetition of the recent incidents at Shanghai between Japanese soldiers and British servicemen.

Incidents of this kind, Mr. Butler replied, were always liable to occur in the conditions ruling in the Shanghai area. The British Government, he added, was doing its utmost by negotiation and remonstrance to avoid a recurrence of such incidents.

Mr. A. C. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, then drew attention to the difficulty of reviving industry in the industrial part of the International Settlement.

He alleged that this was owing to Chinese women's refusal to work in Japanese factories for fear of molestation and the refusal of the Japanese authorities to remove restrictions on Chinese and foreign-owned factories as long as Japanese factories remained closed.

#### Strict Discipline Needed

Mr. Moreing asked if representations would be made to the Japanese Government that the enforcement of strict discipline in the Japanese forces was an essential preliminary to a revival of industry.

Mr. Butler replied that he was aware of this position. The British representatives at Shanghai and Tokyo, he said, were constantly pressing the Japanese authorities to remove this and all other vexatious restrictions with a view to providing for a restoration of normal conditions.

Mr. Moreing asked if Mr. Butler was aware that it was not a question of restriction by the Japanese on trade so much as the constant behaviour of Japanese troops resulting in such intimidation and fear among Chinese women that they would not work in Japanese establishments.

The Foreign Under-Secretary undertook to bear this point in mind.

#### Interference with Ships

In reply to another question by the same member, Mr. Butler asserted that the British Government was urgently considering steps calculated to avoid a recurrence of such incidents as the alleged unwarrantable Japanese interference with the British steamers Tungwo at Haimen and Kingyuan at Shanghai.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative member for the Kidderminster division of Worcestershire, then asked in regard to the claims of Britons for compensation for damage to their property at Shanghai and how long they would have to wait before receiving compensation.

Mr. Butler replied that Sir Archibald Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, had been instructed to forward claims to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, in their final form for presentation to the Japanese Government as and when received. He added that he was unable to answer the second part of the question.

#### Payments of Claims

Asked by Sir John Warlaw-Milne if the Japanese were creating any machinery in connection with payments, Mr. Butler said he was unable to answer for the Japanese Government.

"From our point of view," he added, "requisite steps have been taken."

Mr. R. D. Acland, Liberal member for the Barnstaple division of Devonshire, asked why the Burgos authorities should be asked to pay at the conclusion of hostilities and the Japanese Government during hostilities.

Mr. Butler answered that there was no invariable practice.

Mr. Moreing next asked whether the Government was aware that the Japanese authorities had refused to allow British railway officials to inspect the Shanghai-Nanking railway line on behalf of British mortgages of the railway's revenue, were themselves selling passenger tickets on the line, and what steps were being taken. This, the member for Preston said, was a serious breach of the loan agreement.

Mr. Butler, in reply, declared that he was aware of the refusal to allow an inspection. In regard to the sale of tickets, he understood that permits to travel on the line had been issued by the Japanese military authorities and permit holders had to pay fares.

#### British Representations

Sir Archibald Kerr had urged the Japanese authorities to ensure the safeguarding of British interests in the line. Sir Robert Craigie had also taken up the matter and had asked the Japanese Government to afford an early opportunity for an inspection and survey of the line and to take necessary measures to safeguard British bondholders' interests.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Labour member for the Hillsborough division of Sheffield, asked if this was one of the vested interests to which Mr. Koki Hirota (Japanese Foreign Minister) had referred, and could they rely on it that there would be no selling of the Chinese people for vested interests.

Mr. Alexander might rest assured, Mr. Butler replied, that "we shall consider the British interests concerned."

After the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had given a gist of the Chinese Customs arrangement concluded between Mr. Hirota and Sir Robert Craigie, as explained by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on May 4, Mr. William Thorne, Labour member for the Plaistow division of West Ham, asked if this did not deprive the Chinese Government of revenue.

Mr. Butler said he required notice of the question. He confirmed that the Chinese Government was aware of the terms of the agreement.—Reuter.

#### British Mediation

London, May 11.

The British Government would be glad to offer its services, either alone or in conjunction with other Powers, to bring about equitable peace between China and Japan, said Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons today in reply to Mr. Ian Campbell Hannah, National Conservative member for the Bilston division of Wolverhampton who asked whether, seeing that the war in China had largely reached a deadlock, Mr. Chamberlain would consider offering British mediation or inviting the United States to join in mediation to restore peace.

"We do not consider," Mr. Chamberlain added, "that any useful purpose will be served by offering mediation until both sides have indicated their willingness to accept it."

Mr. Hannah then asked if the Japanese Government, in notifying of arrangements relating to the disposal of Chinese Customs revenue, had given assurance, or had made a statement, regarding the repeated complaints that Japanese goods were being admitted to Shanghai without payment of duty.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that, in recent discussions on the Customs, the Japanese Government had assured the British Government that it intended that normal conditions should be restored and payment of duty by all Japanese importers should be ensured at the earliest possible date.—Reuter.

## French China Friends

Paris, May 10.

Effective and collective aid to China is requested in a Memo sent to the Chairman of the League of Nations Council today by M. Maurice Violette, Independent Socialist Senator and former State Minister, on behalf of an association, the "Friends of the Chinese People."

The Memo is about "Japanese aggression in China" and asks that a resolution adopted by the League Assembly some time ago, providing for individual aid to China by countries desiring to help, should be carried out.

The Association, Friends of the Chinese People, is a federation of 52 different French organizations.

The message sent by this body reads, "China is giving a magnificent example of her patriotism and ability to defend herself; it is up to the League of Nations to give her the means with which to paralyse the aggressor."—Havas.

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## Sudeten Chief Leaves

London, May 15.

After a visit shrouded in the greatest secrecy, Herr Konrad Henlein, Leader of the Sudeten German Party in Czechoslovakia, left London yesterday afternoon by air for Berlin, from where he will entrain for Prague.

Such reserve surrounded the visit that little is known beyond the fact that Herr Henlein expounded the views of his party and heard views representative of the British people. Herr Henlein, according to some circles, showed himself more moderate than expected following his speech at Karlsbad, where he made eight demands on the Czechoslovak Government.

One factor, however, is clear—the conversations here between the Sudeten leader and British statesmen have been of value to both sides.

In authoritative quarters in Prague it is believed that Herr Henlein's visit to London was for the purpose of reassuring British opinion and also, on Herr Hitler's initiative, to explain that the aim of Sudeten Germans was not union with Germany.

During his brief stay in London, Herr Henlein interviewed, among others, Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Winston Churchill.—Reuter.

### Czechoslovakian Promises

Prague, May 14.

Dr. Milan Krofta, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, today informed Mr. Basil Cochrane-Newton, British Minister to Prague, and M. Victor de la Croix, French Minister to Prague, that Czechoslovakia would do everything possible to satisfy the demands for autonomy for the German minority by Herr Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germany Party.

The Foreign Minister, it was understood, outlined in detail a minority statute which constitutes the basis for integral solution of the Czechoslovakian national and minority problems.

Herr Henlein's visit to London, it was believed, has brought closer the possibility of British, French, German and Italian four-power conference to discuss the entire Central European problem. The visit, some believed, was definitely connected with some effort to arrange a big diplomatic meeting.

The Czechoslovakian Government, it was learned from reliable sources, will insist that the minority statute was sufficient to answer Herr Henlein's demands.

Dr. Krofta, told the French and British Ministers that the statute would give the Sudetens educational and cultural autonomy and place the German language on a parallel with the Czechoslovakian language. Further concessions, they said they understood, might pave the way to territorial autonomy and actual secession.—United Press.

### Negotiations To Open

Prague, May 15.

The Czech Government will start negotiations this week with the German Sudeten Party concerning the latter's claims for the German minority in Czechoslovakia. It is expected that Herr Konard Henlein, leader of the Sudetens, will hold conferences with members of the Government, notably M. Milan Hodza, the Premier.

It seems that the results of the negotiations will depend upon the advices received by Herr Henlein in Berlin when he returns to the German capital after his trip to London.

Well-informed circles here do not believe that the proposals submitted by the Government will undergo any radical changes. The Government, meanwhile, has speeded up the draft of the statute on nationalities, which will probably be published towards the end of next week. It is expected here that the Government, while extending as many concessions as possible, will not accept to take any measures threatening to modify essentially the Constitution.

### Czech Independence

Political circles here, commenting on Herr Henlein's trip to London, stressed the fact that the Sudeten leader conferred principally with personalities who are convinced of the necessity of maintaining Czechoslovakia's independence, and that he held a lengthy talk with the Czech Minister in London, M. Jan Mazaryk.

They further emphasized that during Herr Henlein's absence, the Sudeten press adopted an extremely moderate tone, leaving hopes for a slight relaxation in the tension between the Sudetens and the Government, resulting on the one hand from the British demarche to Berlin, and on the other from the British and French intervention in Prague.—Havas.

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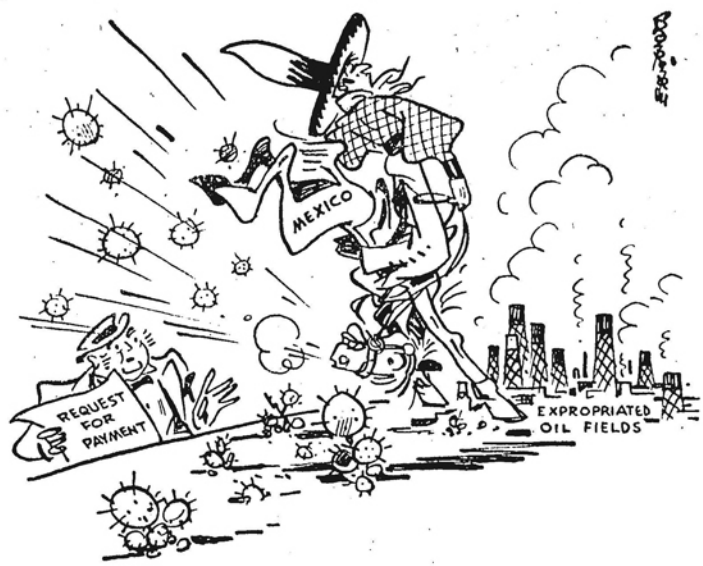
MME. Quo Tai-chi, wife of China's Ambassador to Great Britain, presented at Court on May 11 two Chinese debutantes. The two ladies to be honoured were Mme. Lung Ko-king and Mlle. Lung Hua-Tsao.




BY SAPAJOU

**Not On Speaking Terms**

# Br. Minister in Mexico Recalled

## Break Between Two Countries Complete Following Oil Dispute ; Washington Perturbed

Mexico City, May 15.

MR. Owen St. Clair O'Malley, British Minister to Mexico, has been recalled by his Government following the action of Mexico in severing diplomatic relations with Great Britain. Mr. O'Malley handed a Note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today stating that, on instructions from the Foreign Office in London, he would leave Mexico accompanied by the full diplomatic staff of the British Legation. British interests in Mexico, the Note added, would be left in the hands of a Vice-Consul.

Two reasons were given by the Mexican Foreign Minister, General Eduardo Hay, for the break in relations, namely, the "unfriendly attitude" of the British Government over Mexico's recent expropriation of foreign oil fields, and the British demand for the payment of the £20,000 annuity instalment in connexion with British losses arising out of Mexican revolutionary activities in the past 30 years.

A cheque for this sum, with accumulated interest, was handed to Mr. O'Malley simultaneously with the announcement of the break in diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

### Official Regret

London, May 14.

The suspension of relations between Mexico and Great Britain caused "regret" today in official circles.

Officials denied that the British note on Mexico's recent expropriation of oil fields was "vindictive action." They said that Britain had no alternative but to protest against the Mexican order.—United Press.

### New Crisis Precipitated

Washington, May 14.

United States Department of State officials today refused to comment on the suspension of relations between Mexico and Great Britain pending the clarification of causes leading to the rupture. All officials, however, were confident that the crisis would be settled amicably.

United States Government officials did not disguise their feelings in saying today that Mexico's suspension of relations with Great Britain had precipitated a new crisis and an explosive international situation which opened new difficulties and complications for the United States foreign policy, especially in the western hemisphere.—United Press.

### Cheques Paid

Mexico, May 15.

Cheques representing instalments for indemnity on damages suffered during the Mexican revolutions between 1910 and 1920 were handed to the French and Italian Ministers here today by Senor Don Eduardo Hay, the Mexican Foreign Minister.

A similar cheque was handed to Great Britain a few days ago, immediately prior to the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.—Havas.

### Threatened Uprising

Mexico City, May 15.

While the Mexican Government was today prepared to meet a new international situation following the suspension of relations with Britain, revolutionaries were reported to be taking advantage of the Government's weakened economic position by planning a military coup.

Gen. Rivas Guillen, Military Commander of San Luis Potosi state, rushed to the state capital following reports of a threatened uprising. The Government denied unconfirmed reports that Sr. Saturnino Cedillo, former Minister of Agriculture, was arming revolutionaries and preparing to advance on San Luis Potosi city. Gen. Guillen told the United Press by telephone that everything was "tranquil."

Meanwhile, public opinion here was apparently solidly behind Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, the President of Mexico. Politicians, labour leaders and professional men praised his action in suspending diplomatic relations with Britain.

Local newspaper editorials pictured Britain as a "decadent nation" bowing to Italy but picking on "weak Mexico by demanding small claims of payment when Britain is in reality the world's largest debtor."

Gen. Cardenas has written to the American Society of Friends of Mexican People urging for increased co-operation between Mexico and the United States.—United Press.

### Friendly Conversation

San Luis Potosi, May 15.

Sr. Saturnino Cedillo, former Minister of Agriculture, today conferred by telephone with the President, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, in Mexico City. It was understood here that the conversation was lengthy and friendly. There were indications that Sr. Cedillo told the President he was unable to assume command of his military zone because of his continued ill health. The telephonic conference followed reports that Sr. Cedillo was fomenting an uprising.—United Press.

### Oil for Any Buyer

Tulsa, Ok., May 15.

Sr. Vicente Cortez Herrera, general manager of the Petroleos Mexicanos, today said Mexico will discard the policy of selling oil only to democratic countries if Britain refuses to buy Mexican oil because of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said no oil has been sold to date because of cheap prices.

"England," he said, "is one of the largest democratic countries which buys oil. If they will not buy then we must sell our oil to any country which wants it. In commerce we cannot always follow sentiments.—United Press.

### British Standpoint

London, May 15.

The initiative for resumption of relations between Mexico and Britain must be taken by the Mexican Government, authoritative sources said today.

Although the Government was disturbed over the suspension of relations, it was described as feeling that the state of affairs had reached such a stage in Mexico that it was almost impossible for Britons to continue in business because of the harsh restrictions against them.

Diplomats and statesmen were inclined to believe that the only means for restoration of relations would be Mexico's granting of satisfaction for the expropriation of British oil fields.

Commenting on Mexico's assertion that Britain's "unfriendly attitude" led to the suspension of relations, authoritative sources said "of course the reason given for the rupture is not the real one. The real reasons are the fact that Mexico had expropriated British-owned oil fields and Britain insists on adequate compensation paid."—United Press.

## Royal Baby Christened

The Hague, May 12.

Princess Beatrix, the three-and-a-half months old daughter of Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, was christened this morning at the historic Grootekerk, where the parents were married on January 7, 1937.

The god-parents of the little Princess, who, in her mother's arms, was driven to the Cathedral in a golden coach, included her two grandmothers, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Armgaard, King Leopold of the Belgians and Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone.

Today marked the first public appearance of Princess Beatrix.

The golden coach was preceded and followed by officers of the Blue Hussars, Holland's crack regiment.

Queen Wilhelmina, King Leopold and other distinguished guests drove in cars to the Grootekerk by another route, but they returned from the Cathedral in procession.

Five hundred guests filled the palm-decked Cathedral where the baby was solemnly christened Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgaard. The only gift the infant Princess received was a prayer-book from the church wardens.

After the christening, Queen Wilhelmina entertained the Royal guests at luncheon.—Reuter.

### Infant Shown

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

La Hague, May 13.

From the window of the Noorde Inde Palace, Princess Juliana showed her infant daughter Beatrix to a cheering crowd yesterday afternoon after the christening ceremony.

The crowd went wild with joy when the Royal child was held up in full view of those gathered round the gates of the Palace. The infant was still clad in her baptismal robe.

Princess Juliana was visibly touched by the demonstration of enthusiasm when, shortly afterwards, she appeared on the Royal Balcony to hear 10,000 school children singing patriotic songs.—Reuter.

## *U.S. Envoy in Berlin Resigns*

Washington, May 14.

President Roosevelt revealed today that Mr. Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador in Berlin, had resigned. Mr. Gibson filled the Berlin post following the resignation of Mr. William Dodd earlier this year.—United Prsss.

## Sudeten Question

London, May 10.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, will call of Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, before the end of the week to discuss the Czech-Sudeten problem. The visit will probably take place either tomorrow or on Thursday.

It is learnt from well-informed quarters that Dr. Woermann, head of the Political Department in the Wilhelmstrasse, in a recent interview, told the British Ambassador that "the Sudeten question was an internal Czech problem and did not concern the Reich."

Political circles here now stress the ambiguous character of this answer and express anxiety as they claim that while it may be interpreted as meaning the Reich does not intend to intervene in Czechoslovakia, it may also mean only that Germany does not intend to put pressure upon Herr Konrad Henlein, Leader of the Sudeten Party, to reach an amicable settlement.

It is feared that eventual incidents in Czechoslovakia will be followed by an "appeal" from the Sudeten leader to the Reich, similar to the "appeal" made by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart immediately before the Anschluss. Such a move would involve the most serious repercussions, it is emphasized.

### Rosier Aspect Noted

There is a rosier aspect to the situation, since politicians are of the opinion that Herr Hitler is likely to dissuade Herr Henlein from any rash gestures as Signor Mussolini is reported to have induced the Fuehrer towards moderation, refusing a pledge of military support in the event of war arising from the Czech situation.

Czech circles here have announced that their Government will next week issue new proposals to Herr Henlein, to include the granting of financial autonomy to the Sudetens. The country's foreign policy will not be changed in any way, as it is impossible for Prague to break all links with Britain, France and Soviet Russia, on suggestion of the Sudetens. Such a decision, they assert, would be tantamount to acknowledging a diplomatic annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany.—Havas.

### Berlin Envoy Received

Prague, May 10.

Dr. Eduard Benes, President, of Czechoslovakia, received Dr. Vojtech Mastny, the Czech Minister in Berlin who arrived here today and, it is understood, was informed of the results of the recent parleys at Rome between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. Dr. Mastny, according to reliable reports, called on Field Marshal Hermann Goering who took Herr Hitler's place in his absence, before leaving for Prague. M. K. Jezek, member of the Rightist National Democrat Party, was appointed Minister of Health today, replacing M. Ludwig Czech, German Social Democrat who resigned on April 9. This strengthens the right wing in the Cabinet, while the German Social Democrats are no longer represented, though they continue their support of the Government in Parliament.—Havas.

### Czech Parliament Meets

Prague, May 11.

The two Chambers of Czech Parliament met yesterday the first time after a long interval and adjourned till tomorrow after a session of only about 30 minutes.—Trans-Ocean.

## Chile Withdraws

Geneva, May 14.

Chile has formally informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, M. Joseph Avenol, of her unconditional withdrawal from the League.

The Chilean Ambassador this afternoon will announce his Government's intended withdrawal and will express the hope that during the two years' notice period, something material may be done that will induce Chile to reconsider her attitude.

It is understood that Chile is dissatisfied with the reception given the Chilean proposals for the reform of the Government.—Reuter.

## Non-Aggression Talk

Washington, May 9.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today said that he had not received any official communication from Japan regarding the reported statement by Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, indicating a possible discussion of a non-aggression pact with the United States.

Mr. Hull added that the United States and Japan were both signatories of the Kellog-Briand Pact, but refused to make any comments on other statements by the Japanese Foreign Minister.—United Press.

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*FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)*

# Spanish Mediation Denied

## Republicans Will Resist to the End; Reports From War Fronts, Nationalists Advance

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 10.

Reports of possible mediation in the Spanish conflict were emphatically denied by Senor Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Republican Government delegate to the League of Nations, in a statement issued at Geneva today, according to a Spanish press agency.

The statement, it is reported, declares that no one has been authorized to open conversations or negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice in Spain.

No armistice or mediation is possible between an independent people and the "German and Italian invaders," asserts the statement, which emphasizes that the Spanish Republic will "resist to the end, namely, until the final victory."—Reuter.

### Britain Ready to Help

London, May 9.

Spain figured largely at question time in the House of Commons today.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on being asked if he was aware that branches of the Russian Cheka for a considerable time had been in effective control, not only in Barcelona and Valencia, courts and prisons, but among the international and Republic troops on the Government side in Spain, said the information in his possession did not confirm the statements in question.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, was asked if he was aware of the recent declaration of policy by the Spanish Republican Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, and if the Government would seek to secure peace in Spain on the basis of such terms.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had seen the declaration and, regarding the second part of the question, the Government was prepared, at any time, at the request of either of the contending parties, to lend its offices with a view to securing an agreement for the settlement of the conflict. It was not in accordance with the Government's policy, he said, to impose a settlement on either side.—Wireless through Reuter.

### Reports from War Fronts

Hendaye, May 9.

Reorganized remnants of two Canadian Brigades today penetrated deep behind the Nationalist lines on the Mediterranean front in a surprise spearhead thrust and seized positions dominating the highway to Cuevas de Vinroma, the Republicans officially announced.

Nationalist headquarters denied this claim.

The Republicans, however, said the surprise attack carried the Canadians nearly twenty miles to the rear of Gen. Francisco Franco's vanguard at Torre Blanc.

In driving rain, artillery units, trench mortars and heavy tanks joined in the attack on the Nationalists entrenched in the hills above Cuevas de Vinroma, the Republicans said. Charging the slopes in groups of ten, the Canadians reached the summits after both sides had suffered enormous casualties, the Republicans reported.

The victorious Republican troops, the Republican headquarters said, hastily fortified their newly captured positions in anticipation of a Nationalist counter-attack which, however failed to materialize.—United Press.

### Land and Sea Control

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

The question of land and sea control in Spain is understood to have been settled satisfactorily between the British and French Governments in private discussions.

Other members of the Non-Intervention Committee are expected to find no difficulty in agreeing on this point.

Discussions continue over a withdrawal of volunteers by categories, and it is hoped that it will be possible to hold a meeting of the Committee early next week.—Reuter.

### Nationalists Closing in

Hendaye, May 11.

The Navarrese brigade aided by mass formations of Nationalist warplanes were today closing the mouth of a huge trap around nearly 12,000 Republican troops entrenched in the mountains along the main road from Teruel to the Mediterranean coast, Nationalist reports said.

Navarrese troops, driving down rain-sodden mountain slopes, advanced ten miles and were nearing Iglesuila del Cid whose fall would cut the last Republican avenue of escape. Nationalists were expected soon to overcome dogged Republican resistance and straighten the entire southern front from Alfambra to the sea permitting Gen. Francisco Franco to push southward to Castellon de la Plana on the coast and on to Valencia without fear of flank attacks.

Simultaneously another Nationalist column arrived on the outskirts of Cantavieja, further west on the Teruel highway to the coast, and forced Republican defenders to withdraw. Meanwhile heavy rains stalled all operations along the coast.—United Press.

### Nationalists Cut Main Road

Hendaye, May 12.

Brigt sunshine broke 24 days of almost constant rain today as General Garcia Valino's Nationalist Navarese brigade, aided by twenty bombers shattering Republican entrenchments, swept through mountain passes and cut the main road from Teruel to the Mediterranean coast.

Nationalist Headquarters said troops virtually had closed the trap around 8,000 to 12,000 Republicans entrenched in the mountains along the Teruel highway.

With the return of good weather, Gen. Aranda will resume his drive on Castellon de la Plana, on the coast, within the next 24 hours the High Command announced.

### Tons of Bombs

Nationalist bombers dumped tons of bombs on Republican trenches in the Padlico and Barragan mountains flanking the gorge through which General Valino's men advanced to cut the highway. The Nationalists said it was now comparatively easy to straighten the entire southern front to permit General Aranda to advance without fear of flank or rear attacks.

Scouting planes reported that Republican troops were hastily withdrawing from the deeper part of the pocket in which they were entrapped but were unable to evacuate their heavy guns and mobile equipment down the tortuous mountain roads.—United Press.

### Nationalists Report Advance

Salamanca, May 12.

A communique of the Nationalist army headquarters last night states that the Nationalist troops occupied the villages of Las Planas, Luca del Bordon and Todolella as well as La Mata and Holocado del Rey on the boundary between Teruel and Castellon provinces yesterday.

Continuing their thrust, the Nationalists also occupied the villages of Pitarque and Villarluengo, and important positions southwest of El Pobo. The enemy left many dead and prisoners on the battlefield. In addition, the Nationalists captured Iglesuela del Cid. La Cuba and Mirambel where the enemy lost more than 400 dead and wounded, 200 prisoners and large quantities of rifles and ammunition.

In the coastal sector, enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, the Republicans leaving about 100 dead on the battlefield.

### Planes Raid Valencia

Hendaye, May 12.

Swooping down in a surprise night attack, Nationalists planes bombed workers districts in Valencia, heralding the beginning of a new offensive to sever Madrid from the sea, Republican headquarters announced today.—United Press.

### Nationalists Still Advance

Burgos, May 13.

In the face of bitter opposition, the Nationalists are continuing to close in on the pocket they had formed between the sea and Teruel and which is believed to contain 10,000 Republican troops.

Gen. Francisco Franco's forces have captured the fortress town of Cantavieja and are now threatening the Mediterranean part of Castellon de la Plana.

Over 1,000 Republican dead were counted in one sector alone after a Nationalist advance east of Teruel, according to a Nationalist communique. In addition 200 prisoners were taken and huge quantities of war materials captured.

Both Barcelona and Valencia were raided by Nationalist planes yesterday. Nearly 100 casualties, including 46 dead, were caused by two raids on the Catalonian capital, while Valencia lost 22 killed and 80 injured when a squadron of bombers visited Valencia.—Reuter.

### Valencia Bombed

Hendaye, May 14.

Nationalist planes rained hundreds of bombs on Valencia today in preparation for a big offensive from the mountains north of Valencia. The raid on Valencia was only one of many along the entire Mediterranean coast where the Nationalists were massed in a drive to sever Valencia from Madrid.

The steamer Great End, believed to be flying British colours, was bombed at Valencia while another British ship, the Euphorbia, was bombed at Barcelona and the captain and first officer were wounded. Republicans said.

The Nationalists asserted that they were gradually straightening their lines at Teruel directly to the east of a point south of Alca de Chisbert on the coast. Dispatches from Salamanca said that the Nationalists had surrounded a Republican Garrison near the Villa Franca del Cid which many Republicans had deserted instead of facing almost certain annihilation.

The Nationalists discovered a Republican plan in which General Jose Miaja, head of the Madrid Defence Juncta, was to have personally directed a counter-offensive in an attempt to recapture Morella and sever the Nationalist communications, the Salamanca dispatches said.

Nationalist Castille and Navarrese brigades today captured Fortanete, 47 miles inland on the highway from Teruel to the Mediterranean coast, severing the only remaining Republican road through Castellon and thereby closing the trap and isolating thousands of Republican troops in the Canada mountains.

The Nationalist command sent mountain fighters into the pocket to wipe out the entrapped Republicans and then drove south on a 35 mile front. Republican reports said there was violent aerial combat along the highway with one battle involving fifty Nationalist planes and twenty Republican ships.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has now straightened the southern front for nearly 83 miles reaching inland to Teruel and has four columns poised for simultaneous attacks on Castellon de la Plana on the coast.—United Press.

### British Steamer Bombed

Valencia, May 14.

A British ship, the Great End, was struck by bombs from a Nationalist plane and set on fire today. The vessel was hit during the course of three night air raids over Valencia by a strong Nationalist air fleet.

Although Republicans said that there were no casualties, earlier reports indicate that twenty persons were killed on the vessel and eighteen wounded. Despite determined efforts to quell the fire, the ship was still aflame today.—United Press.

### Great Aerial Battle

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Burgos, May 13.

Eighteen Nationalist planes today engaged 50 Republican machines in a tremendous battle on the Teruel front. The Nationalists claim to have shot down, certainly eight planes and probably three more. Not a single Nationalist machine, they declare, was lost.—Reuter.

### Big Toll in Barcelona

Barcelona, May 14.

It is officially stated here that 49 persons were killed in an air raid on Barcelona on Thursday. A total of 90 persons are reported to have been injured in the raid.

Hundreds of bombs were dropped on Barcelona by Nationalist warplanes at midnight last night. The casualties are believed to have been heavy.

Although there was a complete "black-out" operation, brilliant moonlight helped the raiding planes to pick out their targets. Another raid began at 1.10 a.m. and lasted 15 minutes.—Reuter.

# Sir Harry Lauder

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 14.

Sir Harry Maclennan Lauder, 68-year-old Scottish comedian and music-hall artist, was taken to a Glasgow nursing home following serious injuries to his legs and face, which he received through falling downstairs.

Although no bulletin on his condition has been issued, it is believed that his leg is broken. Sir Harry Lauder, however, spent a comfortable day, the shock of his fall passing off quickly.—Reuter.

# New Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, May 14.

M. Paul Henri Spaak, Socialist Foreign Minister in the Janson Cabinet which resigned yesterday, today announced that he formed a cabinet of eleven members instead of fifteen as formerly.

M. Spaak was charged by the King with forming a cabinet after the Janson Cabinet had resigned because of a financial crisis arising from differences of opinion on the question of solving the budget deficit.—United Press.

# Representation to Germany by U.S.

Washington, May 12.

German-American relations today were headed for an even more difficult period than they have passed through recently, leading Washington diplomats told the United Press.

The greatest causes of friction between Germany and the United States, they said, were American indignation over Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany and Austria and America's refusal to sell helium to Germany in quantities which might be considered as "war supplies."

Germany was said to have taken exception to the recent protest of the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Hugh Wilson, against Nazi expropriation of Jewish property. Another factor disturbing friendly relations between the two countries was said to be the forthcoming conference sponsored by the United States to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria.

Diplomats did not admit the fact, but speculated privately that Germany's anti-Jewish policies had been one of the major factors in prompting the United States to reject German applications for helium purchases in America.—United Press.

### Representations in Berlin

Berlin, May 13.

The American Ambassador here, Mr. Hugh Wilson, is learned to have made representations to Germany against the violation of the German-American Treaty of Friendship under which American subjetcts and property in Germany enjoy equal rights with those of German subjects and property in the United States.

The United States is understood to desire assurances that the property of Austrian and German Jews of American citizenship will not be expropriated. The United States Government, the Ambassador is learned to have said, admits of no distinction between Aryan and non-Aryan Americans.—Reuter.

# Germany Rejects U.S. Protest

Berlin, May 15.

The note which the United States Government handed in at Berlin on May 9 protesting against the application of the decree for compulsory registration of Jewish property and of German property of Jews holding American citizenship formed the subject of an interview which the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Hugh Wilson, had yesterday with the Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office, Herr Weizsaecker.

In explanation of the German standpoint, it was pointed out that the German Government did not hold that this compulsory registration and its extension to Jews who are American citizens constituted a violation of the German-American amity and consular agreement of December 8th, 1920. The charges that had been made in this direction were entirely baseless. Consequently, the German Government saw itself compelled to reject the protest.—Trans-Ocean.

# U.S. House Passes Recovery Bill

Washington, May 12.

The House of Representatives today passed President Roosevelt's recovery bill which was sent to the Senate where debate will open within a few days under Administration pressure for early enactment.

The Senate meanwhile delayed final action on the Vinson Naval Expansion bill until tomorrow.

The House adopted the recovery bill after sending the Administration's tax bill to the White House for the President's signature.—United Press.

# British Representation To Germany

Berlin, May 13.

A Note from Great Britain was received here today protesting against the "utilizing" decree for the expropriation of Jewish property. The Note followed in outline the wording of the earlier American representation but was couched in milder terms, it was disclosed.—United Press.

# Quinine to China

San Francisco, May 11.

The China War Relief Association today announced it was sending 1,000,000 quinine pills to China to be distributed among 125 field hospitals in the Hankow area.—United Press.

# Ex-Resident Here Traced to U.S.

San Francisco, May 9.

A Treasury Department agent gave evidence in Federal Court here today, that Mr. William A. Chapman, former clerk of the United States Court in Shanghai, who was believed to have committed suicide nine years ago, is alive and prosperous in Los Angeles.

Mr. Chapman served a three-year prison sentence after being convicted of embezzling $30,000 of American Government funds in China. He disappeared following his release from prison and was believed to have committed suicide.

The Treasury Department has been seeking Mr. Chapman because he was a necessary witness to enable the Government to collect $30,000 from his bondsmen. Four or five of his bondsmen, however, are already dead and their properties liquidated.

The Government, however, is seeking to claim $11,000 from Mrs. Carl S. Seitz, widow of one of Mr. Chapman's bondsmen and former lumber dealer in Shanghai. Disclosure of Mr. Chapman's existence in Los Angeles was made during the Seitz trial here today.—United Press.

# Monoplane Crashes

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 15.

A Vickers Wellesley long-range monoplane, of the bomber type, which had intended to attempt a long distance record, crashed into flames near Bristol yesterday, killing the test observer. The pilot parachuted to safety.

The reasons for the accident are unknown, but it is understood that the machine took fire at a height of 3,000 feet, while being tested. The loss of the 'plane will not affect the record attempt, as the machine was being used for the development of tests of an independent nature.

This is the second machine of this type to crash for an unknown reason, the first having come to grief on January 3.—Reuter.

# "Emperor of Ethiopia"

Rome, May 13.

Tribal chieftains and other notables of Italian East Africa who had come here on the occasion of the celebration of the second anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Imperium, were received by King-Emperor Victor Emmanuele III in audience today.

The King-Emperor wore the uniform of a "Marshal of the Empire" and received the homage of his African subjects in the throne room of the Quirinal in presence of the Secretary of State for Italian East Africa, General Terruzzi.—Trans-Ocean.

# Lord Nuffield

London, May 15.

The Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of London University, announced last night that Lord Nuffield had given a cheque for £50,000 to complete the fund necessary to cover the cost of suitable building for the University Students Union Society, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the National Fitness Council and the University Grants Committee, who had given gifts of £25,000 and £35,000 respectively towards the provision of facilities for physical instruction and recreation.

A further gift of £20,000 by Lord Nuffield to the Banbury Hospital Fund is also announced.—Wireless through Reuter.

# British Note to Mexico

London, May 12.

Britain today sent a Note to Mexico demanding immediate payment of 370,962 pesos for British losses caused by Mexican revolutions in November, 1910 and May, 1920. The Note pointed out that the sum should be paid promptly.—United Press.

# Finland Notes Conquest

Helsinski, May, 13.

Finland now recognizes the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. The President, M. Kyosti Kallio, has accredited the Finnish Minister in Rome, M. Rafael Waldemar Erich, to the King of Italy and the Emperor of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

# Belgian Cabinet Resigns

Brussels, May 13.

The Cabinet, headed by M. Paul-Emile Janson, resigned today.—Havas.

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## Italian Farewell

Berlin, May 10.

An appeal to the public, exhorting them to beflag their houses and line the streets of Herr Hitler's route this morning when he arrives from Italy, has been issued by the authorities here.

"The Fuehrer is now returning to the capital proudly and happily," the appeal states. "Let us stand by him and his work."

"Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini," it adds, "have created a bloc of 120,000,000 people who are determined to defend their eternal vital rights. The historic avowal of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy to immutable friendship is an expression of the strength of the two nations, which are united for a common policy of peace and reconstruction."

A great shout from 10,000 throats greeted the Fuehrer, when, accompanied by Signor Mussolini, he appeared on the gold-draped balcony of a 13th century palace in Florence yesterday for his last appearance before an Italian assembly.

Seven times Il Duce and his distinguished guest showed themselves during twelve minutes.

During their brief stay in Florence the Dictators went sightseeing and watched a game of mediaeval football played by teams clad in full national costume, which Florentines claim was the forerunner of modern association football.

The visit brought to Florence many visitors, but it was observed that no one was allowed in very narrow streets save soldiers, police and Black Shirts.

The animated murmur of conversation in the streets and cafes competed with the roars of aeroplanes cruising overhead throughout the day.

**"It Has Been Too Beautiful"**

In a statement before leaving Florence, Herr Hitler said: "It has been too beautiful. I have noted a truly remarkable friendliness on the part of the whole population."

Herr Hitler left for Germany in a special train at midnight.

The two Dictators drove from the opera house to the crowded and decorated station in an open car. They stood up to salute the crowd before entering the train.

The Fuehrer, whose face showed signs of deep emotion, had a long, cordial handshake with Il Duce.

As the train steamed out, Signor Mussolini stood at attention on the platform while Herr Hitler leaned out of the window and waved his hand.—Reuter.

**Reichswehr Nazi Salute**

Berlin, May 10.

Herr Hitler has ordered all members of the German Army to greet him with the Nazi salute instead of the military.—United Press.

## Phantom Island

Copenhagen, May 11.

Dr. Lauge Kock, the well-known explorer, started today from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, in search of an unknown island believed to exist in the Arctic Ocean and also to visit Peary Land.

Dr. Kock, who arrived at King's Bay last month by air, believes he sighted a phantom island between north-east Greenland and the North Pole two years ago when carrying out a series of exploratory flights in North Greenland.

This unknown island was first heard of during the 1906-08 expedition to north-east Greenland headed by the Danish explorer, Dr. Erichsen, who, with two other members of his party made a long sledge trip to Peary Land. All three died of hunger, but their papers showed that they believed they had seen a new land in the Arctic Ocean.

Soviet airmen who flew over the North Pole to America last summer also reported sighting land between the North Pole and Greenland.—Reuter.

## Egypt and Tariffs

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

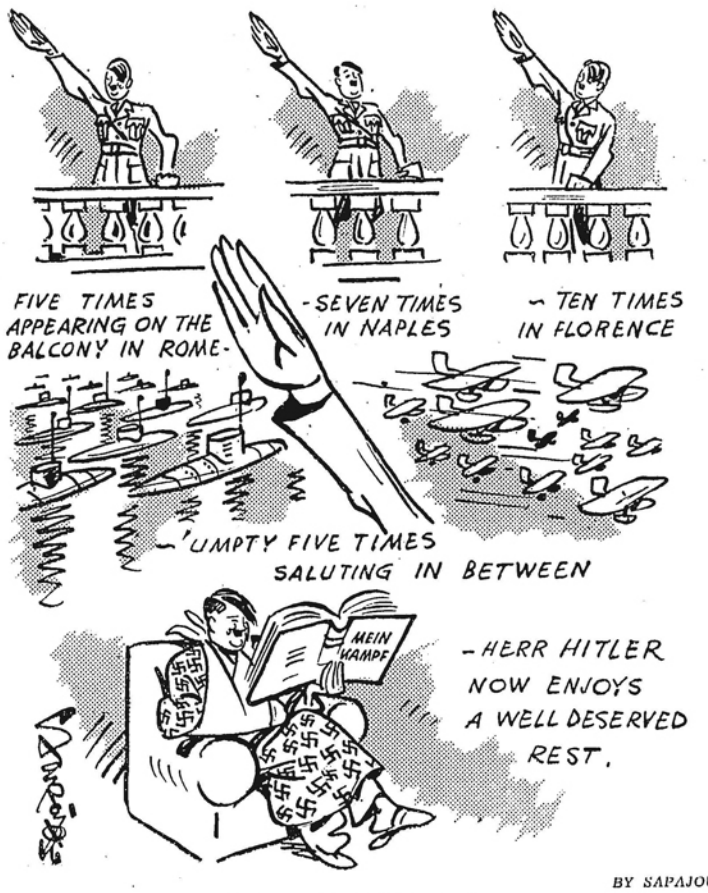
Cairo, May 11.

It is authoritatively learned that the Egyptian Government is ready to give the fullest consideration to the representations made by the British Government against the new tariffs on British cotton goods. The British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, has had a long interview with the Premier, Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha.—Reuter.

## Norway Notes Empire

Oslo, May 14.

Following the example of Sweden and Finland, Norway has decided to recognize the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. Among the first countries to recognize it are Germany and Japan.—Reuter.




**Home, Sweet Home!**

## Mining Disaster

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

The King and Queen have telegraphed to Duckmanton, Derbyshire, to say that they were shocked to hear of the terrible explosions in the Markham Colliery, in which there was such heavy loss of life. Their Majesties expressed their heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved families and asked for the latest information on the progress of the injured men.

The death roll is now officially announced as 79, with 33 persons on the injured list.

It was the worst colliery disaster in Great Britain since 1934.

A statement on the disaster was made by Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, Secretary for Mines, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

**How Tragedy Occurred**

The first explosion, he said, occurred near the coal face shortly before 6 a.m., when the night shift was leaving the mine. Its force extended over a long distance along the main road.

The inspectors at the mine, he added, would be joined by the Chief Inspector, and by the Medical Inspector as soon as possible.

"An investigation into the cause of the disaster is to proceed with all speed," he went on, "I am sure the House will join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with the families and friends of those who have so tragically lost their lives."

**Miner's Inquiry Suggestion**

Mr. Joseph Batey, minor's representative, who is Labour member for Spennymore, associated the members of the Opposition with the Minister's words of sympathy with the bereaved. He then made the suggestion that when the public enquiry took place, some independent person should be invited to preside.

The usual practice, he continued, was for a Government inspector to preside at such enquiries, and it was without wishing to make any reflection on the latter that he made the suggestion. It was merely intended as a means of giving the public confidence that all the facts in connection with the explosion would be available, so that more active steps might be taken to try and find a way of preventing such explosions in the future.

Among those injured in the explosions was a miner who was the second man to reach the pit top uninjured after the explosion, and who immediately volunteered to go down with the first rescue party. Subsequently he was badly gassed while assisting in the rescue operations.—Reuter.

## Message to King

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Berlin, May 12.

Herr Hitler has telegraphed to the King expressing his sincerest sympathy with the relatives of victims of the Markham Colliery disaster, the worst to occur in a British mine since 1934, and causing 79 deaths and injuries to 33.—Reuter.

## *U.S. Court Refuses to Free Alleged Spies*

New York, May 9.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy today dismissed writs of habeas corpus obtained by counsel for red haired Miss Johanna Hoffman and Gunther Rumrich, her alleged companion in espionage.

Rumrich, deserter from the U.S. Army, and Miss Hoffmann, hairdresser in the liner Europa, were arrested last February and accused of conspiring to sell American military secrets to a foreign Power. They were held on U.S.$25,000 bail.—United Press.

## Purchase of Whale Oil

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

Government purchase of whale oil for war emergency purposes, which was announced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent Budget speech, was the subject of a question in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Robert Rankin, Conservative member for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool.

Sir Robert Rankin asked whether it would be possible to purchase palm oil and cocoanut oil from West Africa, Malaya and Ceylon instead of whale oil from Japan.

Mr. J. Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replied that no whale oil had been purchased from Japan.

Whale oil, he added, was more suitable for storage than any alternative source of edible fat, and it was the only commodity of its kind which could be purchased without running a risk of undue rise in prices and injury to normal users.—Reuter.

## Esthonia Notes Empire

Rome, May 11.

Esthonia's decision to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia was announced here today.—Havas.

## Japanese Excesses

London, May 12.

A deep impression was made yesterday by Mr. H. J. Timperley, China correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," when he addressed a very largely attended meeting of M.P.'s of all parties and showed a series of cinema pictures purporting to depict excesses by Japanese troops during the six weeks after the capture of Nanking.

The pictures were taken by a foreign missionary, who stuck to his post in Nanking throughout that trying time.

Since his return to England, Mr. Timperley said, he had been struck by the deep sympathy of everyone for China and the difficulty of converting that sympathy into action.

**Strong Action Urged**

The British Government's apparent indifference, he asserted, was having a deplorable effect on British prestige and if continued, the ultimate effect on British trade with China would be disastrous.

Mr. Timperley urged that credits should be liberally given to China, which she would repay and remember with gratitude.

Japan, he said, had been putting up a gigantic bluff. The British Government could have taken a much stronger attitude, for Japan would never have risked a war against Britain, and was less likely to do so now when she had been defeated in battle by the Chinese and her prospects in China were growing more gloomy.

## German Press Neutral

Berlin, May 11.

The German press will henceforth maintain strict neutrality in the Sino-Japanese conflict. A communication to this effect was sent by the Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Embassy today.

Chinese quarters here declared themselves highly satisfied at such a decision, which, according to them, shows that China's resistance against Japanese aggression is influencing German political circles.

Well-informed quarters here added that the delay in the departure of the Reich diplomatic representative to Manchukuo may be explained by the German desire to spare the susceptibility of the Chinese.

An influential German personality arrived here from Hankow recently to present films depicting violences committed by Japanese soldiers in China. The film will be presented at a private sitting to several leaders of the Reich, among others to Field-Marshal Hermann Goering, the Air Minister.—Havas.

## Germany Recognizes Manchoukuo

Berlin, May 12.

The following official announcement was issued here today:

"In accordance with the declaration of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor in his Reichstag speech on February 20, 1938, that Germany would recognize Manchoukuo, a treaty was signed today in the German Foreign Office between the Secretary of State, Baron von Weizsaecker, and the Trade Commissioner for Manchoukuo, Mr. Hiyoshi Kato, providing for the immediate establishment of diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries and envisaging a further early inauguration of negotiations about a treaty concerning the consular representation of trade and shipping.—Trans-Ocean.

## Aid for Needy Britons

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 13.

The position of distressed Britons in countries such as China and Austria, where political upheavals were taking place at the present time, was the subject of a question in the House of Commons today.

The Government was asked whether it would consider making arrangements with the local authorities for financially assisting necessitous Britons who wished to be repatriated.

It was suggested that the assistance given should be on similar lines to that accorded to Britons repatriated from Spain.

Replying in the negatve, Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, stated that there was no need to consider making any special arrangements for repatriating distressed Britons in respect of countries other than Spain.—Reuter.

## French Liner on Fire

Le Havre, May 11.

Another outbreak of fire occurred last night in one of the ships belonging to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The latest to be involved was the 28,000-ton Champlain, which was laid up early this week following the strike of stewards.

Some reports said two separate and distinct outbreaks occurred, one in the first-class cabins and the other in the butler's stores. There is no reason to believe that they were due to sabotage or incendiarism. It is thought that they may have been due to lighted cigarette ends. The fires were easily extinguished.

The luxury liner Lafayette was destroyed by fire last week while in dry dock, involving practically every British and French insurance company.—Reuter.

## N.Y. Chinese Celebrate

New York, May 10.

Every Chinese business firm here was closed yesterday to celebrate the unity of China and the recent "Chinese victories against Japan." Six planes, piloted by Chinese pilots, flew overhead during a parade of local Chinese.—Reuter.

## U.S. Envoy to Belgium

Washington, May 9.

President Roosevelt today nominated Mr. Joseph E. Davies, American Ambassador in Moscow, as Ambassador to Belgium. His successor in Moscow was not announced.—United Press.

## American Appointment

Washington, May 14.

President Roosevelt today nominated Mr. Harry Slattery, of South Carolina, to succeed Mr. Charles West, Under Secretary of the Department of interior, who has resigned.—United Press.

THE U.S. Department of State has officially recongnized the appointment of Mr. Ajd Steenstra Tousaint as Netherlands Consul in Manila.

IT has been decided that the unveiling of the Australian national war memorial at Villers-Bretonneux, which is to be performed by the King while on his State visit with the Queen to France, will take place on the last day of their four days stay—Friday, July 1. The ceremony, which will be of an elaborate character, will be attended by members of the Australian cricket team now touring England. The names of 11,000 "missing" Australian soldiers are engraved on the memorial.

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*FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)*

# Brazilian Fascists

## Green Shirts Ousted from Palace and Government Buildings; Effort to Depose President Vargas

Rio de Janeiro, May 11.

THE Brazilian Chief of Police broadcast a message today in which he said that a revolt had been organized by a "group of Fascists," but that it had been easily overcome by the police and the army. The fighting, he added, had lasted only from 2 to 5.30 o'clock this morning. The aim of the insurgents, the message declared, had been to overthrow the President, Dr. Getulio Vargas.

The Green Shirts had succeeded in setting fire to the barracks in Rio and, to insure the safety of the Ministry of War, several of the attackers were arrested while trying to escape from the scene, including Emilio Valverde, a prominent leader of the Eascist organization.

Dozens of persons were also reported to have been arrested near the Presidential Palace.

The Police Chief gave assurance in his broadcast that the situation was now completely under control in Rio and throughout the country.

An official communique states:

"A band of Green Shirts and civilians, wearing uniforms of police and marine officers, attempted to seize the Palace buildings, including the Ministry of Marine and Guanabara Palace. "The rebels seized the Ministry of Marine, which Army forces re-took at 5 o'clock this morning."

President Vargas assumed office on November 3, 1930, following the military overthrow of the preceding administration. He was formally elected president on July 17, 1934, for a four-year term. He proclaimed a new Contitution on November 10, 1937.—Reuter.

### President Defends Self

Rio de Janeiro, May 10.

Government troops fought Fascist rebels in the streets today as the President Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, revolver in hand, defended himself and his family in the Palace.

In the early hours of the morning, green-shirted, outlawed Integralistas gathered quietly at the Marine Ministry, the President's Palace and the dock yards. Part of the Presidential guard joined the revolt in the hope of seizing the President.—United Press.

### Bond Trading Suspended

London, May 11.

In consequence of the earlier alarming report from South America that a Fascist revolution had broken out in Brazil, Stock Exchange jobbers today suspended dealings in Brazilian Government bonds.—Reuter.

### Revolt Leader Killed

Rio de Janeiro, May 12.

Nine persons are reported to have been killed and twenty others wounded in the abortive revolt against the President, Dr. Getulio Vargas, organized by a group of Fascists yesterday.

In addition, 500 arrests were made, including a number of army and navy officers who led the Sao Paulo revolt in 1932.

Considerable quantities of arms and munitions are alleged to have been seized by the police in the house of the leader of the Green Shirts, Senhor Salgado.

Prince Joao Braganza, a member of the former Royal House of Brazil, was wounded in the fighting, but his condition is not serious.

The revolt, which sought to overthrow the President, was crushed after fighting lasting 3½ hours during which Green Shirts are said to have set fire to the barracks in Rio.

### Rebels Easily Crushed

"A band of Green Shirts and civilians, wearing uniforms of police and marine officers," an official communique said, "attempted to seize the Palace buildings, including the Ministry of Marine and Guanabara Palace. The rebels seized the Ministry of Marine, which Army forces retook later."

Part of the garrison in the Presidential Palace joined in the revolt. President Vargas, revolver in hand, personally commanded the defenders, who only numbered twenty against the hundreds of rebels until reinforcements arrived. The Minister of War was wounded at the President's side.

It was during a bayonet charge by Marines, which drove the rebels out of the Ministry of Marine, that Hassolman, the alleged leader of the rebellion, was mortally wounded.—Reuter.

### Foreigners Revolt

Rio de Janeiro, May 13.

Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil today accused foreigners to have backed the attempted revolt. Dr. Vargas made this statement while speaking to 50,000 workers on the 50th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Brazil. He did not name any country or countries.

### German Arms Found

Rio de Janeiro, May 14.

The German Ambassador, Herr Karl Ritter, today called on the Foreign Secretary, Sr. Oswaldo Aranha. It was understood his visit concerned Government charges that aliens were involved in the revolt of Fascist Green Shirts.

Meanwhile it was disclosed that many of the revolutionists carried arms made in Germany.—United Press.

## *First Anniversary Of Coronation*

London, May 12.

The first anniversary of the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth was observed today.

Their Majesties have consented to the occasion being marked by an exhibition in all capital cities of the Dominions of copies of their portraits in oil painted to commemorate the occasion.—Trans-Ocean.

## Soviet Reply to Japan

Moscow, May 16.

In a strongly-worded reply, Russia today rejected a Note received on Wednesday from the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Marmone Shigemitsu, protesting against a speech made by M. Smirnov, Commissar for the Navy, at Vladivostok on May 1.

"A campaign of slander and propaganda against the Soviet Union," the reply states, "has been systematically carried on by Japan in recent years, frequently with the participation of official institutions and persons."

"Such propaganda," it goes on, "has caused justified indignation in the Soviet Union, and influences the utterances of the Soviet press and among individuals in regard to Japan.

"Nevertheless, it is necessary to note, as distinct from what took place and is taking place in Japan, that there has not been a single occasion in the Soviet Union when statesmen, newspapers and private individuals have urged war against Japan."

It is impossible, the Note concludes, to consider Japan's protests until the Japanese Government changes its attitude toward the propaganda war against the Soviet.—Reuter.

## President Polk Fire

San Francisco, May 13.

Although the Dollar liner President Polk was believed to have suffered but little damage, cotton and paper cargoes in the ship's holds were destroyed by fire to an estimated extent of U.S.$350,000, it was announced today.—United Press.

## U.S. Protest "Baseless"

Berlin, May 14.

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, semi-official German news agency, said today that the American protests against the "utilization" decree for the possible expropriation of Jewish property was "completely baseless."—United Press.

No deliveries of Helium, non-inflammable gas used in dirigibles, from the United States to the Reich will take place, it was definitely decided in Washington on May 11.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has appointed Mr. John W. Hanes, Assistant Secretary of State for the U.S. Treasury. Mr. Hanes was previously a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Hungarian Cabinet

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Budapest, May 14.

Public security measures to protect the existing social order are being introduced in the Hungarian Parliament by the new Premier, Dr. Bela Imredy. His measures include assistance for the unemployed, compulsory labour services, and the introduction of co-operative systems in all fields of production.

M. Koloman de Kanya remains Foreign Minister and the reshuffle is officially explained as being due to the fact that the outgoing Premier, Dr. Kalman de Daranyi, has concluded his mission. Well-informed circles, however, believe that the Nazi Party in Hungary, stimulated by the Anschluss, is becoming too strong, and is threatening the Constitution.

Dr. Imredy enjoys the confidence of all parties with the exception of the Extreme Right, who supported Dr. Daranyi.

M. Keresotes-Fischer, regarded as a strong man and as being likely to deal firmly with extremists, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The Nazi Party is considered to have gained a victory by the inclusion in the Cabinet of Dr. Balint Homan as Minister of Propaganda. Dr. Homan is regarded as a pro-Nazi.—Reuter.

### Economic Reforms

Budapest, May 13.

Dr. Bela Imredy, who was President of the National Bank and Minister of Economy in the last Cabinet, is the most prominent of Hungarian economists, though only 47 years of age. He is expected to carry out a Five-Year Economic Recovery Plan. Politicians here add that the Catholic leader will most likely oppose excessive increase of German economic influences and will attempt to strengthen trade relations with the western countries.

Most quarters appear to believe that this Cabinet will probably pursue anti-Semitic policies, as did the previous one. The Cabinet list follows:—

Premier, Commerce Minister ..... Dr. Bela Imredy
Foreign Minister....Koloman de Kanya
Home Minister .....Fischer Kereszter
War Minister .....Jean Ratz
Finance Minister ....Louis R. Schneller
Education Minister....Count Paul Teleki
Justice Minister .....Edmond Mikecz
Industry Minister ....Geza Bornemisza
Agriculture Minister ..... Alexander Sztranyavski
Minister without Portfolio ..... Balint Homan

Comments centre about the Home Minister, M. Keresztes, who is likely to find favour with conservative landowners as he is well-known for his energy and will probably vigorously oppose any schemes for the partition of estates.

National Socialists are somewhat pleased at the disappearance from the government of the former Home Minister, M. Szell, and the War Minister, General Roder.—Havas.

## *OBITUARY*

### General Cabanellas

Malaga, May 15.

The death has occurred of General Cabanellas, the first President of the Nationalist Junta.—Reuter.

### Rear-Admiral W. Phelps

New York, May 12.

The death occurred today, at the age of 68, of Rear-Admiral William Woodward Phelps, Commandant of the Naval District and Navy Yard, Brooklyn, since 1931, and from July, 1922, to November, 1923, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol.—Reuter.

### Brig.-Gen. A. S. Daggett

Washington, May 14.

Brigadier-General Aaron Simon Daggett, the oldest officer in the United States Army, died at his home in West Roxbury, Mass., the War Department announced to-day.

The retired general would have been 101 years of age on June 14. He was known both in the Philippines and in China. He fought in the Spanish-American war and was with American forces during the Boxer uprising.—United Press.

### Mr. Ian Colvin

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, May 11.

The death has occurred, at the age of 61, of the British journalist, Mr. Ian Duncan Colvin.

Leader-writer of the "Morning Post" since 1909, Mr. Colvin was, early in his career, on the staffs successively of the "Inverness Courier," the "Aberdeen Free Press" and the "Pioneer," Allahabad. He became assistant editor of the "Cape Times" in 1903, a post which he held for four years.

Mr. Colvin had also written numerous books in verse and prose, among which were "The Leper's Flute," "The Germans in England," "After the Chinese," "The Life of General Dyer," and others.—Reuter.

*FROM THE FOUR WINDS*

# U.S. Political Reactions

## Mr. Roosevelt no Longer Possesses His Magic Control Over Congress or General Public

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Apr. 17.

As the depression entered its seventh month the atmosphere in the American capital began to assume something of the character of pre-Rooseveltian 1932 defeatism. The country's morale had reached a new six-year low along with some of the leading stocks and shares. The bright young men, who came to Washington in the early days of the New Deal either have become less bright or grown less confident. They have no remedy to offer and no special enemy to blame.

Even the most fanatical among them do not really believe that 60 families of economic royalists have deliberately sabotaged the New Deal programme. They gaze out over the wreckage of their hopes with a bewildered expression, murmuring as did General Braddock when the drill-book strategy failed against the Indians, "Who would have thought it."

There is none of that almost joyous spirit with which the heavy problems of 1933 were tackled. Among the Administration advisers there is a tired and disillusioned air. They tried their experiments, they praised them, based the hopes of the country upon them, announced that what was happening was not fortuitous "we planned it that way," and then the experiments in new governmental methods broke down and the country was back where it started. Stocks were in a tailspin industrial production was falling off and the most impressive achievement of the New Deal seemed to be a national debt that was nearly doubled. Now nobody quite knows what to do next. And even if they know it is doubtful if they could get it done.

### President's Control Declines

The longer the depression lasts, the more the President's control over Congress and influence over the general public declines.

The President himself remains perfectly cheerful to all outward appearances. At his regular press conferences he laughs and jokes as of old, disarms criticism with a quip, and deflects a pointed question with a laugh. But occasionally he has shown signs of irritation, as when he congratulated the Senate on not allowing a flood of telegrams to "purchase" their votes or when he made public a letter to a friend saying he had neither the inclination nor the ability to be a "dictator." The practical politicians throw up their hands at such comments as these.

Talk of purchasing votes by telegram leads to the natural rejoinder that patronage and public work allocations are used with real effect for the same ends. To deny being a dictator is merely to call unnecessary attention to a frivolous charge and cause many people to think that after all there may be something in it.

Such incidents as these lead the practical politicians of Congress to complain of "instability," "emotional outbursts" and "lack of calm judgment." They begin to feel that they must stand on their own feet politically and can no longer rely upon riding into office on the President's coat-tails. They grow more independent.

### In Herbert Hoover's Shoes

Among many people the President is quite unjustifiably being identified with the depression, as was Herbert Hoover. There exists in business circles a personal feeling of distrust and lack of confidence. It is a condition which being psychological is hard to remove. The President has become a bogey man. This feeling plays a large part in the failure to recover from the depression.

In addition to the hysterical attitude taken by many businessmen there is a feeling of disappointment among 12,000,000 people who after five years of the New Deal are still unable to find work in private employment. Organized labour is not so friendly as it was; the depression has been as big a blow to its leaders as to the big employers: it may even lead to a more friendly feeling between them. Small business follows the lead of big business and blames government measures for the depression.

Yet there are certain bright features. The stock market may have dipped to levels very near those of 1932 but there is far more money in the banks than ever before and people are no longer nervous about their deposits. Farm prices are higher and crops are plentiful. The period of government experimentation, moreover, is over and even were it not over the spirit of Congress is such that the President even if he wished would probably not be able to secure the passage of "reform" measures of a drastic character.

### No Government Competition

This means that the private utility companies, for example, need no longer fear Government competition, or perhaps it should be said that possible investors in private utility companies need have no such fear. The government, moreover, has instruments to prevent financial collapse and encourage expansion. Housing construction is improving in a way which has astounded the officials of the F.H.A. thanks to the government policy of insuring mortgages. International trade, even though it may be stimulated by foreign rearmament, is holding its own.

The blackest situation exists in the railroad industry. This is partly due to the fact that when trade in general is bad the railways have naturally less work to do. But that is only part of the picture. After the 1929 crash the situation of the banks and the railways was seen to be the most critical and the R.F.C. was established with the original object of underpinning these two tottering structures. The need for supporting the banks was self-evident.

But the situation of the railway industry was not very different. Railway bonds were held by hospitals, insurance companies, educational institutions and public bodies of every kind. The failure of both bank and railway would injure very much the same type of person.

Public panic more immediately affected the banks than the railways. People could and did withdraw their deposits and banks which had unwisely tied up their money in real estate were the first to close their doors. The crisis continued till every bank in the country had to be closed. The banking structure was "put through the wringer." Savings were wiped out or reduced; real hardship was created in many cases but the banking system was, as a result of being allowed to reach bottom, in a much healthier condition when it emerged from the shadows.

### Railway Crisis at Hand

The railway crisis has been postponed till today. Since its bonds are held by life insurance companies and orphanages payment on them must be maintained. Its payroll cannot be cut because the powerful railway brotherhoods will not allow it. At the same time the railways place in the scheme of transportation is becoming narrower owing to the competition from motor cars, pipelines and waterways. If the Government subsidizes the railway industry (to prevent the bad political reaction which would follow if railway bonds held by institutions became worthless, to keep a strongly organized labour group in a good temper and to prevent local anger at small an uneconomic lines being abandoned) then the question naturally arises, why should other sick industries not have Government help.

The Government might, moreover, by its action perpetuate an anachronism. Electric tram cars, to use an analogy employed by the President, have now almost entirely disappeared. They have given place to buses and in some towns to underground railways. But if when they began to grow financially unstable the Government had rushed in to bolster them up people would still be riding them and the more convenient and economical bus system would never have had an opportunity to develop.

The difficulties of the railways, with their fixed overhead, their fixed payroll, their inability owing to Government regulation to close down unprofitable branch lines present the chief difficulty in the modern economic structure—its excessive rigidity.

Abraham Lincoln in a speech shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War said, "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." It might be asked today whether the American economic system can continue half government controlled or supported and half free.

Many people argue that excessive Government control introduced by the New Deal is responsible for the present depression and they attempt to prove it by comparing the American

(Continued on page 300.)

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## SPECIAL ARTICLES

# MANCHOUKUO MONOPOLIES

By Michael

In a recent issue of the excellent bi-monthly magazine, through which the South Manchuria Railway makes available in English a series of special illustrated articles on most of the important phases of Manchoukuo life, one reads that: "The Manchuria Fire & Marine Insurance Co., has a monopoly over the insurance business in Manchoukuo, side by side with the Manchuria Life Insurance Co." In addition to its primary business (presumably insurance) this new company, states the announcement, is required to play an important role in checking the flight of capital.

The new company is capitalized at 5,000,000 yuan, one fourth paid up. Of this Y.1,250,000, the Industrial Bank of Manchou subscribed Y.25,000. Equal amounts were taken up by the International Express Co., (the Japanese forwarding concern established by the South Manchuria Railway) and the Tahsing Kungssu. The remainder was subscribed by Tokyo Marine Insurance Y.133,125, Dairen Fire Insurance Y.250,000 and the remainder (Y.741,875) by 33 fire insurance firms in Japan.

* * *

The sum provided is modest, though the liabilities of its 38 share holding companies are very much higher. It is announced that the new company will take an important part in strengthening the domestic money market. The method in which this is to be done is not indicated, possibly it is expected that the company's funds will all be invested in the local market.

But with its small capital, the company reinsuring not a little reinsurance to distribute its risks, and must pay premia to the reinsuring companies, so the naive suggestion heard that all premia now paid to foreign companies here will be retained in this country can scarcely be realized. The problems created by the establishment of this company concerning foreign insurance firms in Manchoukuo are dealt with in the Manchoukuo Insurance Business Law, which was not promulgated until 26 days after this insurance monopoly was inaugurated.

* * *

The new company thus becomes, one of those "who are already engaged in insurance business at the time of enforcement of this law." The law provides that only companies which obtain Government permits can engage in insurance business in Manchoukuo. It states that those already so engaged are required to apply for Government permits by June 30, 1938. They may, however, continue their insurance business until they obtain documents, or until their application is rejected.

* * *

Foreign companies have in the past enjoyed an excellent insurance business But shortly after the Japanese Army took over the Government their business showed reductions. In particular, Government institutions informed insurance brokers that the question of rates did not arise and that a portion of the insurance must be given to Japanese firms. When the next year came round the quota of the foreign firms was further reduced, and in some instances they are allowed no share in business which they had covered for some years past and for which they offered attractive rates.

* * *

From widely scattered districts it is learned that when a Chinese businessman requires accommodation from Government banks he is informed that cargo or property, to be available as security for an advance, must be covered by Japanese policies. The explanation given at one bank was that they could not read English was rather feeble, as the policy and endorsements had Chinese translations attached.

Is it obvious that under these conditions it is extremely difficult for foreign insurance companies to continue in business. It would appear that the Japanese position is that every single yen remitted from this country elsewhere than to Japan, whether as insurance premium or for any other reason, places additional strain on the already sadly over-burdened exchequer. Strict control is enforced on all remittances abroad. Imports are restricted or forbidden, by the process of requiring Government licences for imports.

* * *

The process of driving out or starving out foreign business houses is simply a by-product of financing the continental adventure. Take, for example the foreign oil companies. They derived profits from the marketing of petroleum products and remitted their net profits abroad. People were regaled by discourses on the cultural value of oil and solemn pronouncements on its intimate connection with national defence. The mere facts are that: the oil companies apparently were prospering and remitted profits, so the Government took over the business, and, according to the budget recently published, enjoys a certain amount of profit from the operation of this monopoly.

In reckoning the net profit it should not be overlooked that during the past year imports of kerosene and of gasolene were respectively six times and four and a half times more than in 1936, and that Manchoukuo purchased over 155,000 tons of crude oil, which is about one third more than imported in 1936. From that crude oil many million gallons of refined products were distilled. In addition to these figures one must consider the quality of expensive gasolene produced from the greatly enlarged shale oil plant at Fushun.

* * *

Since the Government does not pay itself duty on refined products imported to this country, and since the considerably increased quantities noted are very probably required, in no small part for defence purposes, there will be no corresponding increases in the profits or the Customs returns.

The country still has to import most of its liquid fuel, despite huge investments in plants for the liquefication of coal, enlarging of shale oil plant at Fushun and utilizing the shale in other centres. When it had competing companies of different nationalities, it could be sure that products of good grade would be offered at competitive prices. As far as the public is now concerned the quality, particularly of gasolene, is low and the price high.

* * *

The Customs figures for last year indicate that over 17,000,000 gallons of gasolene and nearly 23,000,000 gallons of kerosene were imported. The values declared were about 41 cents for the first and 30 cents for the second. If these figures represented the actual cost it would not be difficult to see that the oil monopoly could show a profit. In any event it contributed towards the solution of Japan's over-population problem, by creating more jobs.

I have seen lengthy calculations indicating that if the foreign oil firms had been allowed to remain here the Government would have received more in duties and taxes than she now does in profits from the monopoly, and that without making any capital outlay. So far the outlay for buying up equipment of the oil companies, whose business here the Manchoukuo Government destroyed, has been no strain on the budget.

* * *

The monopolies in Manchoukuo are many but only four; opium, oil, salt and matches are operated by the Government Monopoly Bureau, others are operated by special companies in which the Government is usually a shareholder. For example the Manchurian Telephone & Telegraph Co., is owned by the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo. The railways, according to the laws of Manchoukuo, belong to the State. They were turned over by the S.M.R. for operation, and as securities for loans. Other industries are monopolized by the simple process of licensing only one special company for each. Aviation, manufacture of explosives and automotive manufacturing are conspicuous examples.

The list covers a great variety of industries. By setting up monopolies the Government forfeits the obvious advantages of competition, either in order to ensure that all control remains in its hands as in the case of explosives, or to encourage a group to whom monopoly is granted to develop an industry by ensuring that they are in no danger of competition, for example coal mining.

* * *

Railways and their feeders have been loosely classified as natural monopolies. The travelling public can judge whether the accommodations offered by competitive lines across the American continent compare favourably with those available on Government operated services elsewhere, which they have seen. Considering other items on the long list of monopolies in Manchoukuo, it is clear that a good case can be made out for several of them. One can conceive of more useful improvements in public services than a rival telephone company. A rival water works would offer few obvious attractions, but it does not necessarily follow that the same organization should install waterworks in every city in the land.

* * *

An automotive plant putting out inferior products at increased cost can remain in business with the assistance of a high protective tariff, if a government will decree that certain services must purchase a fixed number or a fixed percentage of the products of that monopoly. In the case of an insurance monopoly, the advantages offered are not so obvious and it is fairly obvious that the reason for this form of discrimination against other companies is to prevent the flight of capital except to Japan.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

May 8.—The country was a natural hothouse this morning when I went out to check up my list of Spring flowers ... and to find that Nature in her usual efficient manner has forgotten nothing. All the Thistles, including the handsome Chinese Thistle, which may well rival its Scottish cousin, is now in its first perfection: Daisy Fleabane, Bugle-weed, all kinds of Buttercups, the Vetches, Star Chickweed, Jill-over-the-ground, Henbit, Wild Strawberries, Stork's-bill ... and a score of others which I could not even check up by a visit to the Kiaochow Road Park where the Weed-garden gives so much information to amateurs: I did, however, find there a good example of *Lamium album*, which I call White Dead-nettle, ... but why no wild roses? Just now this most beautiful of all our wild flowers is at the peak of its perfection in the country, and I saw many a creekside painted pink and white with its lovely blossoms this morning. And in the midst of all this I found a little white flower which I mentally classified as "Star-of-Bethlehem" (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*)—which took me back like the crack of a whip to the Second Book of Kings (vi—25) which tells about the state of famine in Samaria when "an ass's head sold for four score pieces of silver ... and the fourth part of a cab of *dove's dung* for five pieces of silver." The explanation of this apparent nonsense is quite simple: just a mistake in translation: the name used for this flower by the Arabs could be translated as it was in 2 Kings vi 25, but it really referred to this simple little flower which had an edible root, and was otherwise known as "Birds'-milk" (see the scientific name above). Obviously such a food was worth about a Pound a pint in times of famine. I must add that the flower is well known in France as "La Dame d'Onze Heures," because it only opens at 11 o'clock. Obviously I was a little late when I finished my walk this Sunday morning.

* * *

May 10.—This is the further story of Maggie's family this year. To begin with, I must say that many friends have asked me if the present Maggie is a new wife (as I indicated some time ago): I can only reply that the marital relations of some of our local birds are well up to the Hollywood standard, and I have to guess as well as I can who is married to whom...and why and when. I have, however, a strong feeling that the slim, streamlined stranger I saw in company with "Father" some time ago was only a country cousin making a call, and that my original Maggie is still the faithful wife (for there is no doubt that Magpies mate for life... and the present mistress of my poplar-tree nest runs so true to type). A few days ago I said that her new family consisted of two only (Chow-chow and Mustard) but she has, as usual, produced a third fully-fledged youngster some days after the others. My wife said this one should be called Piccallilli (which would, indeed, have been a splendid name for the smallest of the family)...but, alas, I cannot accept it because Maggie has herself already named the youngster: she calls it "Wizzik" and with all due respect to Mr. Heinz I must accept the name. Every morning when feeding-time comes the two original babies come down out of the trees and beg for food: but they are big and strong enough to feed for themselves, so Maggie passes them by with a swish of her tail and takes the food up into the poplar tree calling, "Wizzik-wizzik-wizzik." The wretched Wizzik comes down from the nest with beak agape and wings fluttering...and is duly fed. Truly, it is one of the greatest laws of nature that you cannot stop a mother from feeding the weakest youngster. While all this goes on Father says nothing...but is always standing by to fight off the belligerent Blackbirds. A strong silent man.

## IN PARENTHESIS

### Precocious

Little Willie had stayed for dinner at the neighbour's house.

"You didn't expect to have so many people to dinner, did you?" he asked the host.

"Did a little bird tell you?"

"Yes, the little piece of chicken on my plate."

* * *

### Truth Will Out

The customer was choosing a book at the library.

"Have you had 'Seven Years with the Wrong Woman'?" asked the assistant.

"No twelve," snapped the customer. "But what's it got to do with you?"

* * *

### "Birds" of a Feather

"I shall put you fellows in this room," said the host; "you'll have a comfortable night, for it has a feather-bed."

At two o'clock in the morning one of the guests awoke.

"Change places with me, Dick," he said; "it's my turn to be on the feather."

* * *

### "Boy Chases Girl"

Two girl snails were walking up a fence, a slug following in the rear.

"Don't look round, dear," said one snail, "but I have an idea we are being followed."

"Yes, I know," replied the other, "and by a nudist, too."

* * *

### "In the Doghouse"

He was in deep disgrace, and, try as he would, he could not get a smile out of his wife at breakfast.

"Are you cross with me because I came home with a black eye last night?" he asked at last in desperation.

"No," replied his wife, tersely; "you hadn't got it when you came home."

* * *

### New Prodigal Story

The Sunday school teacher had been telling the story of the prodigal son and explaining its meaning. He finished with the words, "And the son returned, and the father was so glad that he killed the fatted calf in his honour," and then asked if any member of the class could tell a similar story.

One small boy stood up and announced:

"My brother ran away from home, sir, and after a long time he returned."

"Yes," encouraged the teacher. "And I suppose your father killed the fatted calf for him?"

"Not exactly," said the lad. "But he half killed the prodigal son."

### Ample Warning

Mother: "Yes, dear, your father and I first met at a dance."

Boy: "Oh, that's why he's always telling me to keep away from the dance halls.

* * *

### No Chance

"Before we married," she sighed, "you used to call me long distance just to hear my voice."

"Well," retorted the husband, "now you won't let me get far enough away to use long distance!"

* * *

### Stay Put

Employer: "You can have the job as cashier—wages are £3 per week."

Applicant: "You can't go far on that, sir."

Employer: "I don't want a cashier to go far."

* * *

### Mean Brute

Mrs. Small: "My husband is a perfect brute."

Mrs. Short: "You don't say."

Mrs. Small: "Yes, since the baby began teething nothing would quiet the little darling but pulling his father's moustache. Well, yesterday he went and had his moustache shaved off."

* * *

### Identified

A distinguished visitor to a lunatic asylum went to the telephone and found difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated, he shouted to the operator: "Look here, my girl, do you know who I am?"

"No," came back the calm reply; "but I know where you are.

* * *

### Precautionary

"How do you always have such delicious beef?" asked one neighbour of another.

"I select a good, honest butcher and then stand by him," explained the neighbour.

"You mean you give him all your custom?"

"No, I stand by him while he's cutting off the meat."

* * *

### One Gulp

The very small grocer's boy was delivering to a new customer and had encountered a large dog in the yard.

"Come in," said the woman; "he does not bite."

The boy still hung back. "Perhaps not, but does he swallow?" he asked fearfully.

* * *

### More Pointed

A young Englishman was at a party composed of Scotsmen, and though he made several attempts to crack a joke, he failed to get a single smile from his companions. Finally, he exclaimed petulantly: "It would take a gimlet to put a joke into the heads of you Scotsmen."

"Ay," replied one of them; "but the gimlet wud need to be mair pointed than yere jokes."

* * *

### Slight Error

The approach of the racing season reminds one of the woman who was congratulated by a friend in the street, who said he was delighted to hear that her husband had won ten pounds in the Grand National.

"Thank you very much," she replied, "but it wasn't my husband, it was my brother, and it wasn't the Grand National, it was the Lincolnshire, and it wasn't ten pounds, it was ten shillings and he didn't win it, he lost it."

* * *

### Losing an Hour

"Have you put the clock back?"

"Back?"

"Yes, back."

"You mean forward."

"When I say back I mean back."

"Yes, but you're mixing it up with winter time. This is summer time."

"Of course it's summer time. Any fool knows that. Look at the frost. But when you put the clock back you gain an hour. Don't you?"

"No."

"Yes you do. Suppose it's six a.m."

"All right. Suppose it is."

"Well, you put the clock back to five, don't you?"

"If you're up."

"You needn't try to be funny."

"You needn't try to be clever. You're talking about winter time."

"No I'm not. If you put the clock back from six to five you've gained an hour, haven't you?"

"Why?"

"Because instead of it being six o'clock it's five o'clock, silly."

"Yes, but you haven't gained an hour. You've lost it."

"Lost it?"

"Yes. Because it's really six o'clock and you're pretending it's five. So that's a whole hour gone out of your life."

"I don't know what you mean."

"I don't know what you mean."

"What I mean is that if you put the clock back from six to five you have an extra hour between the supposed five o'clock and the real six o'clock."

"And what I mean is that if you jump back from six to five the hour that you might have had between five and six is gone."

"I think you're crazy."

"I don't think you are. I know."

"That's an old one. What are you going to do?"

"Have some coffee."

"And what about the clocks? Backward or forward?"

"Oh, leave them as they are."

"And lose an hour?"

"You mean gain an hour."

"Oh, shut up."

"Shut up yourself."

To save further argument your clocks should be put forward one hour this morning if you didn't do it last night.

—By Nat. Gubbins in the Sunday Express.

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# THE BOOK PAGE

## The Japanese Viewpoint

JAPAN IN CHINA Her Motives and Aims. By K. K. Kawakami. With Introductory Notes by The Rt Hon. Sir John Tilley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Formerly British Ambassador in Tokyo, and Capt. The Rt. Hon. Lord Sempill, I.J.N. (Retd.), and a Foreword by Viscount Ishii, P.C. Murray, London. 5/-.

Mr. Kawakami is a Japanese journalist of considerable prominence, being correspondent at large for the "Osaka Mainichi" and the "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi". In his endeavour to explain Japanese aims in China he has approached his task from a purely objective point of view, and while it is not possible to agree with everything which he writes, his book contains all the evidence of having been written as dispassionately as a man of his type is capable.

The author deals in the early portion of his volume with the various Soviet attempts to convert China to communism, with particular reference to the various raids which were carried out during the 1920's on the Soviet Legation in Peking and the Consulate General in Harbin. It will be remembered that the disclosures which resulted from those seizures were of a most startling nature, and upon that basis Mr. Kawakami endeavours to show that the dominating factor in Sino-Japanese relations was the Japanese desire to make sure that China would never go communist. The history of China since 1927 conclusively proves that though the Kuomintang did avail itself of Soviet advisers when it swept northward from Canton, eventually to capture the whole of China, after the fall of Hankow Soviet influence dropped to a minimum and the Kuomintang carried on their further expeditions and the establishment of a National Government completely unaided from Moscow. There was a further development in the various campaigns which Chiang Kai-shek undertook against communist enclaves in South China which led eventually to the Red armies being driven westward and northward into Shensi. That he did not completely destroy those forces may be open to some criticism, but the fact remains that the National Government was just as opposed to communism in China as Japan wished it to be. For that reason, despite the clarity with which Mr. Kawakami puts his case, the danger of China becoming communist was never at any time particularly great and was certainly no valid reason for the action which Japan has taken in this country.

### Grounds of Complaint

The author in an interesting chapter deals with the large number of outrages and breaches of treaties which can be alleged against China and, necessarily, the government responsible for its control. The list is a significant one, but not so great as that which the Japanese prepared in 1932 for submission to the League of Nations. There is no doubt about it that the Japanese had very strong grounds for bitter complaint against the Chinese, but then that might be said of practically any country whose nationals were endeavouring to carry on business with China.

When he comes to the question of the necessity for providing territory in which Japanese population could expand, the case appears on the face of it to be a good one. But it was stated when Japan embarked upon her adventure in Manchuria in 1931 that that territory was required for the purposes of Japanese colonization. It is true that a certain amount of such colonization has been carried out during the past seven years, but it has not proceeded on a scale, up to the present, calculated to justify even this somewhat selfish excuse for the rape of Manchuria.

### Attitude of the Powers

After discussing the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, Mr. Kawakami goes on to deal with the Japanese desire for foreign co-operation in the development of China, and the closing passages of his chapter on that subject probably very rightly give the general Japanese view:

> And yet neither England nor America will extend to Japan the co-operation she desires for the regeneration of China. On the contrary, acts and utterances at Washington and London clearly indicate that the United States and Great Britain are determined to frustrate Japanese efforts even if they may have to bring into play the united might of their great navies. This is exactly the traditional attitude of the Powers towards Japan's inevitable continental aspirations—an attitude which Mr. Thomas Edison characterized as costly, unfair, and futile. As long as the Powers persist in this policy of repression towards Japan, that island country, overpopulated and devoid of natural resources, will continue to be restless and discontented—a danger spot in the Far East.

### Newspaper Sarcasm

It is when he comes to the question of the vilification of Japan and its conduct during these hostilities that Mr. Kawakami is on somewhat less secure ground:

> European and American newspapers have sarcastically said that no other fighting force has ever created so many incidents as have the Japanese in the Shanghai-Nanking area. They ignore the obvious fact that no other force has ever fought in so delicate a situation. Yet here and there we find exceptions to this general journalistic attitude. For instance, the *Oregonian*, one of the foremost newspapers on the West Coast of the United States, commenting upon the *Panay* incident, declared, in effect, that the State Department at Washington would be right in addressing a stern note of reproof to itself for allowing an American warship to remain so near to the war zone. Such a sane view is extremely unpopular now, but when the guns are stilled and peace returns to China, the public will look back wondering why it permitted itself to be swept away by momentary excitement. Meanwhile Japan must endure the sarcasm of the foreign Press by making prompt and courteous apologies for any and every mistake she may make!

It is a very pathetic plea, and one with which it would be possible to have some degree of sympathy; but when the author complains of vilification he must remember that the evidence of improper conduct by the Japanese troops has by this time amounted to astonishing proportions; and in this connection he himself makes an admission which reads rather strangely in view of the assurances and denials which have been made in Shanghai on this very self-same subject:

> Since the above paragraphs were written, press dispatches have reported several cases of unruly conduct on the part of Japanese privates, such as pilfering wines and trinkets from the temporarily unoccupied houses of foreigners at Shanghai and in Nanking, and abusing Chinese women. In a sense such cases are far more serious than the *Panay* or the *Lydbird* incident. For the former there is absolutely no excuse, and we are thoroughly ashamed of them; for the latter we offer our sincerest apologies, but in our heart of hearts we cannot help feeling that the foreign commanders might have exercised greater discretion by moving their ships further away from the scene of battle....
>
> —R. T. P-G

## A Prisoner of the Crown

CRIPPLED SPLENDOUR By Evan John. Nicholson & Watson, London. 8/6.

Evan John is a historical writer and has to his credit a biography of King Charles I and a number of plays and one-act plays, apparently, from their titles, all dealing with historical subjects. The story which he tells under the above title is dedicated "to the memory of James Stewart, first of that name to rule in Scotland, companion-in-arms to Henry the Fifth, prisoner, poet, musician, soldier, lawgiver, lover and king, of whose strange life and terrible death the tale is here re-told." That gives a very fair idea of the sentiment which has inspired the writing of a very long novel running into some 575 pages. It is a stirring and, as the publishers claim, a tale quite in the grand tradition.

### That Ghastly Night

It will always be a matter for argument whether James Stuart "first of that name to rule in Scotland" was captured during an Anglo-Scottish truce or during actual hostilities. It does not really matter. The fact is that James, the ancestor of the Stuart kings, became a prisoner of the English crown, and for years moved between the various castles in England reserved for the accommodation of prisoners of state. For almost two decades this unfortunate youth grew to manhood awaiting all the time his ransom by the Scottish lords—who apparently had entirely different ideas on the subject—being trained as a sturdy man-at-arms and even in his captivity acquiring some of that statecraft which eventually he was called upon to employ in his dealings with the turbulent Scottish chieftains over whom he had to rule. He fought in the campaigns which followed Agincourt, was a musician and a first-class poet, and then, after twelve breathless years full of tragedy and frustration, he reached at last that ghastly night at the Perth Blackfriars when the arm of Katherine Bar-lass, run through the sockets where a bar should have held the door, was the only thing which remained between him and his eventual death.

### "Postscript for Pedants"

The book is an excellently written one. It is almost in a grandiose style, for it moves with a majestic progress from peaceful Gloucestershire to the barren plains of war-stricken France, from the castles and cottages of the Scottish lowlands to the glens and islands of the savage Atlantic coast. Perhaps some of the length of the book is attributable to the care with which the author seeks to lay the foundation of the prologue and the nine succeeding books. But when he has established his groundwork—and to the average English reader a groundwork necessary for the proper understanding of the particular phases of Scottish history—the story moves with adequate speed and a very full sense of dramatic values. Throughout it all he has endeavoured to maintain the rule requiring fidelity respecting the major actions of the more important characters. The author himself confesses that he has found it impossible to write a novel without one large and a number of small infringements of this rule; and in fairness to his readers, in a "postscript for pedants", he indicates them. They do not in any way interfere with the general trend of the story, nor do they, when they come to be published right at the end of the volume, in any way detract either from the historical or dramatic virtues of a story which is well worth the reading.—R.T.P-G.

## China Reviews

THE CHINA JOURNAL May. (Rehabilitation Number) 20 Museum Road, Shanghai. $2.50.

THE CHINESE RECORDER April. 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. $0.60 Per annum $5.00.

The May issue of "The China Journal" is a "rehabilitation number," and under "Events and Comments" it is hopefully said to those who may feel that such an ambitious title is strange at the present moment:

> ....we would call to mind the fact that one can only go a certain distance into a wood, because after one has reached a certain point one begins to come out of it. And we believe the Shanghai business community has definitely reached and passed that point and is now coming out of the wood....

Ten Months of the Sino-Japanese War are dealt with by the Editor, while Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby has a short note on the Necessity of Government in Occupied Areas. Mr. Harry Paxton Howard writes on Chinese Communism: Its Real Nature, and Mr. O. H. Bedford on the Silk Trade of China with the Roman Empire, a pleasantly illustrated article, with map. Some very good reproductions are given of the work of Mr. Chiang Chao-ho, who last year held a very successful exhibition of paintings in Peiping, and Mr. Sowerby gives a note on his work. Under the title Some Notes on the Chinese in the United States of America, Mr. Rewi Alley in his usual readable manner describes the "Chinatowns" of America, the article being well illustrated. Another contribution by Mr. Sowerby is on the Yellow River Flood Menace, again illustrated. In the Industry, Commerce and Finance section, Mr. Hubert Freyn writes on the Industrial, Commercial and Financial Aspects of the Sino-Japanese War; Mr. John Ahlers on the Effect of the War on China's Commerce; Mr. C. C. Bojesen and Mr. Rewi Alley on China's Rural Paper Industry (illustrated); Mr. B. K. Hader and Mr. Rewi Alley on the Rural Cotton Industry in China, also well illustrated; while Mr. Sowerby has an article on The Lure of the Giant Pander.

* * *

Yunnan's Challenge to Christianity in 1938 is the subject of a long article by Mr. E. H. Munson in the "Chinese Recorder" for April. Dr. Robert F. Fitch continues from the March issue The Christian Church and War Relief. A Sermon preached in Community Church by Dr. Y. C. Tu, on Dynamic Peace, is reproduced, while the Rev. Ralph A. Ward writes on Some Progress—More Opportunity in West China, and an address delivered to the Shanghai Missionary Association on April 5 by the Rev. Earle H. Ballou, The Church Confronts our World, is also contained in this number. Under "In Remembrance" comes an appreciation of Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, in which reference is made to "his indifference to danger that enabled him to go straight forward with his work regardless of the threats of harm that came a number of times before his assassination." Other memorial articles are on "Grandmother Huang" (a translation from the Christian Broadcast Bulletin), Mr. Cecil Polhill, and Mr. Reginald Arthur Bryant. Selected reports from sessions held at Community Church on February 23-24, outport and personal news, and book reviews complete the number.

## Old Canton Days

THE "FAN KWAE" AT CANTON Before Treaty Days 1825-1844. By An Old Resident (William C. Hunter). "Oriental Affairs," Shanghai.

The first edition of this historical document was published in 1882 by the late Mr. Hunter, who was for many years a partner in the firm of Russell & Co., at Canton. A second edition came out in 1911, and is now also out of print, hence the present reissue. It gives, in less than 100 pages, a vivid and informal account of life and trade in old Canton, before that city became a treaty port and when no other port in China was open to international commerce. The Chinese Empire in those days suffered the presence of a small group of foreigners living in factories built expressly for them and forming a compact cluster of buildings on the bank of the Pearl River. They were virtual prisoners within their small domain, not being permitted to enter the country about them or even the Chinese city of Canton. In his account of foreign life in those significant days, which preceded the opening of the treaty ports, Mr. Hunter unfolds a tale rich in description and anecdote and full of historical information. Interesting sidelights are given on the tea trade, the opium trade and many other phases of Canton's commerce a century ago. But most absorbing are the accounts of the amazing relations between the Foreign Devils and the Chinese of the day.—V.M.

## Penguin Books

A new batch of Penguin Books is always an excitement, and here are the Shakespeares, each price sixpence, each with a table giving the approximate dates of the writing and printing of the plays and poems—"pirated" (with date) is against "Romeo and Juliet" and several others—a short biography of Shakespeare, a description of the Elizabethan theatre, and an introduction to the play. Mr. G. B. Harrison, Reader in English Literature, University of London, and Hon. Secretary of the Shakespeare Society, is the editor of the series, so expenders of sixpence are getting authoritative teaching in addition to the play itself. The titles of the new editions are: "Henry the Fourth" (1st and 2nd Part in two volumes), "Much Ado About Nothing," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Othello," and the Sonnets. These little books have also the advantage of large, clear print—unusual in a cheap edition of Shakespeare.

### The Moderns

Then come the modern Penguins: "Watkins' Last Expedition" by F. Spencer Chapman (illustrated) with an introduction by Augustine Courtauld—a wonderful story of the Arctic; "Flying Dutchman—the Life of Anthony Fokker" by Anthony H. G. Fokker and Bruce Gould; "Cold Comfort Farm" by Stella Gibbons—a book which won the Femina Vie Heureuse Prize, and no wonder, for it is an exquisite parody of works of the deep, dark soil variety; "Seven Red Sundays" by Ramon J. Sender—a novel for those who want to understand Spanish politics; "Death at Swaythling Court," a mystery story by J. J. Connington—in its sixth edition; "Ten Minute Alibi" by Anthony Armstrong and Herbert Shaw—a novel based on the play which ran for two and a quarter years in London and was translated into 32 languages—the A.D.C. put it on about three years ago; "Carl and Anna" and "In the Last Coach" (two stories in one volume) by Leonhard Frank (translated by Cyrus Brooks)—"Karl and Anna" was first published in 1927 and was the immediate cause of Herr Leonhard Frank's election to the German Academy of Letters. It was produced as a play in Germany (the author himself having dramatized the story) in February 1929 and was filmed in Germany in 1928. "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," by Hugh Walpole, reaches its tenth impression in this series. "Penguin Parade 2" (illustrated) is a collection of new stories, poems, etc. by contemporary writers. It is published at, roughly, quarterly intervals. None of the stories have been previously published in Great Britain and all work is selected entirely on its merits regardless of its author's name—young writers are especially encouraged, and three of the stories in this issue are their authors' first published work—so although well-known writers and artists are among the contributors, here is an opportunity for all who are worthy of inclusion in "Penguin Parade"—in fact the publishers invite contributions.

## Books Received

**Public Insurance and Compensation Money.** U. v. Beckerath (Williams & Norgate, London. 3/-)

FICTION

**Th' Man from Montanny.** W. Jerome (Ward Lock, London, 3/6) **Thief River.** J. R. Winslowe (Ward Lock, London, 3/6) **This Publican.** D. Yates (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **A River Starts.** D. Ridley (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **To-morrow and To-morrow.** J. Lyle (Ward Lock, London. 3/6)

## U.S. Political Reactions

(*Continued from page 298.*)

with the Canadian position. The Canadian Government owns a railway system, much to its regret, but on the whole has never attempted to exercise such control over the economic life of its citizens as has the American. It never had a law as drastic as the old N.R.A., nor has it any law comparable to the new Farm law. It made no effort at government "pump-priming" and kept its relief expenditures down to the minimum needed for actual relief. It did not yield to the demands of organized labour minorities and increase the wages of certain sections of the workers out of line with a general wage level.

By not doing all this the Canadian Government should, according to the theorists, have delayed recovery. Heavy United States relief expenditures theoretically pumped purchasing power into the community and filled the gap caused by the decline in private buying. The wage increases, moreover, provided "mass buying power" essential to mass industry if the wage earner in his role of consumer is "to buy back the product of industry."

But figures of the National Industrial Conference Board Show that Canada's recovery has been speedier than America's. Taking 1929 as the base American mining was 6 per cent. below that base Canadian 39 per cent. above it. Manufacturing stood in America at 60 per cent. of the 1929 level, in Canada at 84 per cent. Export trade in Canada was 94 per cent. of the 1929 figure, the United States 64 per cent.

Canadian conditions show that Government regulation is not an essential condition of recovery. American experience may show that regulation once started cannot be curtailed.

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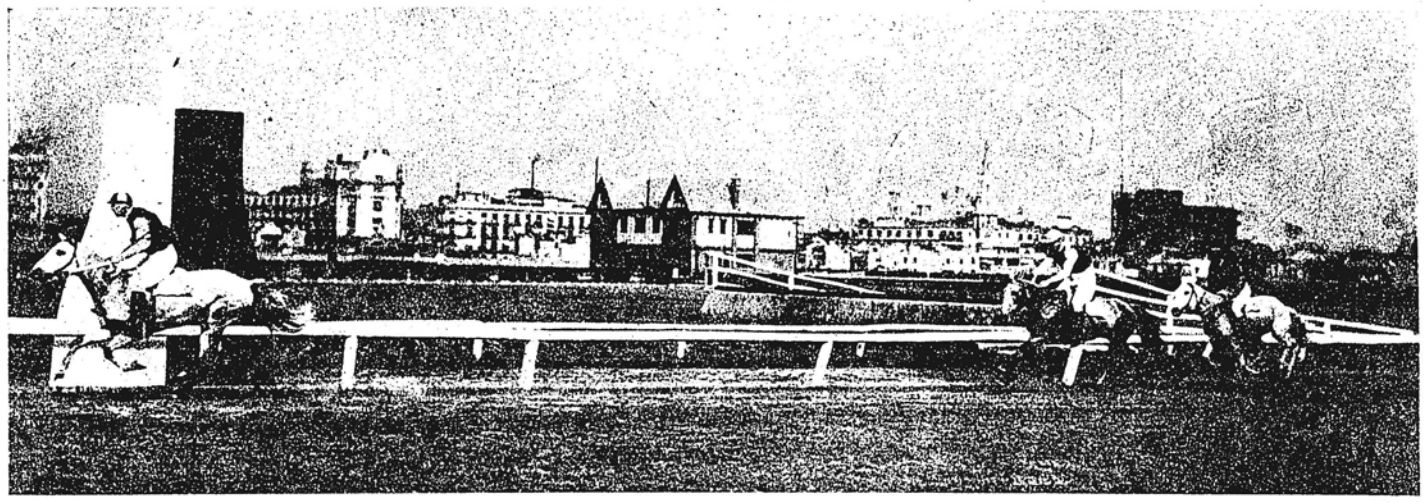
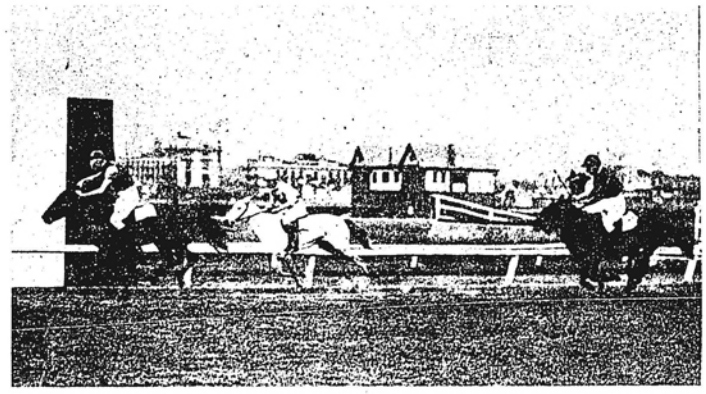
# The Spring Race Meeting, May 1938

*"N.C.D.N." Photographs*



Flyinglight (R. B. Moller) winning easily from Capture Morn (Marshall) and Handylight (C. B. Moller) in the 7th race on Monday, May 9.

Handylight (C. B. Moller up) being led in by the Misses Isabel and Nancy Moller after placing third in the 7th race on Monday, May 9.

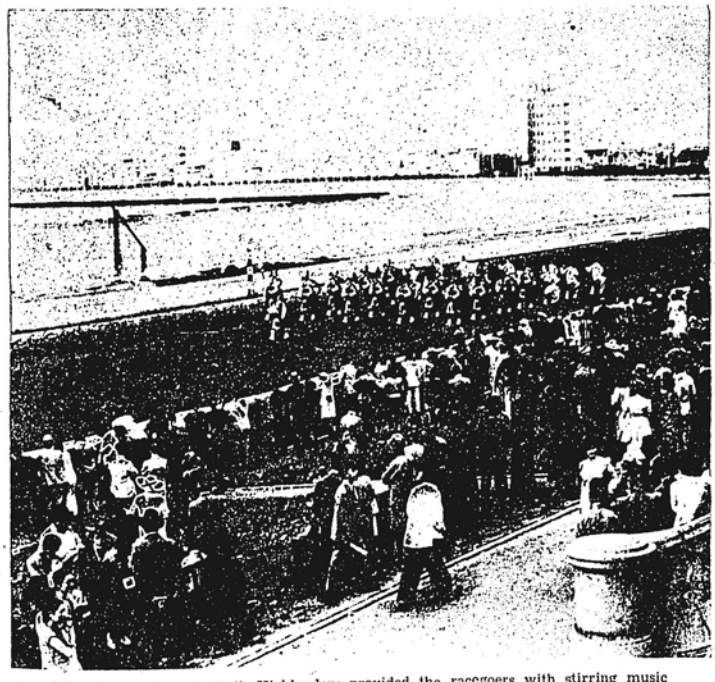


Sumatra (G. P. Gram) winning from Loch Mhor and Clopin Clopant in the 8th race on Monday, May 9.

## Seen at the Masonic Ball

*World News Photos.*

The official supper table. The picture includes: Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Macgregor, Sir Allan and Lady Mossop, Mr. Herbert Phillips (British Consul-General), Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, Dean and Mrs. A. C. S. Trivett, Dr. and Mrs. F. Reiss.



The pipes of the Seaforth Highlanders provided the racegoers with stirring music during the intervals on Champions Day, May 11.

Some of the Deputy Grand Master's party: *(left to right)* Major J. T. Ford, Mr. R. G. MacDonald and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Herbert Phillips and Mrs. MacDonald, Dean A. C. S. Trivett and Mrs. Phillips.

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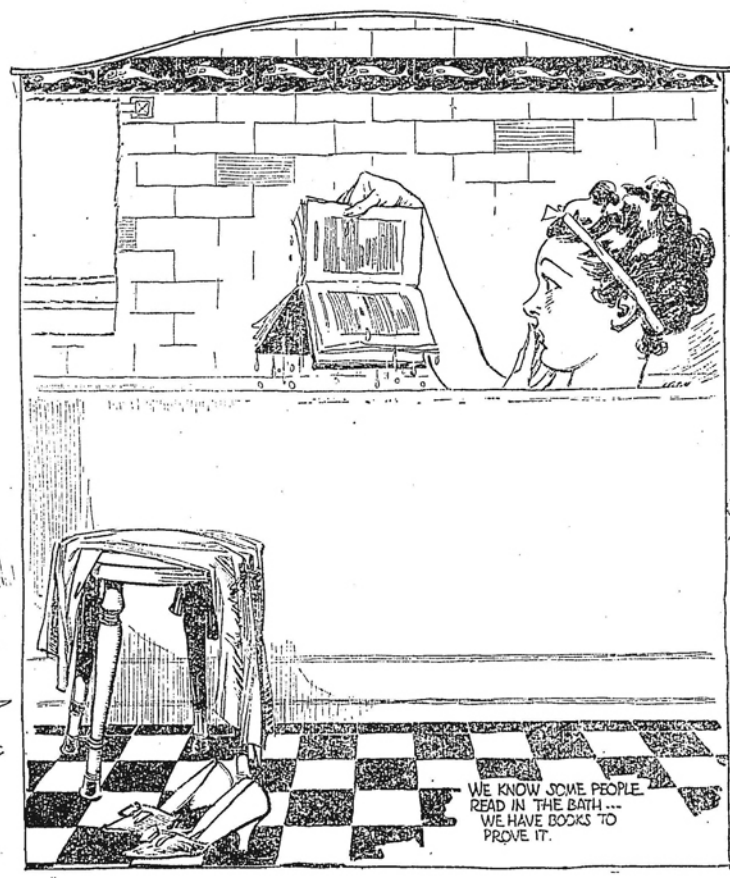
# Borrowed Books

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

IN SOME CASES THE ONLY WAY TO RETRIEVE BORROWED BOOKS IS TO GET A SHERIFF AND A SEARCH WARRANT

BEST WAY IS TO HAVE TWO COPIES OF A BOOK—ONE FOR LENDING AND ONE FOR KEEPING... AND THE OWNER'S COPY SHOULD BE CHAINED.



WE KNOW SOME PEOPLE READ IN THE BATH... WE HAVE BOOKS TO PROVE IT.

WE'LL SWEAR THAT SOME BOOKS WE'VE LENT HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO A PUP TO CUT HIS TEETH ON

"WHAT Y' WANT TO BORROW A BOOK LIKE THIS FOR?" SAID SHE, "IT AIN'T GOT NO PITCHERS IN IT!"

THE BRAZEN BORROWER WHO ALREADY HAS SIX OF YOUR BOOKS AND HOOKS ANOTHER ONE... GO AHEAD, SHOOT... NO JURY WILL CONVICT

THEN THERE ARE TIMES WHEN BOOKS ARE RETURNED... THESE ARE OCCASIONS AND SHOULD BE CELEBRATED

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## THE WOMAN'S PAGE

# Shanghai Notes and News

BY HESTER

Shanghai, May 16.

One writer has said that at no period in our existence does hope ever desert us, and the poet has insisted that it springs eternal in the human breast, but I should say that there is no more fertile or encouraging soil for the seed of this emotion than that of the race track. In the events we may note that our favourite, like the coster's moke, is first horse at the latter end, but even as the sods fly upward from his laggard heels do our hopes rise again and flourish, and we blithely risk another hard-earned note feeling sure that our next fancy will be a winner.

How many years have we planned ahead regarding what we would do with the Champions winnings, and yet again we find the trip home has to be postponed, (until November 1), the new car is still with the maker, and the smart frocks will have other wearers. However, in spite of our disappointments we have wonderful memories of the nags. In infant days we penned: "The Horse is a noble animal" and the passage of years has not caused us to disagree with the copybook sentiment. A horse, like a ship, is never undignified: he is a natural gentleman, (when she is not a perfect lady), and could never look ridiculous.

"My kingdom for a horse," cried King Richard III, and some fool hundreds of years later has bleated "My kingdom for a kiss." Well, we prefer Richard's choice though there is something to be said for the other taste since a kiss is easier to dispose of and to forget, whereas "the noble animal" could be an awkward thing to have to travel round with on occasion.

Well, now we are left with our regrets, our reflections of what might have been, or our stoic opinions that it was all well worth it. Now we shall iron out our race frocks for the next good garden party, and set our faces towards other social or business activities.

* * *

### Looking Backward

Looking back at pictorial records of social Shanghai of some thirty odd years ago one concludes that the race meetings of those days must have been vastly different from those of recent years. Within the past ten or fifteen years some of us have noted that the type of dress display has altered greatly. There was a time when the lawns of the Shanghai Race Club could be likened to those of Ascot when the fashion throng had assembled. Those were the days of organdies, frills, trimmed hats and cumbersome but picturesque toilettes, but all that is changed. The style crowd has gone a long way from the Ascot standard, and this shows a sense of style suitability which reflects well upon Shanghai women. Our setting is not the home-side one: we have not the lawns and the paddock and general space in which to spread flowing gowns. Besides, ultra-fashionable women here would look ridiculous beside the homely, turn-outs of some of our racing men. Perhaps when they take to "toppers" and full rig-out, then we may again consider frills, but on Wednesday last some of our men looked as though they had taken out their summer suits without first getting their boys or their tailors to give them a very necessary pressing. An unkind thing this to say of the dears, but perhaps at the time I took special note of this dress slackness my view was jaundiced: it was after I had noticed that my ticket had not the lucky number which corresponded to the Champions winner.

* * *

### Club Institute

The annual Club Institute of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations will this year choose "Mental Welfare" as the topic for discussion. It is customary for the Institute to meet for two or three days each year, this year time is limited to one day so that only the fringes of this vast subject can be touched. The day set is Thursday, May 19, and meetings are for the delegates of the women's organizations belonging to the Joint Committee and are not open to the public. This particular subject has been chosen since it is felt that in times of economic and political crisis mental welfare seems a topic of the moment.

The World Movement in Mental Hygiene is a comparative recent one, for it was after the publication of Clifford Beer's book, "The Mind That Found Itself," (so an erudite member of the Committee tells me), that a Mental Hygiene Society was first organized in the state of Connecticut in 1908. Out of this initiative was formed the first National Committee of Mental Hygiene in New York the following February. Among the twelve charter members of the National Committee were the well-known psychologists, William James, Dr. Adolf Meyer, Dr. Jacob Gould Shurman, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Miss Julia Lathrop, later of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Government—and Clifford W. Beers. During the same year the first psychopathetic clinic was established at the Juvenile Court of Chicago.

* * *

### Growing Interest

My informant in this matter continues to state that during the past thirty years the Mental Hygiene movement has expanded and spread to many fields. To-day there is in London the headquarters of the British National Council of Mental Hygiene, and in other countries are similar organizations. At the Canton meeting of the Chinese Medical Association it was proposed that a Committee on Psychiatry and Neurology be formed. In 1935 this committee was organized with Dr. F. C. Yen as chairman and Dr. F. G. Halpern as secretary. The committee has been absorbed in the problem of the teaching of psychiatry and neurology in the Medical Schools during the last three years. The whole problem of mental welfare in China is just beginning from the preventive side, and the Institute hopes in a small way to call attention to the need for mental welfare.

In the meantime it is quite probable that some of us among the less learned foreign women will, before we prepare to read the reports of our friends' meeting, do a little dictionary dredging and try to get into our heads the meaning of some of the technical terms and of the high sounding subjects which it is proposed that they discuss.

* * *

### Friends Afar

It is always interesting to hear of old Shanghailanders when they have left us to take up residence in far places. The many friends of Colonel and Mrs. Cosgrave and their family may be interested in two cuttings taken from the "Sydney Morning Herald" telling us something of their doings "down under." It will be remembered that Colonel Cosgrave formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner here, was transferred to Australia in similar capacity some time ago. The following are the excerpts:

An interesting party has been planned by Miss Gloria Moore-Cosgrave daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Moore-Cosgrave, of Point Piper, who will entertain some of her young friends at a "Chinese" party on April 3. The guests will all wear Chinese costumes, and Chinese food will be served. As Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Moore-Cosgrave lived in China before they came to Australia, they have many costumes from which to choose for wearing to the party.

* * *

The Trade Commissioner for Canada, Colonel Moore Cosgrave, gave away the bride, Miss Evelyn McLean, second daughter of Mrs. H. W. McLean, and the late Mr. W. H. McLean, K.C., of Calgary, Canada, at her marriage with Dr. Robert Halliday, third son of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Halliday, of Wahroonga, at St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie Street, yesterday afternoon.

Although Colonel Moore Cosgrave had never met the bride before her arrival in Sydney this month, he is an old friend of members of her family. Mrs. Moore Cosgrave and Miss Gloria Moore Cosgrave also attended the wedding.

* * *

Two marriages which have taken place abroad recently and which will interest the friends of the contracting parties on this side are the Hoffman-Kepler marriage, and the McLean-Hamlin nuptials.

On March 8 Miss Mary Jean Hamlin the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred F. Hamlin, and granddaughter of the late Captain. W. Paterson Hamlin, well-known here, was married in Vancouver to Mr. W. E. McLean of Vancouver, this marriage taking place at St. Giles Cathedral in that city.

Miss Mary Bader, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler, and Mr. Stanley Hoffman, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Hoffman of Syenchun, Korea, were married at the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on May 7. The parents of both parties have been missionaries in the far East for many years, and their many friends in China and Korea will wish them well.

*An interesting wedding in the German community which took place at the German Church was that of Mr. Wolfgang Boettcher and Miss Ursula Grohmann. (Left to right) Mr. August Wurthmann, Miss Charlotte Koch, the bride and bridegroom, Oberbaurat Walter Boettcher, Miss Maremi Berg, Mr. Claus Nordmeier.—Juras.*

* * *

### Local Items

Miss Phoebe Tuck and Mr. W. E. Abbott have been the recipients of many good wishes since the announcement of their engagement a week ago. Miss Tuck is on the staff of of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, and Mr. Abbott is a valued member of the P.W.D. Both are very well known here and have a host of friends. The date of the wedding has not yet been fixed. Neither party has relatives in this part of the world, for Miss Tuck's parents live near Oxford, and Mr. Abbott's are in Belfast.

* * *

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. W. Hummel will regret to see them leave Shanghai again, which they propose to do on May 29 in the Empress of Japan. Their re-visit to Shanghai this time has been of only three months duration, and they will stay in Canada for some time on their way to England, hoping to get a little good fishing for a period. Since their stay has been so short this time they seem to have been during the past three months the constant subjects either of greeting parties or of farewell ones. They plan to reach England in time for their daughter Mary's summer holiday.

* * *

Both the Women's Guild of Union Church and the B.W.A. Hospital Aid Department will miss the services of Mrs. T. Hutchison who, on account of ill health, must resign her executive positions on these bodies. Mrs. Hutchison is now recovered from her recent serious illness, but medical advice is to the effect that she must forego all strain during the summer months.

* * *

### Local Talent

Many music lovers may remember Mrs. Cheng Lin's expert handling of the Community Church organ when, two years ago, she gave a recital. Mrs. Cheng has studied for a number of years wih Mr. Henry Parks, and later was a pupil of the celebrated Palmer Christian at the University of Michigan. This lady will be one of the artists at the forthcoming Community Church concert and other artists, at what may be regarded as a real musical treat, will be Mrs. Eva Wong Chen, soprano, and Mr. David C. L. Tai, violinist.

Mrs. Chen studied voice culture in the United States and since her return to Shanghai has continued training under M. Schuslin. She is one of the soloists in the Community Church choir, and her beautiful rendering of a selection from the "Messiah" on Easter Sunday last will be remembered with pleasure.

Mr. Tai, of Soochow, is a talented son of a musical father, and he received his first lessons from his father. He came to Shanghai and studied under Mr. Foa, and in 1936 went to Vienna and studied under Huher Mann, Rehner and Bok at the New Vienna Conservatory.

It is hoped and expected that a large number will grasp the opportunity on May 26, of spending a musical evening of unusual interest, for on that occasion talent of a high order will be presented.

# A London Letter

BY OLIVE DUN

London, Apr. 16.

Do you remember the picture in "Punch" of a bird settling on the bearskin of a grenadier on parade, and the next man whispering hoarsely, "Pretend it isn't there?" And now the thing has really happened. The band was playing at Windsor Castle when a pigeon flew down and perched upon one of the men's bearskins. Shooed off from there, it merely moved to another, and then another, and so on. It took two sergeants several minutes to drive it away. The explanation that the bird liked music does not seem to have occurred to anyone. I once knew a cat which always settled under the piano when his master was playing. If a cat enjoys music why not a pigeon? The R.S.P.C.A. should look into the callous conduct of the two sergeants.

* * *

### Unloved Windsor Castle

But the pigeon was at least one bright spot for the King and Queen in their first residence at Windsor. They do not like the place and for their country week-ends always choose Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, where they are building a swimming bath for the Princesses. Edward VIII hated the Castle and if I remember rightly only went inside it once while he was King. His father and Queen Mary liked it; Edward VII, whose sense of royal dignity was always great, held court there at regular intervals. Queen Victoria almost made it her London home. It is lovely to look at, but possibly less lovely to live in. One of the royal chaplains told me that when he is summoned to Windsor a footman is told off to guide him about or he would infallibly lose his way. King Arthur of the Round Table was traditionally the founder of Windsor. "The wings of the dead centuries" must rather flap about one in the Castle, and I believe the fires smoke. Its unpopularity with Royalty is, perhaps, a measure of the democratizing of the Sovereign, who seems more comfortable when dropping into Shoreditch workmen's flats, to discuss the making of beefsteak pies.

* * *

### The New and the Old

But everywhere tradition is crumbling. At the opening of the Egyptian parliament in Cairo this week, Queen Farida, whose defiance of Mohammedan restrictions on our mischievous sex I mentioned last week, further defied them by watching her husband perform the ceremony from a gallery in full view of everyone. The usual wisp of tulle about her throat was her apology for a veil. What was more the Queen Mother and two of her sisters-in-law were with her. Such daring had never been seen before. What effect it may have upon King Farouk's none-too-easy dealings with the politicians has yet to be shown.

At the opposite end of the scale we have purdah actually practised in London; for this week the Nepalese Minister gave a reception, when his wife remained upstairs and received only a few lady guests.

If you come to think of it, purdah is really an expression of man's fear of women and of what they may do to upset his plans if allowed to run about. "A kind of a compliment," in fact. From which it may be argued that women have derogated from their high estate by insisting on their modern liberties and have lost influence accordingly. Which again may explain why without precisely going back to the harem, we show a strong inclination for Victorianisms. I see in the papers today that the Australian ladies' lawn tennis team, just arrived, are provided with a permanent chaperon.

* * *

### Spies and Fugitives

Just before Parliament dispersed before Easter, Mr. Mander, one of the Liberal Members, made the flesh of the House creep with tales of German girl spies, who, by his account, are coming to England in swarms, some to spread German propaganda, others as maidservants to worm their way into officers' households (Aldershot was mentioned as being stiff with them) and discover our secrets.

"The dreaded Gestapo (German secret police), has its hold upon these people while they are in this country," Mr. Mander continued. "They are expected to report regularly at the German Consulates, and if they do not do so, or if they say or do anything which is in any way critical of the German regime, their relatives or friends whom they have left in Germany may be persecuted and they themselves may lose their jobs.

"Some of these groups of persons are shopkeepers or are connected with hotels.

Another aspect of the agitation which produces stories of this kind, is the report that Breton fishermen are making large money by secretly conveying fugitives from Germany and Austria to lonely points on the Kent and Essex shores. That with limitations is possible. It is pathetic to read of the number of fugitives who have been turned back at Croydon and the seaports, even while one must agree that England can no more allow itself to be flooded with workless aliens than other countries.

Mr. Mander's spy story reminds one of the similar scare during the War. Old ladies were particularly keen-eyed in detecting the German agents—always dark, distinguished-looking women in long fur coats talking in whispers with sinister men in obscure teashops. And on the whole the House listened to Mr. Mander's creepy tales without much loss of appetite.

* * *

### The Great Chaliapine

Chaliapine, who died in Paris this week, belonged to the small group of theatrical personalities which seems almost to have been part of another world, Garrick, Macready, Bernhardt, Irving, Santley, Caruso, Patti. But there is sort of aura which surrounds the great singers of history unpossessed even by the greatest actors. No magic sways the multitude like that of the human voice, and it seems to react upon the owner of the voice as much upon his or her audience. An actor may have his human moments, enjoy a glass of beer, a tale of grouse in the gunroom, even a game of marbles. The singer moves perpetually on a stage of his own making and dramatizes the simplest every day action.

Such was Chaliapine and yet much more. His greatest part was Boris Godounov in Moussorgsky's opera. Yet it was not really a part. Chaliapine was in truth the Tsar himself. And thus he was accepted by all, a huge domineering personality who endured no opposition and was submitted to because he was so obviously born to dominate the world.

He had an extraordinary career, son of a drunken shoemaker of Kazan, apprentice to another shoemaker, a railway porter, a stevedore, member of a strolling company of clowns, a street singer. He was singing outside a restaurant in Tiflis when Oussatov, a noted opera singer, heard him and got him an engagement at the Tiflis opera house. Before long he was at the Imperial Opera House in St. Petersburg, and the rest was easy. From such beginnings it is easy to visualize him as half a savage and so in his behaviour in theatres and concert rooms he frequently seemed. Handel himself who waged perpetual war on the caprices of "that fearsome wild-fowl" the primadonna, would have had difficulty in taming Chaliapine. But he had broad, generous instincts, and in 1921 toured all Europe in aid of the Russian famine relief. He, too, had known what it was to be hungry.

* * *

### Civil List Pensioners

It is rather sad, yet not without satisfaction, to see that Penelope Ann Drinkwater, eight-year old daughter of the poet, is to receive £100 a year, in the Civil List Pensions, in recognition of her father's services to literature. "A German poet, how much does that gain?" asked the lovely young Parisian shop girl whom Heine invited to share his fortunes. "Rather less than a French poet" was the sarcastic reply of a friend. And traditionally, poetry like virtue has been its own reward. But in these days of colossal fees paid by newspapers to distinguished writers, one would have hoped for better rewards for John Drinkwater. Penelope Ann has made a bad beginning, from a material point of view, for her mother is a professional musician. And Penelope has already begun to write poetry. However, by her photographs she looks happy enough.

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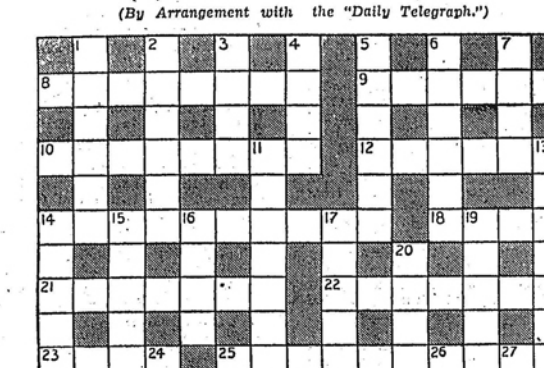
## LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*

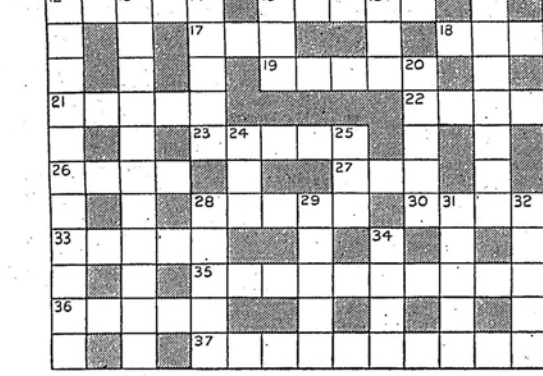


### ACROSS

8 This meal is more likely to be for the farmer than the miller
9 No, this wave is not an evening feature on the sea
10 Invalids, not a wielder of 24 down (two words)
12 An oriental lady
14 What seaside resort sounds suggestive of Clive on his way to India?
18 This potentate might have had his origin in the mud
21 Precious stone to make a fairy dowry
22 Happy with internal comfort
23 Part of the farmers' live stock
25 Surplus
28 Offenders of old had their shares of this punishment
30 "City Love" (anag.)
32 This bit of finery is all in a little river
33 Flower

### DOWN

1 This curative stuff might be made in a car
2 Not a big gate this, at a test match perhaps
3 This Italian port needs tone to give voice
4 He might come from Troy
5 This sweet is no weighty matter
6 Gay and active if headless
7 Not necessarily a light part of the scales
11 This cock is always flying to and fro
13 Shorten a way from bank to bank
14 Put into words apparently from the newspapers
15 Englishmen often go out on this river of Germany
16 Portend
17 A planet
19 This novelist should have had no difficulty in building on his plots
20 Paid to supply food
24 Agricultural implement (see 10 across)
25 Sound from Northern Ireland
26 Domestic fowl of foreign origin
27 Was it the sound of the fiddler tuning up that gave this name to the strings?
29 Is this vehicle hard to get out of?
30 Spanish port
31 Bird rather like 15 down



### ACROSS

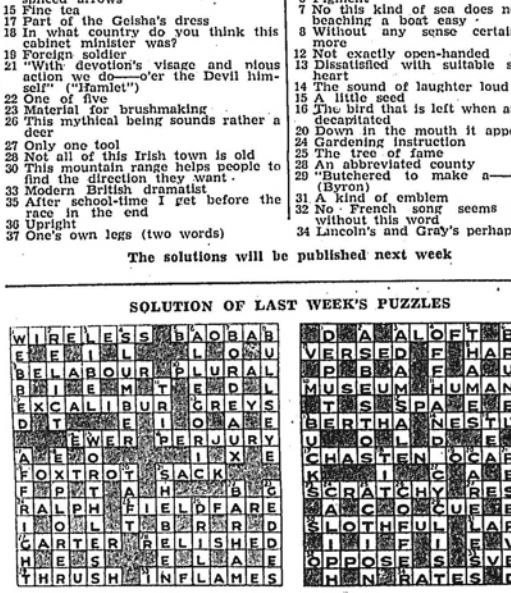
1 "Cheap oil rag" (anag.)
9 Husband and wife were scientists
10 Dwarfed vegetation?
11 Town of France
12 This wood is used in the making of spliced arrows
15 Fine tea
17 Part of the Geisha's dress
18 In what country do you think this cabinet minister was?
19 Foreign soldier
21 "With devotion's visage and nious action we do——o'er the Devil himself" ("Hamlet")
22 One of five
23 Material for brushmaking
26 This mythical being sounds rather a deer
27 Only one tool
28 Not all of this Irish town is old
30 This mountain range helps people to find the direction they want
33 Modern British dramatist
35 After school-time I get before the race in the end
36 Upright
37 One's own legs (two words)

### DOWN

2 Reform a charmer to make her wash
3 Any he may become a beast of course
4 A piece of literature for a boy
5 Undo
6 Pigment
7 No this kind of sea does not make beaching a boat easy
8 Without any sense certainly not more
12 Not exactly open-handed
13 Dissatisfied with suitable sound at heart
14 The sound of laughter loud perhaps
15 A little seed
16 The bird that is left when another is decapitated
20 Down in the mouth it appears
24 Gardening instruction
25 The tree of fame
26 An abbreviated county
29 "Butchered to make a——holiday" (Byron)
31 A kind of emblem
32 No French song seems complete without this word
34 Lincoln's and Gray's perhaps

**The solutions will be published next week**

### SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



## Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 8, 1878

From Canton:—The "Daily Press" says the Wei-yuens and gentry appointed on a committee by the Governor-General to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the late disastrous tornado at Canton have presented their report, from which it appears that the number of houses completely destroyed was 2,312, and the number of those more or less injured 1,081. Of streets 115 suffered. The number of boats wrecked was about 200—25 houses were totally destroyed by fire and others partially so. It was found impossible to ascertain the number of deaths, but an estimate of over 10,000 is given. The committee have not been able to form any estimate of the number of persons injured.

* * *

From Hongkong:—The "China Mail" says its advices from Canton regarding the rebellious fiasco in the Tsing Yuen district shows that the disturbance was but transitory. Ou Tsanhi and others, who were the leaders, have been captured, and have confessed before the Namhoi Magistrate all they did and intended to do. They were in prison awaiting trial by the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 9, 1878

Capt. W. W. Lyon, of the ss. Standard, writes to us complaining of the difficulties and dangers shipmasters experience of the Hwangpoo river. He illustrates his complaint by the case of his own ship, which was stranded on the Woosung outer bar, on a "shoal spot" in mid-channel (being the third vessel in a fortnight which grounded there), and says that if the spot had been marked by a buoy, or by a boat moored over it, neither of these accidents—each of which occasioned great anxiety, delay and expense—would have happened. Speaking of the necessity of the river generally, Capt. Lyon goes on to say—"The consequences of this neglect must be patent to everyone. Trade must diminish, for owners of vessels will not send them to a port where they are liable to so much danger and unnecessary expense. I trust soon to see a board of conservators in charge of the river, as then we may expect to have every facility afforded us in navigating it. If something of the kind is not done, the merchantile community will only have themselves to blame if the trade of the port diminishes, as it assurely will, if present circumstances are allowed to continue."

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 10, 1878

Apropos of Tennyson's new poem, "The Revenge," a ballad of the Fleet, Lord Bacon, in his "Considerations touching a warre with Spaine," 1624, thus writes of the fight in which the Revenge was engaged:—" In the yeare 1591, was the Memorable Fight, of an English ship called the Revenge under the Command of Sir Richard Greenwill, Memorable (I say) even beyond credit, and to the height of some Heroicall Fable. And though it were a Defeat, yet it exceeded a Victory, being like the act of Sampson that killed more men at his death, than he had done in the time of all his life. This ship for the space of 15 hours, sate like a stagge amongst hounds, at the bay, and was seized and fought with, in turned, by 15 great ships of Spaine; part of a Navy of 55 ships in all; the rest, like abettors, looking on afarre off. And amongst the 15 ships that fought, the great Sant Philippo was one; a ship of 1,500 tonne; Prince of the twelve Sea Apostles, which was right glad when she was shifted off from the Revenge. This brave ship, the Revenge, being manned only with 200 (souldiers and mariners), whereof 80 lay sicke, yet nevertheless, after a fight maintained (as was said) of 15 hours, and two ships of the enemy sunke by her side; besides many more torne and battered great slaughter of men, never came to be entered, but was taken by composition; the enemies themselves having in admiration the vertue of the Commander and the whole Tragedy of that ship." The Revenge was a ship 500 tons burden, carrying between 30 and 40 guns, and with a crew of 250 men. She was Drake's ship when he went out against the Armada in 1588, and formed the model for many other war ships built in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 11, 1878

In one respect Shanghai stands in an unenviable contrast with other English communities in the West. We have perhaps been a little too much addicted to speaking of ourselves as the Model Settlement, and have too readily accepted the inference that we had little more to do to maintain our character than to bestir ourselves about what has become the crying evil of the place, the want of an English school. The necessity for such an institution has grown on us by steps so small as to be imperceptable. At first, the community was young, rough and ready. Times were good, and after a few years the English resident, did he not succumb to the unfavourable conditions of the place, was able to go home, get married and raise a family in the midst of home comforts. It is scarcely necessary to point out how changed are all these conditions. The local conditions have been so much improved that the climate of Shanghai has been proved to be not inimical to long residence, and those who in former days would have hurried out of the place now remain, and to a great extent settle down. A few years ago, when the Public Gardens was first made, the community felt surprise at the number of infants who there found a breathing place; now many of those infants have developed into children, a great proportion of whom their parents are unable to send to Europe for education. Many, too, finding no injurious effect to the children from the climate, naturally prefer to keep them near them till the exigencies of completing their education necessitate their departure. It is scarcely creditable to the community that, for the education of their children, not an English school exists. If we look to Hongkong or Singapore, we shall find more strenuous efforts made for the education of youth. Yokohama, of more modern date than Shanghai, and with a much less number of English residents, has established a school, but Shanghai has as yet taken no step, and we have little doubt that a thoroughly good English public school would eventually be found self-supporting and the education of youth is one of the most legitimate charges on public revenues, and that the community would willingly make good any deficit should it be found necessary.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 12, 1878.

From Macao:—The month of May promises certainly to be one of stir and commotion. Simultaneous with the advent of the Halkwan, the greatest enemy Macao trade has ever had,—whilst even that important personage is enjoying our much too profuse hospitality, for the governor has even given him a house to live in, free mess and sentinels at his door, besides two attendants in the shape of two officers of the National Guard. The gallant commander of the Portuguese gunboat Tejo, son of Governor Ferreira do Amaral, who drove away the Hoppo from Macao, and who was cruelly murdered through mandarin influence, is suddenly recalled home by a telegram from the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and told to make over the command to his lieutenant and ship himself by the first mail steamship. Cmdr. Amaral is well known as an intrepid and brave officer, and has naturally won the admiration and friendship of patriotic folks at Macao and in Hongkong. His unexpected and uncalled for removal has given occasion to much comment, and some displeasure at the act of the "powers that be," and justly so. If the naval station of Macao has lost a man of worth, however, the inhabitants of Macao and Hongkong (Portuguese) have secured a warm friend and a worthy advocate of their cause in the metropolis. It is to be hoped that Cmdr. Amaral's recall may prove to his benefit, and that a better and more important commission awaits his arrival in Lisbon. The Halkwan is weather-bound. The Governor has preferred his quiet bungalow to a berth on the billows, and, weather permitting and by the grace of the gods, proposes "cutting" tomorrow. May his Celestial bowels be preserved from sea-sickness!

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 13, 1878

At a meeting of the Famine Relief Committee on the 6th instant, the treasurer stated that contributions had been received lately from Hongkong, Penang, England and other places, and had been published in the local papers. The sum of Tls. 18,000 was now on hand, awaiting distribution. It was then resolved to send Tls. 6,000 to the Tientsin committee, in addition to Tls. 3,000 that had been remitted on the 4th instant, to meet the demand for seed-corn in Shantung and Chihli. It was also resolved to forward Tls. 5,000 to Hankow, to wait the drafts of Messrs. Clark & Taylor, now engaged in relief work in Honan. Letters were read specifying the necessities of the province, and the secretary was requested to write the missionaries in Hankow, to enquire if any of their number were willing to enter on the work of distribution in the necessitous parts of Honan.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 14, 1878

A colonel of the Guards and a colonel of the Line were dining together at their club, and pipeclay came on after dinner. "Of course," said the former, "the Guards are smart, and they should be so. Our sergeants and corporals are the best in the service, and discipline is strict through the whole brigade and never relaxes. Why, even on a night like this, with snow falling, each relief will go through the regular routine of 'Port arms!' 'Give up your orders,' etc., the same as on a summer day at noon." This the Linesman doubted; so with a bet on, it was agreed to test the matter. Shortly before 2 a.m. wrapped in ulsters, they secreted themselves near the two sentries. Tramp, tramp, tramp. Here they come. "Who goes there? Halt!" "I told you so," said the Guardsman. "You two beggars in the box get out, and let these two other beggars in. R't 'bout turn! Quick march" I told you so," said the Linesman, and he pocketed the coin.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 15, 1878

From Formosa:—It is reported that the Chinese authorities are anxious to close the port of Anping and concentrate the trade of southern Formosa at Takao. To this end, the harbour at the latter place is to be improved by dredging. An ample harbour at Takow, with good roads leading to it from the interior, will be the surest means of securing the wishes of the mandarins, with reference to Anping. The east and south coasts of Formosa are being rapidly settled by emigrants from the mainland brought over in Government steamships under the supervision of the Commissioner of Emigration, Yang Taotai (formerly of the Foochow Board of Trade), and are located on lands set apart for them by the Government on certain terms and conditions. A new city is being built by the Chinese at Kwaling Bay, the former camp of the Japanese Army.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 16, 1878

The Flower Show was again opened to the public at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather was brilliantly fine, perhaps too much so for some people, and kept them indoors until the evening when a delicious breeze cooled the atmosphere, and either lounging or promenading could be indulged in at pleasure. No material alteration had been made in the arrangement of the flowers and plants, which looked even prettier than on the previous day. Exception, however, might be taken to one or two of the rose trees, the blooms of which had passed the zenith of their beauty and were falling to pieces. This, of course, was to be expected. The supply of light refreshments had been replenished with the characteristic generosity of the ladies of the Settlement; and, in the tent opposite, Mons. G. Bernard's band again discoursed an excellent selection of music. Everything, in fact, that could be devised to draw the public was done; still, with all these advantages to pass a few hours of real enjoyment, the attendance was not so large as the efforts put forth by the Committee, and so ably carried out by their honorary secretary, deserved.

## SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

| Day of month | Barometer 9 A. M. | Barometer Att'ed Therm | Wind Direction a.m. | Wind (1-12) | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet | Thermometer in Shade Max. | Thermometer in Shade Min. | Weathers Condition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | 29.74 | 75.9 | S | 1 | 81.5 | 75.4 | 84.7 | 71.8 | O. |
| " 7 | 29.91 | 73.0 | E N E | 1 | 68.0 | 65.8 | 71.1 | 62.6 | O. |
| " 8 | 30.08 | 71.6 | W N W | 2 | 68.7 | 65.0 | 80.6 | 57.0 | O. |
| " 9 | 30.18 | 70.2 | S E | 1 | 68.7 | 61.0 | 73.8 | 59.2 | O. |
| " 10 | 30.15 | 68.9 | S | 2 | 68.9 | 62.1 | 77.5 | 57.0 | B. C. |
| " 11 | 30.05 | 70.0 | W S W | 2 | 74.3 | 66.0 | 85.6 | 59.2 | B. C. |
| " 12 | 30.04 | 71.8 | S | 2 | 77.0 | 69.3 | 88.3 | 62.4 | B. C. |

EXPLANATION

B—bulo sky F—fog H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

## SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

| Date | Minimum Temperature 1938 | Minimum Temperature 1937 | Maximum Temperature 1938 | Maximum Temperature 1937 | Rainfall 1938 | Rainfall 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 | 73.0F. | 69.0F. | 86.5F. | 81.5F. | 0.07 in. | 0.11 in. |
| " 7 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 0.18 | 0.07 |
| " 8 | 60.0 | 55.5 | 70.0 | 67.5 | 0.04 | Nil |
| " 9 | 62.0 | 53.0 | 74.5 | 73.0 | Nil | Nil |
| " 10 | 60.0 | 53.5 | 78.5 | 78.5 | Nil | Nil |
| " 11 | 64.0 | 56.5 | 80.0 | 74.0 | Nil | Nil |
| " 12 | 65.5 | 60.5 | 92.5 | 79.0 | Nil | Trace |

## VESSELS DUE AT FUTURE DATES

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given

### EUROPE AND STRAITS

**From GOTHENBURG**
Taronga 17/5 8/7

**From GLASGOW**
Teiresias 14/5 2/7

**From LIVERPOOL**
Agapenor 23/4 4/6
Ajax 30/4 10/6
Hector 14/5 21/6

**From HAMBURG**
Scharnhorst 7/5 12/6
Afrika 13/5 29/6
Donau 17/5 6/7

**From ROTTERDAM**
Nordmark 7/5 22/6

**From ROTTERDAM**
Helenus 11/5 23/6

**From ANTWERP**
Aller 26/4 8/6
Tai Yang 26/4 12/6

**From LONDON**
Rajputana 22/4 29/5

**From GENOA**
Alster 9/5 9/6

**From PORT SAID**
Chile 2/5 9/6
Mar. Joffre 18/5 10/6
Meerkerk 11/5 11/6
Tai Yang 14/5 12/6

**From SUEZ**
Kulmerland 8/5 10/6

**From PORT SUDAN**
Cortellazzo 4/5 11/7

**From ADEN**
C. Rosso 12/5 29/5

**From COLOMBO**
Aramis 14/5 27/5

**From SINGAPORE**
Arabia 6/5 20/5
Antenor 19/5 27/5
Assuan 17/5 6/6

**From BALIKPAPAN**
Tjinegara 11/5 23/5

### AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From VANCOUVER**
Ixion 3/5 28/5

**From NEW YORK**
Thalatta 25/3 20/5
Anna Maersk 9/4 25/5
Lossiebank 7/4 29/5

**From NEW YORK**
Steel Navigator — 30/5
C. Kimberley 16/4 14/6

**From LOS ANGELES**
Grey. Castle 30/4 27/5
Triton 16/5 11/6

**From LOS ANGELES**
Myrmidon 17/5 15/6

**From YOKOHAMA**
Yasukuni M. 22/5 30/5

**From KOBE**
P. Doumer 21/5 23/5

## PASSENGER LISTS

### INWARD

**M.M. ss. President Doumer**

From European Ports.—May 14.—Mrs. Pousot, Mr. and Mrs. de Saint Hubert, Mr. Mazot, Lieutenant and Mrs. Genty, Mrs. Schertzer Mencioni, Mrs. Mencioni, Mr. Serghuss Messo, Mr. P. R. M. Wallis, Mrs. Fabre, Mrs. Giraudeau, Mrs. Gayraud, Mr. N. R. Greenberg, Mr. J. B. Grant, Mr. Wagner, Mr. de Borodaewsky, Mr. A. B. Ying, Mr. Chang, Mr. T. Y. Pun, Mr. Ho Han-tan, Mr. T. T. Feng, Mr. S. L. Lin, Mrs. S. L. Ling, Mr. B. Borisoff, Mr. M. Koustabtinoff, Mr. E. Simanskaya, Mr. E. R. Girerd, Mr. Wu Kwai-yuk, and Mr. T. S. Yao.

### OUTWARD

**C.N. ss. Shengking**

For Tsingtao.—May 15.—Mrs. Gautier, Mrs. Gilson, Mr. V. L. Priest, Mr. W. A. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler, Dr. M. Tooker, Mrs. R. H. Bruce, Mr. Stinberg. For Chefoo.—Mr. M. Hidary, Miss A. Stearn, Miss L. Belokonova, Mrs. D. V. Rees. For Tientsin.—Mme. Lappartient, Mme Ponsot, Dr. M. I. Rankin, Mme Poullic. Mme Vanzelle. Mme Galeric, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Tyler, Mr. S. C. Woo, Mr. Chang, Mr. H. Gild, Miss Lavrish, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. G. de Saint Hubert, Mr. P. Ungerer, Mme Schertzer, Mme Nercioni, Mr. and Mrs. Van, Mr. T. and Miss Lee, Col. Sabattier, Mr. Yue, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wong. For Weihaiwei.—Mr. D. Hun-son, Mr. Chu.

**C.N. ss. Szechuen**

For Hongkong.—May 15.—Mrs. J. R. Macdonald, Mr. Ma Hang-ching, Mr. K. C. Chang, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Nesvadba (Hoihow), Mme Strous (Haiphong).

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